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*Oxford architectural and historical
society.
Proceedings*

THE 283-
RULES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
OXFORD SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD.—MDCCCXL.

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THE
OXFORD SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE is a subject which has of late years excited a considerable degree of public interest, and the labours of many eminent individuals have been directed to the recovery of its Principles. From the scarcity of records, existing monuments are the safest guides in this research : but as they are widely separated, the labour of examination and comparison is so great, that, without some more systematic plan of operation than has hitherto been adopted, we can scarcely expect that the task will be satisfactorily accomplished.

It has been suggested that this inconvenience may be best met by the formation of Local Associations, having for their principal aim the collecting of Drawings, and descriptions of the Edifices in their immediate neighbourhood, which would thus form so many sources, whence the enquirers into the Gothic Antiquities of any particular district might derive information. In furtherance of this object, "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture" has been established.

The number of Churches now fast rising in every part of the country, renders it of the highest importance to provide for the cultivation of correct Architectural Taste ; the circumstances of this place seem to point it out as peculiarly well suited for the purpose ; because many of its residents are, or soon will be, Clergymen, the constituted guardians of our Ecclesiastical Edifices, while the City itself, and its neighbourhood, abound in specimens of every period of the Art.

RULES.

The following Rules have been agreed upon for the management of the Society.

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That the objects of this Society be to collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the Funds of the Society will admit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, to be elected annually.

VI. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the Officers, and sixteen other Members; five to constitute a quorum; one half to retire annually by rotation.

VII. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude: and that Honorary Members shall be elected in the same manner.

VIII. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

IX. That a Subscription of £1 1s. per annum, and an entrance fee of the same amount, be required from each Ordinary Member. But that Resident Members, who have paid a Subscription of Ten Guineas, and Non-resident Members a

RULES.

subscription of Five Guineas, shall be considered as Members for Life.

N.B. Subscriptions to be paid to the Treasurer at the Old Bank.

X. On each evening of Meeting, the President, or some Member of the Committee, shall take the Chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order :

1st. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2nd. That the Paper for the Evening be read.

3rd. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, shall then be requested to bring them forward ; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XI. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

XII. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to the Meetings.

XIII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each ; the remaining copies may be sold at a price fixed upon by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XIV. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Secretaries for the use of the Members ; that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room.

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LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY.

Bloxam, M. H. The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture elucidated. Third Edition. 12mo. London, 1838.

——— A Glimpse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain. 12mo. London, 1834.

BOISSERÉE, S. VUES COUPES ET DÉTAILS DE LA CATHÉ-
DRALE DE COLOGNE. Imperial folio. Stuttgard, 1823.

Britton, J. Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.
5 vols. 4to. London, 1805—30.

——— History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches
of England. 14 vols. 4to. London, 1817—32.

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Carter, J. Specimens of Ancient Architecture in England, with Descriptions by Britton. Royal folio. London, 1838.

——— Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England, with Descriptions by Sir S. Meyrick. Royal folio. London, 1838.

Coney, J. Engravings of Ancient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c. in France, Holland, Germany, and Italy; with Descriptions by C. H. Tatham, Esq. Imperial folio. London, 1829.

Ferrey, B. Antiquities of the Priory of Christ Church, Hants. 4to. London, 1834.

Glossary of Architecture. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1840.

Hope, T. Historical Essay on Architecture, with the Index, by E. Cresy. 3 vols. royal 8vo. London, 1835, 36.

Hopkins, J. H. (Bishop of Vermont.) Essay on Gothic Architecture, for the use of the Clergy of his Diocese. 4to. Burlington, U. S. 1836.

Knight, H. G. Esq. M.P. Architectural Tour in Normandy. Small 8vo. London, 1838.

——— The Normans in Sicily. Small 8vo. London, 1838.

LASTEYRIE, F. DE, HISTORY OF PAINTING ON GLASS. 6 livraisons of splendid coloured plates. Folio. Paris, 1839.

Millers, G. Description of Ely Cathedral. Royal 8vo. London, 1834.

Moller, G. Denkmäler der deutschen Baukunst des Mittelalters. Folio, 1812—20.

——— Memorials of German Gothic Architecture, with additional Notes by W. H. Leeds. 8vo. London, 1836.

Orem, W. Description of the Chanonry, Cathedral, and King's College, of Old Aberdeen. 12mo. 1832.

PUGIN, A. EXAMPLES OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. 3 vols. 4to. London, 1838.

——— Specimens of Gothic Architecture. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1825.

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PUGIN, A. A Series of Ornamental Timber Gables, from existing Examples in England and France of the Sixteenth Century. 4to. London, 1831.

Pugin, A., and J. Le Keux. Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy. 4to. London, 1827.

Pugin, A., and F. Mackenzie. Specimens of Gothic Architecture from Ancient Buildings at Oxford, &c. 4to.

Rickman T. An attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England. Fourth edition. 8vo. London, 1835.

Schmidt, C. W. Baudenkmale der Römischen Periode und des Mittelalters, in TRIER und seiner Umgebung.—History and Description of the Cathedral of TREVES, and some other Churches of the Romanesque and Gothic Styles in that neighbourhood. 4to. and Plates in folio. Trier, 1839.

Simpson, F. A Series of Ancient Baptismal Fonts, with Descriptions, and an Introduction, by W. Twopeny, Esq. Royal 8vo. London, 1828.

Skelton, J. Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata. 2 vols. 4to. Oxford, 1823.

Twopeny, W. Esq. Etchings of Ancient Capitals, &c. Folio. London, 1837.

Whewell, Rev. W. Architectural Notes on German Churches. Second edition. 8vo. Cambridge, 1835.

Wild, C. History of Lincoln Cathedral; edited by Britton. 4to. 1839.

Willis, Rev. R. Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages, especially in Italy. Cambridge, 1835.

Willement, T. A Roll of Arms in the Reign of Richard II. 4to. London, 1834.

Williams, G. Oxonia Depicta; sive Collegiorum et Aularum in Inclyta Academia Oxoniensi Ichnographica, Orthographica, et Scenographica Delineatio LXV Tabulis æneis expressa. Folio, 1733.

Winkles, B. French Cathedrals. 4to. London, 1837.

Woolnoth, W. Graphical Illustration of Canterbury Cathedral. 4to. London, 1816.

ENGRAVINGS.

- 1100—1200. Thirty-six Woodcuts and Engravings, to illustrate Mr. Parker's notes on the Architecture of the Twelfth Century.
1200. Interior of the Abbey Church of Cluny. F. Lowe, 1837.
- 1250—1500. Antiquities in Chichester Cathedral. T. King, Chichester, 1839.
1250. House in the Rue de la Prefecture, Caen. R. C. H.
1250. Door, Etchingham Church, Sussex. R. C. H. 1830.
1260. Niche, Leybourne Church, Kent. R. C. H. 1830.
1280. Ancient Painting of the Virgin Mary, of the Thirteenth Century, on the wall of the Bishop of Chichester's Chapel. T. King, Chichester, 1831.
1350. The Holy Sepulchre at Heckington, Lincolnshire. Basire, 1795.
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1350. Piscina, Westbourne Church, Sussex. R. C. H. 1830.
1350. Porch, Kingsbury Church, Middlesex. R. C. H. 1830.
- 1350—1500. King's College, Aberdeen. Lithog. S. Leith, 1830.
1350. Interior of Chapel, King's College, Aberdeen, shewing the Apse. Lithog. S. Leith, 1830.
1420. The Annunciation of the Virgin, from a Painting on Glass, in Poynings Church, Sussex. T. King, Chichester, 1836.
1450. Tower and Spire of Louth Church, Lincolnshire. G. H. Phillips, Louth.

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1450. *Façade de la Trinité de Vendome. (Flamboyant.) Lithog. de Thierry.*
1450. *Extrémité des Stalles, et Couronnement d'un Panneant at Auch, near Toulouse. (Flamboyant wood-work.) Lithog.*
- 1450 *The Holy Sepulchre at Northwold, Norfolk. Basire, 1795.*
1500. *Interior of the Cathedral of Milan. J. Coney, 1834.*
- 1506—1519. *Canopied Monument (in iron) of St. Sebald at Nuremberg, by Alb. Reindel. Nuremberg, 1821.*

Specimens of Nine Ancient English Baptismal Fonts, measured and drawn to a scale, by W. P. Griffith. 1839.

St. Michael's Church, Bath, erected from the design of G. P. Manners, in the Early English style, in 1838.

Otterbourne Church, Hants, erected in 1837, 8, from the design of Owen B. Carter, in the Decorated style.

Bishop Sandford's Chapel, Edinburgh, erected in 1838, from the design of A. Elliot, in the Perpendicular style.

The Altar Window of the Church of St. Peter, at Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, designed by T. Willement, in the style of the Fourteenth Century. Coloured.

DRAWINGS.

- 1100.? Interior of baluster window in the Belfry of St. Michael's Church, Oxford.
- 1100.? Interior of baluster window in the belfry of Northleigh Church, Oxfordshire.
- 1100.? Exterior of the same window, shewing the long and short work.
- 1100.? Sketches of Saxon Architecture, from the Illuminations in a MS. of Cædmon, of the Tenth Century, in the Bodleian Library, shewing rude representations of long and short work, Arches, and Pillars, with Capitals and Bases.
- 1120.? Six Sketches of the Romanesque Church of St. Sernin, at Toulouse, by J. Harrison, Esq. Ch. Ch.
1120. Sketch of the Romanesque Church of Lescar, near Toulouse.
1160. Doorway, Bloxam Church, Oxon. by Mr. Derick.
- 1220—1450. Twelve Sketches of Parts, and Details, of Haseley Church, Oxfordshire, to illustrate Mr. Weare's paper.
1250. Piscina, St. Alban's Abbey Church, by Mr. Derick.
- 1250 and 1500. Twelve Sketches of Parts, and Details, of Stanton Harcourt Church, and Manor House, Oxfordshire, to illustrate Mr. Estcourt's paper.
1420. Font, Part of Screen, and Pew, Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, by Mr. Derick.

LIST OF CASTS

IN THE SOCIETY'S ROOM.

Norman.

- 1150. Part of the Arch of the south doorway of Iffley Church, Oxon. shewing two Capitals of Shafts, part of the Suite of Mouldings, with their section, and various Ornaments.
- 1150. Other Mouldings and Ornaments from the west doorway of the same Church.
- 1160. Rib from the north aisle of Chancel. Cathedral, Ch. Ch.

Transition.

- 1180. Two Capitals and Base of Shafts in the triforium of the circular part of the Temple Church, London.
- 1180. Rib from south aisle of Chancel. Cathedral, Ch. Ch.

Early English.

- 1250. Rib from the Lady Chapel, C. Ch. Oxon.
- 1250. Rib from the Chapter House, Ch. Ch.
- 1250. Capital from the Lady Chapel, Ch. Ch.
- 1250. Capital from the Chapter House, Ch. Ch.
- 1250. Two Bosses, St. Saviour's, Southwark.
- 1250. Four Corbel Heads from the same.
- 1250. Two richly-foliated Corbels, St. Cross Church, Winchester.
- 1250. Spandrel, filled with richly-carved foliation, Westminster Abbey.
- 1272. Head of King Henry III. from his Monument in Westminster Abbey.
- 1272. Small figure of Queen Philippa, from the weepers round the same Monument.

LIST OF CASTS.

Decorated.

- 1280. Two Corbel Heads to Label of window, east end of Merton College Chapel, supposed to be Edward I. and Walter de Merton.
- 1280. Mouldings from the south doorway of Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, shewing the tooth ornament, and the ball-flower, and leaves, with the profile of an early Decorated Moulding of marked character.
- 1296. Several Mouldings and Ornaments, and small Heads from the Monument of Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey.
- 1320. Capital and Base of Shaft, and Mouldings, with the ball-flower and leaf Ornaments, from jamb of east window of south aisle of Chancel, Ch. Ch.
- 1320. Mullion and part of the Jamb of Window, with Corbel, south aisle of St. Michael's Church, Oxford.
- 1320. Mullion and part of the Jamb of Window, from east Window of the original Chancel, Magdalen Church.
- 1320. Finial of Buttress, south front of Magdalen Church.
- 1320. Finial over Niche, south aisle of St. Aldate's Church.
- 1320. Two Heads used as Brackets, south aisle of St. Aldate's Church, supposed to be Edward II. and Queen Isabella.
- 1337. Two Corbel Heads and Mouldings, and Mullion of Window, south front of Magdalen Church, Oxford.
- 1337. One Compartment of Font, Magdalen Church, Oxford.
- 1350. Finial of Canopy, York Minster.
- 1350. Two Corbel Heads from Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire

LIST OF CASTS.

Perpendicular.

- 1390. Two Corbel Heads to Label of window, east end of north aisle of St. Michael's Church, Oxford, supposed to be Richard II. and his Queen.
- 1460. Pedestal for Figure, Paneled, with Mouldings and Ornaments, Westminster Abbey.
- 1464. Spandrels, Mouldings, and various Ornaments, from Abbot Wheathamstede's Chapel, St. Alban's Abbey.
- 1500. Front and one End of Monument, Stanton Harcourt Church, Oxon. with the emblems of the Crucifixion.
- 1500. Panel, richly foliated with rose in centre, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster.
- 1500. Spandrel, from St. Cuthbert's Shrine, in St. Alban's Abbey.
- 1500. Bracket, Angel with shield, St. Alban's Abbey.
- 1523. Canopy, with rich open work, Chapel of Abbot Ramryge, St. Alban's Abbey.
- 1523. Groined Roof of Niche, Pedestal of Niche, Compartment of Canopy, Fan Tracery of Ceiling, in the same Chapel.

Flamboyant.

Three Niches, with figure of Virgin and Child, and parts of two other figures. Rouen Cathedral.

Panel of woodwork. Rouen Cathedral.

N.B. In the Casts of Mouldings and Mullions, care has been taken to cut them through so as to shew the *Section*, or *Profile*, attention to which will be found particularly useful in distinguishing the Styles and Dates. The Date assigned to each specimen, must not be considered as positive, except in a few instances where it can be ascertained, but generally as an approximation to the actual Date, sufficiently near as a guide to Students.

MODELS.

A Series of Models of the different forms of Vaulted Roofs,
from Professor Whewell.

Norman.

1200. The College Gateway, Bristol, the upper part Perpendicular. (c. 1500.)

Early English.

1200—1266. SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Decorated.

- 1200—1325. WELLS CATHEDRAL.
1290. Waltham Cross.
1290. ? Tottenham Cross.
1293—1302. WELLS CHAPTER HOUSE.
1337. Font, St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford.
1350. Porch of Northleach Church, Oxfordshire.

Perpendicular.

1280. ? Font, West Deeping, Lincolnshire.
1400. ? Font, Sandwich, Kent.
1400. ? Greensted Church, Essex. (The celebrated wooden Church, said to be built in 950, but apparently without any ground for this supposition.)
1420. The Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury.

MODELS.

Perpendicular.

- 1450. Charlcombe Church, near Bath.
- 1450. Brislington Church, Somersetshire.
- 1450. Stone Pulpit, Cheddar Church, Somersetshire.
- 1450. Font, St. Lawrence, Evesham.
- 1450. Font, Deddington, Oxfordshire.
- 1500. Bristol Cross, now at Stourhead.
- 1500. THE REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.
- 1500—1520. BATH ABBEY CHURCH.
- 1500. Wrington Church, Somersetshire.
- 1500. Font, Wrington Church, Somersetshire.
- 1500. Font, St. Mary, Nottingham.

BRASSES.

1396. IMPRESSION OF THE BRASS OF ABBOT DE LA MARE, ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

The splendid Brass, of which this is an Impression, covered the remains of Thomas de la Mare, Abbot of St. Alban's; who died, Anno Domini 1396. It is a full length figure mitred, in pontificalibus, under a rich canopy curiously ornamented; round the verge was the following inscription, great part of which is yet remaining:

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas, quondam Abbas hujus Monasterii.

The splendour of this Monumental Effigy, which may be considered as one of the finest and most perfect Brasses existing, is in some degree in accordance with the character of this Abbot, who is said to have expended 4000*l.* in adorning his Church. "In his time," the historian observes, "the service of the Church appears to have been in the very zenith of its splendour; the habiliments were of the most costly and gorgeous kind; the chalices and other vessels were of gold or silver curiously wrought; the crosses were set with the most precious stones; the altars well furnished with rich cruets and patinas: and, in short, every method was employed to render the celebration of Divine Worship attractive by its brilliancy, and impressive from its magnificence."

Thomas de la Mare was the thirteenth Abbot, and had been admitted into this Abbey when a youth. He was son of Sir John de la Mare, Bt. and Joanna, daughter of Sir John de Harpsfield, Kt. He commenced his studies at the Cell of Wymondham in Norfolk, where he cultivated the art of Rhetoric with such success, that his skill therein was a principal cause of his future advancement. In A.D. 1349, he succeeded Michael de Mentmore as Abbot of St. Alban's, having before

BRASSES.

been Prior of the Cell at Tynmouth, in Northumberland. He was in high favour with Edward III., and at his request, made a general visitation of the Benedictine Monasteries throughout the Kingdom, with a view to correct their irregularities. Dying A.D. 1396, at the age of eighty-eight, he was buried in the Choir, habited in his best and richest vestments.

His Ecclesiastical attire, as represented on the Brass, consists of the casula or vestment, dalmatic, with the stole appearing beneath, tunica, alb, maniple suspended from the left arm, and the abbatial mitre, pastoral staff, and gloves.

1420. ? IMPRESSION OF THE BRASS OF A PRIEST IN CASTLE-ASHBY-CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Inscription of this Brass is lost, and its exact date is not known: it is a full-length figure of a Priest in his Cope, on the margin of which, are small figures of the following Saints, with their usual emblems, and their names under each figure in Gothic characters.

<i>S^{ta} Anna, with a Child.</i>	<i>S^{ts} Petrus, with a Key.</i>
<i>S^{ta} Katerina, with a Wheel.</i>	<i>S^{ts} Paulus, with a Sword.</i>
<i>S^{ta} Margerita, with a Crown and a Cross.</i>	<i>S^{ts} Andreas, with a Cross.</i>
<i>S^{ta} Maria Magdalena.</i>	<i>S^{ts} Nicholas, with a Mitre & Crook.</i>
<i>S^{ta} Elena, with a Crown and a Cross.</i>	<i>S^{ts} Laurentius, with a Gridiron.</i>

1450. ? E. Courtenay, Christ Church, Oxford; engraved one half the size of the original, by Fisher and Burgess.

*Hic jacet Edwardus Courtenay, filius Hugonis Courtenay, filius Comitis Beton.
Cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

1451. W. Wake, New College Chapel, Oxford; engraved one third the size of the original, by Fisher and Burgess.

Hic jacet Magister Walterus Wake, quondam socius hujus Collegii, et sacre theologie Scholaris, qui obiit VIIII^o die mensis februarii, anno Domini M^o CCCC^o LX. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

BRASSES.

1452. J. Fitzallen, Christ Church, Oxford; engraved one half the size of the original, by Fisher and Burgess.

*Hic jacet Johannes Fitzallen, qui obiit XXII die Novembris, anno Domini
M^o CCCC^o LII. Cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

1498. IMPRESSION OF THE BRASS OF ABBOT ESTENEY, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This example is worthy of particular notice, as exhibiting in the accessory ornaments, Architectural design of considerable interest. It is believed to be the only instance yet noticed in this country of the Brass of a Mitred Abbot, and the details of Ecclesiastical costume are elaborately displayed. The Abbot, whose Memorial it is, may be regarded with interest, as having contributed to the fabric of the Abbey Church; the vaultings of the west end, and the great west window, were lasting memorials of munificence, which he displayed in various other ways. But further, he may be regarded as the patron of Caxton, who during the time that Esteney presided at Westminster, exercised the art of Printing within the precinct of the Monastery.

John Esteney became Abbot of Westminster on the promotion of Thomas Millyng to the See of Hereford in 1474. He obtained from the Pope various important privileges, at the solicitation of Edward IV. In 1483, he received in sanctuary at Westminster, Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., who retired thither with the Duke of York and the Princesses, on the arrest of the Earl of Rivers. (v. Hardyng's Contin. Life of Edward V.) Abbot Esteney died 1498, and was buried in the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, adjoining the north aisle of the Choir. The Brass is now to be seen affixed to a large slab of Sussex marble, forming part of the pavement in the north aisle of the Choir, adjoining the Monument of General Wolfe. In 1772, the erection of that Monument occasioned the destruction of the tomb of Esteney, which occupied that position, as appears in the print of the obsequies of Abbot Islip, published by the Society of Antiquaries.

BRASSES.

The Inscription has been preserved by Camden, (Reges, Nobiles, &c. in Eccl. Westm. sepulti. 1606, p. 61.)

*Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Estney, quondam Abbas huius loci . qui obiit
XXIV die mensis Maii anno Dom. M CCCC XCIII .
Cuius anime propicietur Deus . Amen.*

As there is no place on the slab, as at present seen, to which this Inscription could have been affixed, it probably ran round the edge of the Altar-Tomb, of which this slab formed the covering; and to the circumstance of its having been until 1772 preserved from injury, by being thus raised above the pavement, we owe the fine preservation of this Brass. Two armorial scutcheons are lost, the principal injury it has suffered. One of these, sinister side, was Azure on a chief indented Or, a Crozier on dexter, and Mitre on sinister sides gules. (Arms of the Abbey.) The second was probably his personal bearing.

This Brass has been engraved by Gough, in vol. ii. of the Sepulchral Monuments, plate 81, and again more recently in Harding's Antiquities of Westminster.

**1500.? IMPRESSION OF THE BRASS OF R. THYNNE, IN
CASSINGTON CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.**

This Brass is in the form of an Ornamented Latin Cross, with two Shields of Arms, one on either side; and the following Inscription at the foot.

*Hic jacet Rogerus Thynne, quondam Armiger Domini Regis.
Cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

**1507. J. Frye, New College Chapel, Oxford; engraved one
half the size of the original, by Fisher and Burgess.**

*Hic jacet Magister Johannes Frye, quondam socius huius Collegii et sacre theologie
Scholaris qui obiit VIII^o die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini M^o V^o VII^o.
Cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,
MARCH 12, 1839.

The Master of University College in the Chair.

As this was the first General Meeting since the Society has been established, the Chairman opened the proceedings by an appropriate speech on the general objects proposed, and the usefulness of such a society, especially in this place, where so many young men are preparing for Holy Orders, who ought to consider some knowledge of Gothic Architecture as almost an essential part of their education.

A Paper on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," was then read by the Rev. Edward Bigge, of Merton College, from Notes furnished by William Twopeny, Esq., abounding with valuable information, and furnishing many useful hints to those who wish to pursue this interesting branch of inquiry^a.

GENERAL MEETING, MAY 10, 1839.

The President of Trinity College in the Chair.

Rev. E. Bigge, Merton College, read a Paper on Stained Glass, from notes by Mr. Willement.

It was proposed by the Rev. J. R. Bloxam, Magdalen College, and seconded by the Rev. E. Bigge, Merton College,

That the Society do undertake an Architectural Guide to the Neighbourhood of Oxford, comprising an account of Churches,

^a This Paper has since been printed in the third edition of the Glossary of Architecture, and also separately for the use of the Members of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

and other objects of interest; and that the assistance of the Clergy of the respective Parishes be solicited. That any Members of the Society, wishing to assist in this work, do first communicate with the Secretaries, in order to avoid taking the same ground.

The following Presents of Drawings, Books, &c. were received:

Carter's Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting. folio.	} Donors. Rev. J. H. Newman, Oriel College.
Essay on Gothic Architecture, by J. H. Hopkins, D.D. Bishop of Vermont.	
Fifty Copies of a Tabular Chronological Epitome of the History of Gothic Architecture in England, (for distribution among the Members,) by G. Godwin, jun. Esq. Architect.	} The Author.
Skelton's Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata, 2 vols. 4to.	} E. Marshall, Esq. C.C.C.
Twenty-six Views of Churches, Crosses, &c. in Oxfordshire, &c. by Buckler.	
Two Plates of Modern Gothic Churches.	} P. B. Duncan, Esq. New College.
A Collection of Models of Vaulted Roofs.	
Casts of two Corbel Heads supporting the Label over the east window of Merton College Chapel.	} Rev. E. Bigge, Merton College,
A Sheet of Architectural Drawings.	
	— J. M. Derick, Esq.

GENERAL MEETING, MAY 30, 1839.

The Master of University College in the Chair.

Several alterations in the Rules of the Society were proposed and agreed to.

Rev. W. J. Copeland, of Trinity College, read a Paper on Saxon Architecture, communicated by M. H. Bloxam, Esq. of Rugby.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Chairman made a few observations on the Roman Remains in the City of Lincoln.

F. Courtenay, Esq. of Exeter College, read an account of the Tower of Northleigh Church, Oxfordshire. (Supposed to be Saxon.) This Tower has the balustre windows, and long and short work.

J. Harrison, Esq. of Christ Church, read an account of the Church of St. Sernin at Toulouse; he also mentioned having noticed many other Churches of the Romanesque style in the south of France.

Several Sketches illustrative of the Papers read were presented to the Society.

GENERAL MEETING, OCTOBER 29, 1839.

The President of Trinity College in the Chair.

Books presented.

	Donors.
Miller's History of Ely Cathedral.	{ J. M. Robson, Esq. Magdalen Hall.
Antiquities of the Priory of Christ Church, Hants.	
Pugin's Ornamental Timber Gables.	{ B. Ferrey, Esq.

A Paper on Iffley Church, Oxfordshire, was read by C. T. Newton, Esq., of Christ Church, shewing by a careful comparison of the Ornaments with other Buildings, and with the Drawings in contemporary Manuscripts, that it must, in all probability, have been built by the Monks of Kenilworth in the reign of King Stephen. Some remarks confirming Mr. Newton's view were made by the Chairman; he observed, that the mounted archer, Sagittarius, or Centaur, was well known as the favourite device of King Stephen, and this figure occurs among the Ornaments of the south doorway at Iffley.

PROCEEDINGS.

Some notes on the Crypt of St. Peter's Church, were read by Mr. Parker, comparing it with the Chapel in the White Tower, London; and shewing that it is clearly of later character, and therefore probably not earlier than the middle of the Twelfth Century. The small Church of Sandford, near Oxford, was also mentioned, the original portions of which, particularly the north and south doorways, bear a close resemblance to this Crypt. A few general observations were also made on the style of the Twelfth Century, pointing out the distinctions between early and late Norman work.

Early Norman work is remarkably plain, as is shewn by the Chapel in the White Tower, which, although the Chapel of the Royal Palace of William the Conqueror, is almost entirely devoid of ornament. The same may be observed of the work of Bishop Remigius at Lincoln, as distinguished from that of his successor, Bishop Alexander; and the same remark applies to every Building of which the date can be ascertained to be of this period. It is probable, that such Buildings were ornamented with Painting instead of Sculpture, as appears from the ruins of Jumieges in Normandy, where one of the painted Capitals remains. Another characteristic of *Early* Norman work, is the wide jointing of the Masonry.

Late Norman work is usually richly, often profusely, ornamented with Sculpture; the deeply-recessed Doorways, with their succession of ornamented Mouldings, are familiar to every one. The greater richness of these Doorways generally indicates a later date; they are not unfrequently found when the rest of the Building has assumed a decidedly transition character; and round-headed Doorways are not uncommon when the Arches and Window-Heads are all pointed. It must not however be concluded, that *late* Norman work is always highly ornamented, or that plain Norman work is necessarily early. Fine jointed Masonry is however a test of late work, which is never found to fail.

PROCEEDINGS.

GENERAL MEETING, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1839.

The Master of University College in the Chair.

Books presented.

	Donors.
Williams' <i>Oxonia Depicta</i> .	— Mr. Vulliamy.
Oram's Account of the Cathedral, &c. of Aberdeen.	— Messrs. Brown and Co.
Winkle's French Cathedrals.	{ The Master of University College.

A Paper on Haseley Church, Oxfordshire, was read by the Rev. T. W. Weare, of Christ Church, illustrated by several Drawings.

The Nave of this Church is of the early part of the Thirteenth Century, principally in the Early English style, but still retaining some traces of the Norman: the west door is a very beautiful specimen of Early English work. The Chancel is a remarkably elegant specimen of Early Decorated, and built towards the end of the Thirteenth Century: the east window is particularly worthy of attention, but unfortunately the upper part of it is concealed in the interior by a flat plaster ceiling, which ought to be removed. The Sedilia and Piscina, and Sepulchral Recesses, are also very good specimens, with foliated Arches, and a peculiar substitute for Crockets.

Some extracts from Mr. Delafield's MSS. entitled *Collectanea Hasleiana*, preserved in the Bodleian Library, were also read, and corroborated the dates previously assigned by Mr. Weare.

GENERAL MEETING, DECEMBER 5, 1839.

The Rev. W. J. Copeland in the Chair.

Books, &c. presented.

	Donors.
Wild and Britton's History of Lincoln Cathedral.	— Rev. Henry Bowyer.
Pugin's Specimens of Gothic Architecture in Oxford.	Thomas Robinson, Esq.
Model of the Porch of Northleach Church, Oxon.	{ Rev. W Sewell, Exeter College.

PROCEEDINGS.

A Paper on Stanton-Harcourt Church, Oxfordshire, was read by E. E. Estcourt, Esq. of Exeter College.

This Church is cruciform, with a Tower at the intersection. It retains some portions of the original Norman structure; but the greater part is Early English, very pure, with bold and good work; the Chancel in particular is quite a model of this style. The wooden screen across the entrance to the Chancel, is supposed to be the earliest specimen yet noticed in England, being apparently cotemporary with the Building, about the middle of the Thirteenth Century. On the north side of the Chancel, near the east end, is a small Altar-Tomb, with a rich canopy of the Fourteenth Century; on the Tomb are figures with shields, and the usual emblems of the Crucifixion; this is supposed to have been used for the Holy Sepulchre in the Easter ceremonies. On the south side of the Chancel, is the Harcourt aisle or chapel, a structure of the end of the Fifteenth Century, used as the burying-place of that family.

Near the Church are the remains of a fine Manor-House belonging to the same family, and of the same age as their Chapel. (Henry VII.) The Kitchen remains perfect, and is a curious and valuable specimen, with a smoke louvre, somewhat resembling the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOMPTS FOR 1839.

Subscriptions received	£	s.	d.
	195	6	0
Paid for Casts and Models.....	£	s.	d.
— Carpenter's Work.....	45	14	2
— Books	15	3	2
— Printing	73	14	0
— Rent of Room for One Year	13	0	3
— Mr. Wyatt for use of Room One Night	21	0	0
	2	2	0
Total Expenditure	170	13	7
Balance in hand.....	£24	12	5

PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Jos. Clarke, Esq., Architect, 1, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

Rev. C. J. Ridley, University College.

Samuel Waldegrave, Esq., All Souls College.

Rev. W. Digby, Canon of Worcester.

Rev. Henry Ward, Exeter College.

Rev. T. E. Abraham, Balliol College, and Rugby.

Rev. John Slatter, Lincoln College.

Oliver S. Wyndowe, Esq., Brackley.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A Series of Original Designs for Churches and Chapels, by Frederick J. Francis }	A Friend of the Author.
The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture, by A. Welby Pugin }	J. Clements, Esq., Oriel College.
An Argument for the Greek Origin of the Monogram I.H.S. }	Cambridge Camden Society.
On Heraldry, and its Connection with Gothic Architecture, by W. L. Donaldson, Esq. }	The Author.
The Early History of Freemasonry in England, by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. }	The Author.
Programme des Questions Archéologiques de la Société Française pour la conservation des Monuments. Folio, with woodcuts. }	M. de Caumont, of Caen.
Actes de Mauvais Gout signalés à l'Association Normande, par M. de Caumont }	The Author.
Two large Coloured Prints of Ancient Stained Glass, in the Church of St. George, Hanover-square }	Mr. Williment.

Elementary Remarks on Church Architecture, by } John Medley, M.A., Wadham College	The Author.
Ground Plan and Section of Collumpton Church, } Devon	Exeter Architectural Society.
A Collection of Impressions of Brasses.	{ H. N. Ellacombe, Esq., Oriel College.
Specimens of Gothic Tiles, from Messrs. Chamber- lain and Co., Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester }	

A Paper was read by the Rev. the President of Trinity College, on the Bridges of the Middle Ages in England, illustrated by several drawings and engravings of existing remains; a drawing of New Bridge, by Mr. Jewitt, was particularly admired.

The object of this Paper was to introduce the subject to the notice of the Society, and request the Members to furnish information concerning the old bridges of their respective neighbourhoods, in order that a more complete view of the subject may be obtained. The President has collected a mass of facts as to the periods at which particular bridges were erected, and wishes to ascertain which of these still remain. He proposes to print, and send to the Members, a list of bridges erected in different parts of the kingdom, collected from ancient charters, and the patent rolls preserved in the Tower of London, arranging them under the reigns in which they were built, and he hopes that the Members will furnish either drawings or correct information respecting such as remain. He took this opportunity of congratulating the Society that these valuable records, so full of information suited to their pursuits, have escaped the ravages of the late destructive fire, and trusted that no long time will be allowed to pass before they are printed, and thus placed beyond the reach of such an accident. Of Roman or Saxon bridges we appear to have scarcely any traces in England, but from the Twelfth Century a complete series may be readily formed, extending, if necessary, to the present time, when Mr. Brunel has revived the Gothic style and pointed arches in

several bridges on the Great Western Railway between Bath and Bristol. (See *Bridge-Queries*, pp. 13—16.)

A Letter was then read by the Chairman from Mr. Barr, of the house of Chamberlain and Co., Worcester, to Dr. Buckland, on the subject of the Gothic Tiles, of which specimens were exhibited, and very much admired. (See *Letters*, pp. 9—12.) There were also specimens from the manufactory of Mr. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, so that the Members might compare their respective merits. Both were pronounced excellent imitations, fully equal to the originals.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 17, 1841.

The Rev. N. Pocock, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,

[As a Patron, by acclamation.]

The Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Surrey.

The Venerable Edward Berens, Archdeacon of Berks.

Rev. John Bull, D.D., Canon of Christ Church.

J. E. Cook, Esq., Brasenose College.

James Barr, Esq., Architect, 57, Torrington-square, London.

Henry Tripp, Esq., Worcester College.

J. E. Cross, Esq., Christ Church.

T. H. S. B. E. Sothern, Esq., Oriel College.

Lord Stavordale.

Rev. R. G. Macmullen, Corpus Christi College.

C. H. Collyns, Esq., Christ Church.

J. G. Wenham, Esq., St. John's College.

Rev. John Sandford, Balliol College.

Rev. W. E. Jelf, Christ Church.

C. Bagot, Esq., Exeter College.

Rev. W. Butler, M.A., Queen's College, Head Master of the
Grammar School, Nottingham.

Rev. H. Melville, Brasenose College.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., Christ Church.

Spencer Northcote, Esq., Corpus Christi College.

Rev. John Cooper, Wadham College.

It was agreed that the Members of the Durham Architectural Society be admitted to the same privileges as those of the Cambridge Camden Society.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A Model of Bitton Church, near Bristol	{ M. H. Estcourt, Esq., Exeter College.
A Collection of Engravings of Churches, &c.	{ C. Bagot, Esq., Exeter College.
A Collection of Impressions of Brasses, from Bedfordshire	{ Henry Addington, Esq., Lincoln College.
A Collection of Impressions of Brasses, chiefly from the Isle of Thanet, and other parts of Kent	{ Æneas B. Hutchinson, Esq.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Brown's History of York Cathedral, 4to.

Billings' History of Carlisle Cathedral, 4to.

Billings' History of Durham Cathedral, 4to.

Billings on the Geometric Proportions of Gothic Architecture.

Winkles' Cathedrals, the Continuation.

Wild's History of Lincoln Cathedral, folio.

Instructions du Comité Historique du Gouvernement Français,
4to., 3 parts.

De Caumont, Bulletin Monumental, 6 vols., 8vo.

Archéologie Chrétienne, 8vo.

History de l'Abbaye, de Fécamp, 8vo.

Some Remarks were read On the Symbolism of Gothic Architecture, by the Rev. M. Pattison, of Lincoln College, communicated by a friend in Germany, and partly translated from the German of Dr. Theremin, Court preacher to the King of Prussia. These thoughts were stated by the writer to have been suggested by the slight notice which appeared in the *Oxford Herald* of Professor Sewell's paper, at the General Meeting in 1840.

Another short paper was also read by J. Lockhart, Esq., of Exeter College, in the absence of the author, James Barr, Esq., (who was accidentally prevented from attending): it consisted chiefly of general remarks on the style and arrangement required for an Anglican Church, and was intended as introductory to some more detailed and practical observations on Anglican Church Architecture.

Some coloured drawings of Ancient Paintings on the walls of Churches, were presented by R. Simpson, Esq., of Oriel College, and the assistance of Members of the Society was requested, in collecting either drawings or authentic notices of such remains. The instances mentioned were Cassington Church, Oxfordshire, and the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, of the Twelfth Century; Tidmarsh Church, Berks, of the Thirteenth; and Islip, Oxfordshire, of the Fifteenth.

MEETING, DECEMBER 1, 1841.

The Rev. Dr. Buckland in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Jacob R. Fletcher, Esq., Worcester College.

John D. Mereweather, Esq., St. Edmund Hall.

Robert S. Sutton, Esq., Exeter College.

W. B. Lott, Esq., Balliol College.

E. Hobhouse, Esq., Merton College.

Samuel Hay Cooke, Esq., Christ Church.

William Groeme Gibson, Esq., Worcester College.

B. Drury, Esq., Lincoln College.

Hugh Pigott, Esq., Brasenose College.

Jonathan Dawson, Esq., Exeter College.

E. B. Smith, Esq., Queen's College.

A collection of specimens of Gothic Tiles, from the manufactory of Mr. Minton, were presented by Mr. Theodore Jewitt.

A new Tile, of a large size, having the Royal Arms for the pattern, from the manufactory of Messrs. Chamberlain, was also exhibited.

A Paper was read by the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, on the characteristics of the various styles of Architecture, more particularly the Gothic.

LETTERS.

Hemwick Hall, near Worcester, Oct. 26, 1841.

DEAR DOCTOR BUCKLAND,

Many months have passed since I had the pleasure of seeing yourself and Monsieur Broignart at Worcester, though your interesting visit there I shall not readily forget. I have since then retired from the active management of the Porcelain Works, which are carried on, in conjunction with the other works at the same place, by several gentlemen under the firm of Chamberlain and Co.; but both my brother, Mr. George Barr, and myself, have an interest in the concern, and feel warmly alive to its improvement and prosperity.

I know how much your mind is devoted to all subjects connected with the arts of the country, and this must be my apology for bringing under your notice the revival of the interesting art of manufacturing tessellated pavements composed of encaustic inlaid tiles, which may be decorated in a great variety of ways, according to the taste of the architect or designer. Having, as you are aware, large furnaces and various apartments suitable for drying the tiles, we felt that we could very advantageously connect this new species of manufacture with the one which has hitherto engaged our attention. These capabilities enable us to manufacture them at a moderate expense.

With a view of attracting the public mind to the subject, I was requested to draw up a short paper, giving a brief history of the art as it existed in past ages, and some account of its revival in this country. I beg to enclose a copy of my very humble performance, which is meant more for general perusal than the critical eye of yourself, or individuals who devote their attention to the science of architectural internal decorations of buildings of consequence.

You have in Oxford a very important and useful Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, and seeing your name in the list of Vice-Presidents, I felt strongly inclined to request the favour of your inspecting a few specimens of the tiles, which, agreeably to the suggestion of Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A., a gentleman who has devoted much of his time to the study of these matters, we have forwarded to Mr. Parker, the secretary of the Society. Should you approve of them, may we request that you will kindly bring them under the notice of the President and Officers of the Institution at the earliest meeting that may be appointed. We are happy to state, that the pavement laid down in St. Michael's Church in this city has been inspected by several Noblemen, Dignitaries of the Church, and Antiquaries, who have expressed their high approbation of the beautiful effect produced. And Mr. Albert Way was so delighted with our productions, that he intimated he should make honourable mention of them in a paper he is about preparing for the *Archæologia*.

The detached tiles which we have forwarded for the inspection of the Society do not give (as you will readily conceive) by any means an adequate idea of the imposing effect of a pavement when properly laid down in a Church or any other building. We must therefore draw a little on your imagination, and your faith in the report of others.

When you have seen the tiles, may I request the favour of a few lines with your opinion upon them, as the gentlemen connected with the firm would feel gratified to know if they are likely to meet with general approval, especially that of the influential members of your University. My brother desires to present his kind remembrances to you ; and believe me to be,

Dear Doctor, yours very faithfully,

MARTIN BARR.

Royal Porcelain Works, October 30, 1841.

SIR,

We much esteem your obliging communication received by this day's post, and see with you the propriety of rendering the Encaustic Tiles at as reasonable a charge as possible. In our former letter we quoted our "*retail*" price, which is one guinea a square yard, or 7*d.* per tile of 6 inches square, and perhaps in comparing our price with another manufacturer the mistake of our price being higher than his may have arisen from our neglecting to say we allow to Architects and Builders, or parties contracting for Churches and other suitable buildings, A DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT, which reduces our price per square yard to 16*s.* 9½*d.*, or (as near as possible) 5½*d.* per tile of 6 inches square; and from this you will perceive how reasonable our price is, and that it is lower than your quotation. Will you allow us to add we shall with much pleasure manufacture these tiles *at the wholesale price* for any Churches "The Architectural Society" at Oxford may be interested in restoring or beautifying, exactly as we should for "The Camden Society" at Cambridge. We are very glad you have afforded us the opportunity of making this explanation, and beg to add we are much obliged by your kind assurance of giving our tiles notoriety, and in no quarter do we feel more anxious to stand well than at the University of Oxford.

We remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

CHAMBERLAIN & Co.

P.S. We hope in 10 days to forward the tile with the Royal Arms.

To J. H. PARKER, Esq.

Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, Nov. 11, 1841.

SIR,

We have the pleasure to say we have this day forwarded, per Jolly's waggon, a box containing the large tile with the Royal Arms. At the same time, we beg to say, that we have *this day* completed the moulds for tiles which will form a handsome *border* to it, and will vastly improve the effect by giving breadth to the design. These tiles are 6 inches square, and would require 12 to form the border. We are not aware of the situation you intend for the royal arms, but you will excuse our throwing out the idea, should you think the tablet would require it.

You may be pleased to hear we have laid down the pavement in Wilmcote Chapel, near Stratford-on-Avon, and this day the place is consecrated. We hear that parties who have visited Wilmcote Chapel for the purpose are highly delighted with the Encaustic Tiles. We find, in cases where the funds are low, that parties think little of the amount for the *few* square yards *within* the altar rails, and the effect, even on this small scale, is exceedingly good. We are now packing the tiles for the large Church at Stratford-on-Avon; and this will be a fine specimen, as it is on a more extended scale. Will you excuse our extending this letter beyond its immediate purpose, but really the enthusiasm of parties who write and speak of the revival of this art is thus communicated to the manufacturer, and it really affords us pleasure to find the subject so well received by the public. To yourself we are *much* indebted for your communications, and

Remain, Sir,

Your obliged and most obedient servants,

CHAMBERLAIN & Co.

To J. H. PARKER, Esq.

BRIDGE QUERIES.

1. HAVE you any ancient or remarkable BRIDGES in your neighbourhood?

2. If so, of what character are they as to CONSTRUCTION and MATERIALS? Of what span and dimensions?

3. How many ARCHES? If Pointed, whether obtusely or not, and whether the soffits of the arches are ribbed or plain?

4. Have the PIERS triangular projections? and, if so, are they carried up to the top of the Parapet or otherwise?

5. Is the surface line of the PARAPETS horizontal or curved, or forming a considerable angle in the centre?

6. What is the length and breadth of the ROADWAY? and, are there recesses for foot passengers on either side, or both?

7. Are there any traditions or memorials respecting the original construction of such Bridges, or the subsequent repairs and alterations?

Pontage-Charters were granted for the foundation, bridge-tolls, or repairs of the following Bridges. It is wished to ascertain how many of these remain, and in what state.

Amothbridge (vid. Lowtherbridge)	. . . . .	4 Ric. ij.
Abergavenny, or 'Bergavenny	. . . . .	43 H. iij.
Antingham, Norfolk	. . . . .	9 Ed. ij.
Aylesbury, Walton-bridge	. . . . .	11 Ric. ij.
Axbridge, wood and stone	. . . . .	19 Ed. iij.
Banbury, Oxfordshire	. . . . .	2 Ed. iij.
Bathpole-bridge, near Taunton	. . . . .	8 Ric. ij.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	. . . . .	21, 43 Ed. iij.
Brentford, or Brainford, &c.	. . . . .	9 Ed. i.
Bridgenorth, <i>pro villa</i>	. . . . .	11 Ed. iij.
Benett's-bridge, in Ireland	. . . . .	16 Ric. ij.
Bridgewater	. . . . .	2 H. iv.
Brandon ferry, Norfolk	. . . . .	4 Ed. iij.
Burford	. . . . .	16 Ed. ij.
Burton-upon-Trent	. . . . .	} 7 Ric. ij.
Bolton-super-Dyrne	
Byldwas (or Buildwas) Shropshire	. . . . .	11 Ed. ij.
Caversham, St. Anne's Chapel	. . . . .	{ 50 Ed. iij. Vid. Tanner.
Corbridge, Northumberland	. . . . .	{ 10 Ed. iij. <i>pro villa.</i>
Coker and Darent	. . . . .	34 Ed. i.
Cowbridge, <i>pro ponte</i>	. . . . .	1 Ed. i.
Chester, over the Dee	. . . . .	12 Ric. ij.
Cambridge Great Bridge, a writ	. . . . .	} 1 Hen. v. 1 Ed. iv.
<i>de Inquirendo</i>	
Derby	. . . . .	2 & 3 Ed. iij.
Dunbarton, <i>pro ponte</i>	. . . . .	46 Ed. iij.
Doncaster, <i>pontug.</i>	. . . . .	31 H. iij.
Durham, two bridges, 1040-1090.		

Ellesmere	42 H. ii.
Evesham	40 H. ii.
Eugewey bridges, Skipton in Craven	2 Ed. iv.
Eustace-bridge and Waltham	3 Ed. ij.
Fredbridge, name of Hundred	{ t. H. i. Vid. ex- empl. 1 Ed. ii.
Fordingbridge, q. of wood	{ 37, 52, 55, H. ii.
Fenny Stratford	2 H. iv.
Gloucester	50 Ed. iii.
Haydon, Northumberland	10 Ed. ii.
Hareford bridge, i. e. Heyford, 'Ereford bridge, ad pontem, &c.	{ 47 & 50 Ed. ii. <i>de Inquirendo, &c.</i>
Hereford	{ 8 Ed. ii. ; 6 Ric. ij.
{ Hethe bridge, Nottinghamshire	{ Inquis. 37 Ed. ii. ; 12 Ric. ij.
{ Hethbeth-bridge, profits of King's barge, <i>Ad</i> <i>emendand. pontes, &c.</i>	{ 18 Ed. ij. 21 Ed. ii.
Holland bridge	{ 14 references from 5 Ric. ij. to 6 H. vj.
Huntingdon	{ 7 Ed. i. <i>cant.</i> <i>sup. pont.</i> 3 Ed. ii.
Idel, near Retford in the Clay, Nottinghamshire	9 Ric. ij.
Kirkby, in Lonsdale, of three arches, ribbed	39 Ed. ii.
Kirkby in Kendale	50 Ed. ii.
Kingston-upon-Thames	11 Ed. ij.
Kegworth	9-11 Ed. ij.
London	27 Ed. j.
Lowtherbridge & Amotbridge	{ 4 Ric. ij. 10 H. iv.

Lancaster	{ 19 Ed. j.; 4 Ed. iij.
Lechlade	{ 11 Ric. ij. q. 15 Ed. iij.
Leicester	4 Ed. iij.
Maydenheth, now Maidenhead, <i>pontag. pro villa,</i> <i>pro hominibus, &c.</i>	{ 26 Ed. j.; 11 Ed. iij.; 4, 10 Ric. ij. 2 H. vj ^a .
Maldon, reparation	16 Ric. ij.
Maudeleyne-bridge, in Ireland	{ To be repaired by Lanthony Ab. 15 Ed. iv.
Marlow, or Merlawe	{ 3, 8 Ed. ij.; 7 Ric. ij.
Merefield-bridge, q. Merivale?	Inquir. 1 Ed. iij.
Montford-bridge, Salop	12 Ed. ij.
Muskham, South, near Newark	{ 1 Ric. ij. (See also 50 Ed. iij.)
Newark	33 Ed. iij.
New-bridge, passage over the Moor, &c., near Stanlake	{ 13 Ed. ij. A. de Valence, then <i>Custos regni.</i>
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	{ 47 Ed. iij. 2, 7 Ric. ij. 13 Ric. ij.
Newport Pagnell	4 Ric. ij.
(North-bridge and South-bridge).	
New Malton	6 Ed. iij.
New Windsor	4 Ric. ij.
Nottingham, <i>pro villa, &c.</i>	21, 37 Ed. iij.
Nordykea, Linc.	2 Ed. iij ^b .

^a Probably of wood till Sir R. Taylor's bridge of thirteen arches, erected about the year 1779.

^b Exemplification of a judgment, 53 H. iij., in favour of the Abbot of Revesby.

Oldbridge, between Linc. and Nottinghamshire	{ <i>De Inq.</i> 3 Ed. ijj.
Oxford, Grandpont	{ <i>Vid.</i> 2 Ed. iij. and
—— Perepont	{ 3, 6 Ric. ij.
—— Charwell-bridge and road	<i>Ibid.</i>
Olney, reparation	8 Ed. iij.
Oundle, <i>pro villa</i> , &c.	9 Ric. ij.
Peterborough	48 Ed. iij.
Radcote, <i>pro villa</i>	{ 6 Ed. ij.
—— reparation	{ 21 Ed. ij.
Rochester, reparation, &c.	{ 4, 7, 17, 18 Ric. ij. <i>Vid.</i> 33, 37, 44 Ed. iij.
Rudbridge, Rodbridge, or Redbridge	21, 35 Ed. iij.
Rippon	32 Ed. iij.
Roberts-bridge	22 Ed. iij.
Saltersford, Cheshire	5 Ed. iij.
Sankey and Warington	{ 3 Ed. iij. <i>Vid.</i> Warington.
Stamford-bridge, over Darent	7 Ric. ij.
Stoney Stratford	23 Ed. iij. 4 R. ij.
Stourbridge, Cambr. Hundred of Flemingditch	
Stourbridge, Worc.	H. vi.
Smalley-bridge, between Waltham Holy C. & } Cheshunt	4 Ric. ij.
Smallbridge, St. Mary Bures	7 Ric. ij.
Sarum, Harnham bridge, &c.	
Staines, or Stanes	9 H. v.
Stanbridge, Appleby, Tre-bridge, &c.	
St. Neot's, or St. Neote-bridge	12 Ed. i.
Stratford-on-Avon	37 Ed. iij.
Stuntney and Saham	12 Ed. i.
St. Tholowes' Ferry	{ <i>De ponte fabri-</i> <i>cando inter N. &</i> <i>Suff.</i> , 9 H. v.

Swerkeston, <i>pro repar.</i>	20 Ed. iij.
Shrewsbury, Welsh-bridge, &c.	10 Ed. iij.
Tadcaster, <i>pro hominibus</i>	47 Ed. iij.
Tailombridge	11 H. iv.
Thrapston (till 1795)	{ 43, 47, 51 Ed. iij. and 5 Ric. ij.
Tornebridge, or Tonbridge, Wilts, near Amesbury	11, 17 Ed. iij.
Wakefield	{ 16 Ed. ij. 19 Ed. iij.
Warwick Great Bridge over the Avon	48-51 Ed. iij.
Wallingford, <i>pro villa</i>	18 Ed. iij.
Wareham	6 Ric. ij.
W'igorn', <i>pontag. pro villa, pro civitate</i>	8, 11 Ed. iij.
Walmesford	37, 43 Ed. iij.
Wolverley	4, 10 Ric. ij.
Warrington and Sankey	{ 3 Ed. ij. (Vid. 33 Ed. i.)
Wilton Bridges	11 Ric. ij.
Wisebech, <i>pro ponte</i>	2 Ed. iij.
Yedingham, joined in the same charter with Thrapston	{ 51 Ed. iij.
York, Ouse & Foss; Chantry on Ouse Bridge, &c.	{ 43 H. iij. 13 Ed. ij. 10 H. iv., &c.

Any information on this subject will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Ingram, D.D., President of Trinity College; or by the Secretaries of the Society, M. J. Johnson, Esq., Radcliffe Observatory, and Mr. J. H. Parker, Turl, Oxford.

PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

The Rev. Dr. Buckland in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. Frederick Parry Hodges, D.C.L., Fellow of New College.
Thomas Bourke, Esq., Worcester College.
Rev. William Scott, M.A., Queen's College.
Rev. Francis Jackson Blandy, M.A., St. John's College.
William Francis Hotham, Esq., Christ Church.
Henry Abud, Esq., Wadham College.
Charles Fripp, Esq., Oriel College.
William M. Heath, Esq., Exeter College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary —	The Author.
A Catalogue of Illustrations of the Topography of Norfolk, by Dawson Turner, Esq. }	The Author.
Two Views of a House in the Elizabethan Style, recently erected near Winchester }	Owen B. Carter, Esq.
Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of Cirencester }	H. E. Relton, Esq. Tetbury.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Plot's History of Oxfordshire. Folio. Oxford, 1705.
Kennett's Parochial Antiquities of Ambrosden, Bicester, &c.,
edited by Bandinel. 2 vols. 4to. Oxford, 1818.
Wharton's Anglia Sacra. 2 vols. folio. Lond. 1691.
Hollis's Continuation of Stothard's Monumental Effigies. Folio.
Lond. 1840-42.
Waller's Monumental Brasses. Folio. Lond. 1840-42.
Les Anciennes Tapisseries, Historiées du XI. Siècle au XVI. par
a Jubinal et V. Sansonetti. 2 vols. imp. folio. Paris, 1838.

KEMBLE CHURCH, WILTSHIRE.

A Paper was read by the Rev. E. E. Estcourt, of Exeter College, on Kemble Church, Wilts, illustrated by several drawings. This Church is mostly in the Early English style, with Perpendicular additions, and a modern chancel. The porch is a fine specimen of about the end of the thirteenth century. The arch of the doorway, either from settlement or design, is very much horse-shoed. This and some other parts of the Church were built by William de Colerne, Abbot of Malmesbury, who died in 1296, as appears from a manuscript cartulary in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, of Middle Hill, which also mentions other works of the same Abbot.

Another Paper was read by W. Grey, Esq., of Magdalene Hall, on St. Michael's Chapel, Tor Mohun, Devon, also illustrated by drawings. This curious votive chapel of the 14th century is situated on the highest point of a rocky precipitous limestone hill, and from Torbay forms a very beautiful and striking object. It is built in a remarkably strong and solid manner, to resist the force of the wind, and has a stone roof of very singular construction. It is entirely devoid of ornament of any kind, and the floor is the rough solid rock. There is so little to indicate any ecclesiastical purpose, that it has been commonly supposed to be some domestic building, but Mr. Grey clearly shewed that it must have been a votive chapel, to which it is probable that pilgrimages were made.

The Chairman mentioned to the meeting that a monument is about to be erected at Birmingham to the memory of the late Mr. Rickman, who was the first to discriminate accurately the styles of Gothic Architecture, and whose book led the way to the present revived taste for that beautiful science. Subscriptions for this object are received by the Rev. R. Hussey, Christ Church, and Mr. J. H. Parker.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 16, 1842.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBER ADMITTED.

The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor (by acclamation.)

The Rev. the Warden of New College.

Rev. John N. Traherne, M.A., Oriel College.

Rev. Robert Wickham, M.A., Christ Church.

Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., Christ Church.

Rev. George Buckeridge, M.A., Worcester College.

Edward Paroissien Eddrup, Esq., Wadham College.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Dawson Turner, Esq., Yarmouth, Norfolk.

PRESENT RECEIVED.

Donor.

Impressions of Brasses, from West Harling Church, Norfolk	}	Rev. C. J. Ridley, of University College.
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CASSINGTON CHURCH, OXON.

A communication from the President of Trinity College was read by the Chairman, respecting Cassington Church, Oxon, which is about to be carefully restored. This interesting little Church is principally Norman; its ground plan resembles that of Iffley and Stewkeley, having the tower between the nave and chancel, but no transepts, and the President shewed that it never had any, although Warton was of opinion that they had been destroyed. The chancel has a good plain Norman roof of groined stone. The original Norman tower has had a spire added to it in the fourteenth century, of good Decorated character. There are some very good Norman corbels, and in the interior some curious paintings, on the walls, of several successive

periods, part of them of the twelfth century. A curious paten of brass, or latten, with two figures carrying a bunch of grapes, (in allusion to Numbers xiii. 23, "And they came unto the brook of Eshcol, and cut down from thence a branch with one cluster of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff;") which, from the costume, appears to be of the early part of the fifteenth century, was handed round the room, with a sketch of the Church.

DEVONSHIRE CHURCHES.

A Paper was read by W. Grey, Esq., of Magdalene Hall, on the Church of Combe-in-Teignhead, Devon, with some general remarks on the peculiarities of the Churches of Devonshire, illustrated by a number of beautiful sketches. This Church is in the Early English style, with some remarkable features of uncommon occurrence. It appears from the episcopal registers of the diocese of Exeter, that "on the 10th of November, 1259, Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, dedicated the high altar and two other altars;" and it is probable that the chancel and transept are of that date, although some of the features, such as the roll-moulding, are not usually met with so early. The arches of the nave are remarkably wide and flat for this style, closely resembling the four-centred arch of the Tudor period, but with Early English mouldings. This Church possesses several other interesting peculiarities, which were well illustrated by Mr. Grey's sketches, but can hardly be made intelligible without them.

The first peculiarity that a visitor will notice in Devonshire is the great prevalence of Early Perpendicular work, to the exclusion of the other styles. This appears to arise from that style having been early introduced into the county, (Kenton Church, built a few years before 1379 is of that character,) and continued to a late period, with little variation.

The beautiful tower of Cullompton was begun in 1545 and finished in 1549; so that it is probable that this is one of those towers built by the monks of Glastonbury, who, when they found that their revenues were likely to be seized upon by King Henry VIII. spent large sums in building Churches, and especially towers, with which Somersetshire abounds. These towers, as is also the case with that at Cullompton, have very bold outlines, and much work that might seem at first sight to be Early Perpendicular. In the Devonshire towers the staircase turret is generally a very prominent object, and placed in front of the tower, as if courting observation, rather than behind it for concealment. It forms a very ornamental feature, and adds much to the picturesque effect of these towers. There are few spires in Devon, except in particular districts; generally they are confined to the level country, for which they are best suited, and towers only are found in the hilly districts. These towers are for the most part plain and bald, and their proportions more lofty than is usual in other counties.

The long and narrow Churches, without aisles, so common in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and other counties, are rarely met with in Devonshire. The chancel arch is a feature generally wanting in the Devonshire Churches, the roof being continuous over nave and chancel, and the division made by the rood-loft and screen only. Cradle roofs are continually found, the ribs generally very bold, and the bosses well cut. Four-centred arches, between the nave and aisles, are very common, and the pillars, though formed of several shafts, have one common capital of woven foliage. But what renders the Devonshire Churches especially interesting, is the great abundance of carved wood-work, such as benches and bench ends, of endless variety, rood-lofts, and screens, and wooden ceilings, all elaborately carved, and many of them retaining their old painting and gilding, which has a very rich effect, rarely to be found elsewhere.

MEETING, MARCH 2, 1842.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

E. A. Freeman, Esq., Trinity College.
 T. W. Fletcher, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Rev. E. B. Dean, B.C.L., All Souls.
 Charles Cox, Esq., Exeter College.
 Henry Champernowne, Esq., Trinity College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Third Edition of Hints on the Study of Antiquities	} Cambridge Camden Society.
A drawing of the entrance doorway and hall of a house at Fyfield, Berks, of the fourteenth century	} W. Grey, Esq., Magdalene Hall.

The designs for the restoration of Steeple Aston Church, Oxon, by John Plowman, Esq., were submitted to the meeting, and met with general approbation, with some slight exceptions of detail. It is proposed to remove the hideous gallery, and fit up the Church entirely with open seats of oak, imitating the beautiful standards which remain; to restore the high pitched roof of the nave, removing the clerestory, which is a late and clumsy addition; and to rebuild the north wall, preserving the one good window which remains, and imitating it in the other two.

The design for a Church at Bedwin, Wilts, in the Norman style, by Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., was also submitted, and cordially approved.

PROPORTIONS OF CHANCELS.

A Paper was read by J. P. Harrison, Esq., of Christ Church, upon the proportions of chancels. His object was

to shew that, apart from other reasons, the principles of Gothic required a well-defined chancel, and in some cases, one of considerable projection; and that the perspective effect of a Church mainly depended upon it. He arranged ordinary country Churches under six heads, shewing that the length and breadth of the chancel were guided by the breadth of the nave, and more especially (a most important point, and not generally noticed) the *ground plan of the Church*, that is, whether it had two aisles or one only, or none, &c. The maximum and minimum projections were given, and each case illustrated by a good many examples, taken from several counties and of different styles. Mr. Harrison took the same view as Mr. Petit, (whom he quoted,) that the ancient architects designed all ecclesiastical buildings upon certain invariable principles of proportion, and that they attended to the position of a Church, and the objects surrounding it. This idea was carried out and illustrated by many of the statements in Mr. Harrison's paper. The fact of our finding exactly similar proportions in all Churches on the same plan, but of different dates, was adduced to shew that the ancient architects were guided by some fixed rules over and above any taste or skill which they might themselves have possessed. "Intuitive knowledge" was not to be expected in all. A traditionary rule of proportions bound, but did not shackle them: without it even *their* knowledge of details would do us but little good. We must recover principles. In the mean time, Gothic should be loved and used as the only pure and perfect style which our own country, or any part of western Christendom, has produced—there is nothing in it borrowed from Paganism. Mr. Hope was cited to shew that all styles are expressive of the religion of the country in which they arose. It should be enough for us that the *three* orders of Gothic are *English*, and that every day we find something more and more religious in

their expression. In this we are more happy than Italy, Lombardy, &c., although the absence of Gothic in these and other Christian lands should make us careful of calling it the one Christian style, to the exclusion of all others.

ISLIP CHURCH, OXON.

The Secretaries avail themselves of this opportunity to give publicity to the following interesting discovery, for which the Society is indebted to Mr. Freeman of Trinity College.

" Trinity College, March 16, 1842.

"SIR,—I take the liberty of informing you, as Secretary to the Architectural Society, of a discovery I made on Monday of an ancient painting on the wall of the *North Aisle* of Islip Church. I did not bring it all to light, but as far as I worked I found the very perfect picture of a fish, and the beginning of another figure. The painting in the *South Aisle* has been discovered some time back, but this was completely hidden.

"Your obedient servant,

"EDW. AUGUSTUS FREEMAN.

"To M. J. JOHNSON, Esq."

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
Gothic Architecture:
TRINITY AND ACT TERMS,
MDCCCLII.

PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, APRIL 27, 1842.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury (by acclamation.)

James Orr, Esq., Oriel College.

The Hon. H. R. Skeffington, Worcester College.

John W. Knott, Esq., Wadham College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

An Impression of the fine Brass of Bishop Wyvil, from Salisbury Cathedral	} Donors. W. J. Jenkins, Esq., Balliol College.
Lithographic Views of Hereford Cathedral, shewing the proposed restorations	} The Dean of Hereford.
Lithographic Views of Stamford Church, interior and exterior, and of the proposed New Church at Camberwell	} Messrs. Scott and Moffat.
A Model of the very elegant Early English Font at Wellow, Somersetshire	} The Rev. John Ward, of Great Bedwin, Wilts.
Specimens of Altar Communion, and Corporal Cloths of crimson damask and white linen, with appropriate designs, manufactured by Mr. French of Bolton-le-Moors, with Lithographs of the designs, and prices, which are very moderate	} Mr. French.

N.B.—These cloths are left at the Society's Room for the inspection of members.

The Chairman informed the Meeting that the Society has purchased the entire collection of architectural drawings left by the late Mr. Rickman. The value of these drawings does not consist in their merit as works of art, for they are merely outlines in pen and ink, some of them mere scratches, though

generally drawn with great care and accuracy; but in the immense variety of examples here brought together during a long number of years devoted to the study of Gothic Architecture. There are altogether upwards of *two thousand* examples, of which the greater part are English, a few Scotch, and about three hundred are foreign, chiefly French, but some from Rotterdam and other places. The whole of this large collection are drawn from sketches made on the spot, and the greater part are unpublished. Collected by so careful an observer as Mr. Rickman, their value as examples may be relied on, and can hardly be estimated too highly for the use of such a Society as this. Mr. Rickman unfortunately died before he had at all completed his design, which evidently was to form a chronological series, and many parts of it are left in a very imperfect state; but other branches of the subject, particularly the variety of the forms of tracery of windows, and of those more especially during the Decorated Period, will be found particularly copious and complete. He (the Chairman) took this opportunity of urging upon the attention of the members the importance of collecting sketches and transmitting copies of them to the Society, with a view to carrying out the design of which so noble a foundation is here laid. Let them not be discouraged by the rudeness of their early attempts, but take encouragement from the rudeness of many of Mr. Rickman's drawings; and remember that a rude sketch, if accurate, and accompanied *by measurements*, is more really valuable than a highly finished artist's drawing without them.

A Paper on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, communicated by G. T. Clark, Esq., was read by the Rev. J. D. Collis, of Worcester College. The object of the Paper was to point out the distinctions between the several styles of castles found in England, and to enable parties to ascertain to which class they belonged by the existing remains. He

divided them into two principal classes, the Norman keep, as Newcastle, London, &c., and the Edwardian castle, with its walls of enceinte, inner, outer, and middle baileys, posterns, and ditch, as Caerphilly, Caernarvon, &c. At a later period, though houses continued to be castellated in appearance, it was more for ornament than actual use, the windows became larger, and the whole building has more of a domestic character. It is remarkable that during the 13th century, when we have so many churches, we have very few castles. The number of castles, of which there are known to be existing remains, is in

England	.	.	.	.	.	461
Wales	.	.	.	.	.	107
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	155
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	120
						<hr/> 843

And it is probable that if more accurate search were made, it would be found near a thousand. This paper was illustrated by drawings of the keep at Newcastle; the Tower of London, freed from its modern incumbrances; and Caerphilly, with its moat carefully restored.

MEETING, MAY 9, 1842.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. A. J. Ram, Beverley Minster.

Rev. T. Pelly, Corpus Christi College.

Rev. J. Mackie, Christ Church.

W. T. Hutchins, Esq., Worcester College.

H. C. Whitling, Esq., Architect, Shrewsbury.

T. H. King, Esq., Exeter College.

HONORARY MEMBER.

L. N. Cottingham, Esq. Architect, Waterloo-road, London.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A Collection of Impressions of Brasses,	{ E. A. Freeman, Esq., Trinity College.
A Collection of Casts from Glastonbury Abbey,	{ H. W. Acland, Esq., All Souls.

Mr. Henry Wentworth Acland, Fellow of All Souls, exhibited casts and drawings taken from the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, at Glastonbury, and also drawings and models of the Chapel of the Holy Evangelists, lately erected in Devonshire (mostly after the design of St. Joseph's Chapel), by Mr. Cockerell, R.A.

The casts consisted of corbels from different parts of the Chapel at Glastonbury; of the bases, central band mouldings, and capitals of the shafts, that, in support of a series of intersecting arches, surround the building within and without; of capitals, and zigzag ornaments from the turrets, and several enrichments in detail from the ornamented windows of the South side.

A particular description of the termination of the turrets, with measurements of such parts as remain, was entered into; and a restoration, communicated to the speaker by Mr. Cockerell, was explained. The present state of this remarkable specimen of a highly-decorated Norman style was shewn by drawings, and by the engravings published by the Society of Antiquaries.

The drawings relating to the Chapel of the Holy Evangelists consisted of views and elevations; and the models of ornamented mouldings from the windows and of the roof. The departure from the original which Mr. Cockerell had been induced to make in the modern building, and the beauty and skill of some of those adaptations to our present use, were pointed out; and the attention of the Society was par-

ticularly drawn to the mechanical contrivance and beauty of the roof. The semicircular principals, much ornamented, are constructed on a plan first discovered by Philibert de Lorme, in the 16th century. A plate and full description of this useful and elegant manner of construction, and a history of its invention, is to be found in a work entitled *Histoire de la Vie, et des Ouvrages des plus célèbres Architectes du xi^e siècle, jusqu'à la fin du xviii^e. par Quatremère de Quincy.* Paris, 1830. The passage referred to, under De Lorme's life, is worthy of attention from architects and builders.

A model and a section (full size) of a principal were presented.

Several other details were described, and a specimen of the volcanic stone of which this Chapel is built was given, and great praise bestowed on the massive and imperishable character of the work. The account ended with an expression of regret that the rich colouring that had adorned the former House of God could not be introduced in the latter; while a hope was entertained that if not we, yet perhaps our children, may see the art of fresco once more employed on the walls most fitted to receive it, to teach the minds and exalt the tastes of men.

Mr. Acland presented a section and view of the Church of *Assisi*, near *Perugia*, in the Italo-Gothic style. It is a building rich with the works of *Giotto* and *Cimabue*, and their scholars. Those even to whom this early art is not an object of interest, should visit the Church for its architectural beauty and the singularity of its design. There are two distinct Churches erected one above the other, and entered at different levels; below these again is the crypt. Thus is there formed a Church as it were of three stories, the upper of which is a very lofty and fine specimen of its style, and the middle spacious, highly decorated, abounding with chapels, and possessing a holy and devotional character.

MEETING, MAY 25, 1842.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. F. S. Gawthorn, M.A. Exeter College.

T. L. Knowles, Esq., Pembroke College.

Rev. I. Chandler, C.C.C.

Rev. F. Godard, Brasenose College.

Henry Jessard Hannam, Esq., Buscot, Dorchester, Oxon.

Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., Grittleton House, near Chippenham, Wilts.

G. H. Vansittart, Esq., Balliol College.

Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D., Canon of Christ Church.

Rev. W. Jelf, D.D., Canon of Christ Church.

Rev. John Parker, Oriel College, Sweeney Hall, Oswestry.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Donors.

A Short Account of Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, with Etchings of the Remains of the Monastic Buildings discovered at Studley, by Sir Alexander Croke, etched by himself; also a few other etchings of Churches, &c.	}	Sir Alexander Croke.
Design for the Restoration of the Gatehouse at Rye, the intended scene of the Rye-House Plot		
Engraving of the Chapel now building at Arley, in the Decorated Gothic Style, with a copy of the inscription on the first stone	}	A. Salvin, Esq., Architect.
A Rubbing of a Brass in St. Peter's Church, Bristol		
A Collection of Rubbings of Brasses	}	Henry Addington, Esq., Lincoln College.
	}	Joseph Clarke, Esq., Architect.
	}	H. N. Ellacombe, Esq., Oriel College.

A Paper was read by Mr. Addington on the History of Monumental Brasses, with a description of the principal characteristics of each successive period. This Paper was illustrated by a chronological series of the Impressions of Brasses, from the earliest known example in England, Sir Roger de Trumpington, in Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire, A.D. 1289, down to the time of the Common-

wealth. The series included a very interesting variety of the costumes of each period, Bishops, Priests, Merchants, Warriors, and Ladies, each as they appeared in life in the dress peculiar to their age, represented with a fidelity which perhaps no other mode of illustration possesses in an equal degree. After the conclusion of the Paper, some observations were made by Dr. Buckland on the best mode of perpetuating Inscriptions by cutting them deep in stone, instead of raising the letter or trusting to any metal inserted. The Chairman mentioned a very fine Brass at Newark; Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College remarked the similarity of the faces in all the Brasses of the time of Henry VII., and other members mentioned various circumstances relating to Brasses and other Sepulchral Memorials.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 6, 1842.

AT WYATT'S ROOM, HIGH STREET,

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A portfolio of 83 Original Sketches and Drawings of Gothic Buildings and Details, intended as a continuation of Mr. Rickman's Drawings, also a Collection of Engravings arranged in the different styles	W. Grey, Esq. Magdalene Hall.
Coloured Tracings of Gothic Tiles from Shottisbrooke Church, Berks, and St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster	Joseph Clarke, Esq.
A Lithographic Print of the Font in Little Walsingham Church, Norfolk	G. R. Lewis, Esq.

The Chairman read a Report of the Proceedings of the Society during the year, and an address on its progress and prospects, observing that there is much ground for congratulation on the continued interest felt in all parts of the country in promoting the object for which this Society was founded, the Taste for and Study of Gothic Architecture.

REPORT.

“This is the third occasion on which we have had the pleasure of assembling to celebrate the anniversary of our Society, and there is much ground for congratulation on the continued interest felt in all parts of the country in promoting the objects of its foundation.

“Within a short period we have had the satisfaction of witnessing the rise of kindred institutions in the important towns of Exeter, Bristol, and Lichfield, and in the University of Durham. In other places also less numerous associations have been formed, which though modestly declining the style of Societies, are nevertheless effecting much good.

“It is not by their publications that the influence of such bodies is to be measured; in the present state of things their most useful office seems to be that of conservators of existing monuments, and in some degree the controllers of new ones. Without assuming to be arbiters of public taste, they cannot fail to exert a most salutary influence upon it. In this capacity our own experience has taught us that no single institution, however active, is sufficient to meet the frequent demands on its attention. To be effective, the control should be near at hand, and those who exercise it should possess a knowledge of local circumstances, which, generally speaking, residence in the neighbourhood can alone impart. It is for these reasons we hail with peculiar satisfaction the constitution of the Societies we have named, and we hope they are but the precursors of others in the neighbourhood of our great towns.

“It is not in our own country alone, that a fuller ap-

preciation of Gothic Architecture is gradually gaining ground; the same feeling seems to pervade all Europe. In France, a Committee has been formed under the auspices of Government, with minute instructions to report on the state of the ancient edifices of that great country. And in Germany, though without such high sanction, individual efforts have not been wanting to promote the same cause, as may be seen by the numerous expensive works which have issued from the press of the different States since the publication of Moller's *Denkmäler*.

"In Bavaria many successful attempts have been made to restore the Byzantine style (that analogous to our Norman style, though coming down much later in the order of time) in the newly-erected public edifices of that country; and the Cathedral of Bamberg has within the last few years been restored in a style of completeness and costliness, worthy of the original structure.

"In Belgium too, attention seems roused to the subject, where another claimant, on the part of his country, for the honour of the first introduction of the Pointed style, has arisen in the person of M. Dumortier, who conceives he has detected the germ of that system in the pointed vaulting of Notre Dame of Tournay, which he affirms to be of an age prior to 1110. Be this as it may, the various discussions on this point, maintained as they have been by so many ingenious and plausible arguments, seem to prove the almost simultaneous growth of Gothic Architecture in all parts of Europe. May we not take as a good augury this simultaneous revival of a taste for its beauties!

"We see by the newspapers that efforts are making in the principal cities of the continent, to raise subscriptions for completing the magnificent Cathedral of Cologne. This should be truly an European undertaking, and most fervently do we wish it success. The requisite funds, however,

are so great that we can hardly expect to see the commencement in our own days, unless it be undertaken in small portions at a time. In this way we cannot but think that much may be effected.

“Among the works in our own country, we cannot pass unnoticed the contemplated restoration of a great part and the repair of the whole of the beautiful Cathedral of Hereford, under auspices which hold out the prospect of a much more satisfactory completion than marked the operations in the same Church half a century ago.

“It is time, now, to take a review of our own proceedings in the course of the year.

“We have had the satisfaction of furnishing a design for a Gothic Cathedral at St. John's, Newfoundland, at the request of the Bishop. The drawings have been made by Mr. Derick, under the superintendence of the Society. It is in the Early English style.

“Casts of the more important ornaments of Iffley Church have also been supplied to the Bishop of New Zealand, at his request, to serve as guides for executing the details of the Cathedral which he proposes to erect in the Norman style, for which the design was furnished by the Cambridge Camden Society.

“The acquisition of the valuable collection of Drawings left by the late Mr. Rickman may be considered as a matter of congratulation to the Society. The immense number and variety of examples they supply in all the styles of Gothic Architecture, more especially the series of Tracery of Windows, cannot fail to be highly useful to any of our members who wish to follow up the study, while they furnish an excellent foundation for us to work upon; and it is hoped that the imperfect state in which some divisions are left, will serve only as a stimulus to our Members to contribute other drawings towards their completion. Attention was

called to the subject when the acquisition was first announced, and, in compliance with this suggestion, we have this day presented to us a valuable portfolio of Drawings by Mr. Grey, of Magdalene Hall, one of our most active members, who has also furnished us with several excellent papers in the course of the year, particularly one on the Churches of his own county, Devonshire. There can be no doubt that so good an example will be followed by others equally zealous in the cause we all have at heart.

“Several other valuable papers have been communicated to us during the year, particularly the learned essay on the Bridges of the Middle Ages by the President of Trinity, the queries connected with which have been widely circulated, and numerous answers have been received, so that we may fairly expect that considerable information will be collected relative to these interesting structures. Farther information, however, is still required before any thing like a complete view of the subject can be obtained.

“Mr. Harrison’s paper on a supposed rule for the Proportions of Chancels according to the ground plan deserves particular notice, for the great research and accuracy of observation which it shewed. The subject is one of considerable interest, and we hope that the author will be induced to continue his enquiries.

“The number of new Members admitted during the year is 81, amongst whom we have the satisfaction of numbering his Grace the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Salisbury.

“We are happy to announce that the instructions of the Incorporated Society for Building Churches and Chapels, which had been long felt as a check upon the efforts of Architects, have undergone a complete revision. This revision has been brought about chiefly by the representations of the Architectural Societies, in different parts

of the country, and more especially by the exertions of the Cambridge Camden Society.

“Among our publications, the Series of Working Drawings is about to receive a considerable addition in the plans and designs of St. Giles’s Church in this city, for which the Society is indebted to the gratuitous labours of Mr. James Park Harrison, of Christ Church, who devoted himself to the work at a considerable sacrifice of time and convenience. They have been for some time in the printer’s hands, and will soon be completed.

“The principal object the Society have had in view in these publications, is to furnish Clergymen and others residing beyond the reach of competent professional assistance with cheap working plans of Churches, which, in point of style or design, either in part or altogether, furnish good models for imitation. Accuracy of delineation is therefore all that has been aimed at, with only so much of graphic embellishment as is necessary to attain this end. Whether in future works of the kind it may not be advisable (in some of the details at least) to adopt a more finished style of engraving appears worthy of consideration.

“An Architectural Guide to the Neighbourhood is a work which has been called for from an early period of our formation. Various circumstances have tended to impede its publication. Now, however, the First Part, including the principal Churches in the Deanery of Bicester, is in the press, and it is hoped will appear before the end of the Long Vacation.

“Our funds, though not affluent, have been sufficient to leave a balance in hand, after defraying the expenses of publications and other demands upon us.

“The number of our members continues, as we have seen, to increase, and in the course of the past year we have had the pleasure of enrolling on our list the names

of many of the most distinguished in our land for station and talent.

“Altogether, though the efforts of the Society have not been unfruitful, we feel that there is yet much to be done, giving full scope for the activity of our members, whether amateur or professional. If our new Churches of the last few years present an improvement on their precursors of twenty years ago, yet we cannot disguise from ourselves that they frequently lack much of the majesty and grace of the mediæval structures. This should remind us, that we have not yet recovered the principles of our art. But there is no ground for despondency, if those principles are to be recovered, it must be by patient and arduous investigation, and oftentimes by painful failures. In the mean time, let amateurs exert their influence in preserving those monuments, from which alone our lesson can be learnt. And let architects be content at present to imitate them; by degrees we may hope they will enter more fully into their spirit, and eventually be enabled to strike out a path for themselves.”

The Master of University College then favoured the Meeting with a very interesting Lecture on the History of the Art of Staining and Painting on Glass, for the Decoration of Ecclesiastical Buildings. He briefly recapitulated the early history of the art, traced its gradual progress through successive ages, referring to the best examples, especially those in Oxford, as most easily accessible to his hearers, and pointed out its application to our own times, shewing those periods and specimens which he thought most worthy of imitation. The whole was illustrated by a number of beautiful coloured plates and drawings, and by some very fine specimens of modern work, both English and Foreign, which were scarcely to be distinguished from ancient examples. He observed

that the popular notion that the art of making particular colours, such as the ruby, is lost is erroneous, and that the chief thing which the art of Glass-staining or Painting now requires to make it equal to the ancient examples, is a better taste, and more extensive patronage on the part of the public. This brief outline gives a very faint idea of his very interesting lecture, to which it is impossible to do justice without the aid of specimens.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
Gothic Architecture:
MICHAELMAS TERM,
MDCCCLII.

PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, OCT. 26, 1842.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. Edward Coleridge, M.A., Eton College.

G. H. Philips, Esq., Brasenose College.

W. Austen, Esq., New College.

F. Godfrey, Esq., Wadham College.

J. R. Major, Esq., Exeter College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors,
Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects }	The Institute.
A Report on the State of Hereford Cathedral Church; and an Account of the Restoration now in progress }	Dean of Hereford.
An Essay on Architectural Practice, Part II. By T. L. Walker, Esq. }	The Author.
Altar Cloths and Carpets, with appropriate devices }	Mr. French, Bolton-le-Moors.
Rubbing of a Brass taken from Broadwater Church, Sussex }	H. A. Bowles, Esq.
A Collection of Rubbings of Brasses, with some curious inscriptions }	Hon. W. H. Dawnay, M.A., Ch. Ch.
Rubbing of a very fine Brass, from Great Tew Church, Oxfordshire }	Rev. Mr. Dayman.
Lithographic Drawings of a Chalice and Flagon, &c. &c. &c. }	Rev. James Bliss, and Rev. W. C. Lukis.
A Lithographic Drawing of the Sedilia, St. Mary, Meysey Hampton }	J. T. Pigott, Esq., Brasenose College.

THE FOLLOWING NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY WERE LAID
ON THE TABLE.

Report of the Proceedings for the last half year.

Views and Details of St. Giles's Church, Oxford. By James Park Harrison, Esq., B.A., of Christ Church.

The First Part of the Guide to the Architectural Antiquities of the Neighbourhood of Oxford.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of these publications. The first series, of which St. Giles' is a part, is intended to furnish parties engaged in Church building with good ancient models, parts of which, if not the whole, may often be useful. The drawings being all made to a scale, with careful sections of the mouldings, and details at large, accompanied by measurements, are, in fact, working drawings made from the old buildings, and a study of them will better enable persons to judge of the merits of modern architects' designs. The second series, or Guide, of which the First Part is now published, comprises those Churches in the Deanery of Bicester that are situated within twelve miles of Oxford, the limit to which the plan extends. Some account is given of every Church within these limits, and engravings on wood of the most interesting architectural specimens, not confined to general views, but doors, windows, sedilia, &c. It is intended to follow this up by the other Deaneries in succession, until the whole circuit is completed. The notes of these Churches are calculated for the use of beginners, and the members of the Society are thus furnished with the means of following up their study in the most convenient and practical manner; for it is in buildings, not in books, that Gothic Architecture must really be studied.

A Paper was then read by E. A. Freeman, Esq., of Trinity College, on the Churches of the town of Northampton. There are three principal Churches, St. Giles, St. Peter,

and St. Sepulchre, all of Norman character, and with portions of the original work remaining.

The Church of St. Giles is a large building, consisting of chancel and two large chapels looking nearly like transepts, nave and aisles, south and north porches, and central tower. Of the original building nothing now remains but the lower part of the tower, part of the west front, and of the chancel. The chancel has a fine Decorated east window, and a single lancet in the south side. The south chapel has a fine east window of the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, with a square head, and also a magnificent Perpendicular window. The north chapel is debased, but good of the kind. The original lofty Norman arches of the lantern have been blocked up by small low pointed ones, and a gallery having been built all across the east end of the nave and aisles, the chancel is quite cut off from the rest of the Church. The nave and aisles seem to have been rebuilt about the middle or latter end of the fourteenth century; they have remarkably elegant arches springing from octagonal pillars. The aisles have windows of the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular. The west front has a magnificent Norman doorway. The upper part of the tower was rebuilt in 1616, having been blown down two years before.

St. Peter's is well known as a remarkably perfect specimen of a small Norman Church. The east end of the chancel has been destroyed; there is no chancel arch. The nave and chancel are supported by eight magnificent Norman arches, richly adorned with the chevron moulding. These spring from extremely light pillars, some of them banded in the centre, and all with very rich capitals. The belfry arch is extremely rich and beautiful Norman. The Norman clere-story is nearly perfect, consisting of an arcade occasionally pierced for windows, but all the other Norman windows

have given way to debased ones. The lower part of the tower exhibits several curious details of Norman architecture, especially at the west end. The upper part is a later addition.

St. Sepulchre's is one of the four round Churches. The circular nave and aisles are supported by eight very massive Norman pillars, supporting pointed arches. The chancel and aisles are semi-Norman, verging on Early English; they have some good clustered pillars and rich brackets. The Norman windows have been mostly removed, and the Perpendicular insertions have since had their tracery cut out, excepting the east window. In the north chancel aisle is an Early English triplet towards the east, and some good Early Decorated windows towards the north. At the west end is a handsome tower and spire, chiefly of Decorated character.

All these fine Churches are miserably defaced with pews, plaster ceilings, &c. ; and St. Sepulchre's especially is in a state inflicting unmitigated disgrace on all connected with it. It would seem as if every means of disfigurement and desecration had been studiously adopted.

The chapel of St. John's Hospital is in a wretched state, but retains some good Decorated and Perpendicular features. That of St. Thomas of Canterbury has been lately converted into a wheelwright's shop, and the poor remnants of St. Gregory's Church have for three hundred years been used as a school. Instead of rescuing these ancient buildings from desecration, two miserable modern Churches, one of them the very climax of barbarism and ugliness, the other a little better, have recently been erected.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 9, 1842.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

S. W. Wayte, Esq., Trinity College.
 W. B. T. Jones, Esq., Trinity College.
 H. J. Coleridge, Esq., Trinity College.
 J. L. Patterson, Esq., Trinity College.
 W. T. Parkins, Esq., Merton College.
 Rev. J. Barron, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College.
 E. M. Atkins, Esq., Kingston Lisle Hall, Berks.
 Rev. R. Coulthard, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College.
 Rev. T. W. Lancaster, M.A., Magdalene College.
 Rev. J. F. Moor, Bradfield, near Reading.
 W. H. Scott, Esq., Trinity College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Rossini Vedute di Roma, imperial folio; Wild's } Illustrations of Worcester Cathedral, folio }	B. L. Vulliamy, Esq., Pall Mall.
Rubbing of a Brass from Swainswicke Church, near Bath }	H. N. Ellacombe, Esq., Oriel College.

The Chairman announced to the Meeting that the Members of the "Yorkshire Architectural Society," and the "Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society," have been admitted to the same privileges as the other Societies already in union with the Oxford Society.

He also called their attention to an important work lately added to the Library, "D'Agincourt Histoire de l'Art par les Monuments," a complete History of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, illustrated by a series of engravings of

the most celebrated examples, arranged in chronological order. This is one of the most valuable works of the kind that is extant, and a careful study of it cannot fail to be highly interesting and useful. He also mentioned that the lithographic drawings of a Cross and Chalice, presented at the last meeting by the Rev. James Bliss, and the Rev. W. C. Lukis, are intended as the commencement of a work to be published in numbers at a very cheap rate, entitled, "Specimens of Sepulchral Crosses and other Ecclesiastical Antiquities," drawn on stone by an amateur, who is anxious to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to continue the work.

A Paper was read by the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, on the Tracery of Gothic Windows, shewing its gradual progress, beginning with the plain void openings of the Norman style, and the simple lancet lights of the Early English; then the combination of two lights under one arch, the simple openings in the head to relieve the blank space thus formed, as in the windows of the tower of St. Giles', Oxford; then the union of three or more lights under one arch, and the blank space in the head pierced with circular openings, and these openings foliated, as in the east window of the south aisle of the same Church; next the geometrical tracery, as in Merton College Chapel; then the flowing tracery, as in the south aisles of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Aldate's, which is the most perfect period of Gothic tracery, soon degenerating into the Perpendicular in this country, as St. Mary's, New College, &c., and the Flamboyant on the continent, of which form some examples are occasionally found in this country, as a window in Christ Church Cathedral, and another at the west end of St. Mary Magdalene Church. He called the attention of the Members particularly to the beautiful proportions of windows generally found in our Gothic Churches, and to the want of it in

modern imitations, and suggested certain axioms as rules of criticism in the tracery of Gothic windows. This Paper was illustrated by a large number of engravings and drawings, including the valuable collection of the late Mr. Rickman, now in the possession of the Society, a selection from which he recommended the Society to have engraved and published.

The Chairman mentioned several instances confirming Mr. Sewell's views.

Dr. Buckland also made some observations with the same object, and called attention to a Paper on the "Geometrical proportions of Gothic Architecture, by William Warren, Esq., Architect, of Huddersfield," recently published in the "Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire." The Secretary mentioned that a small work on the same subject had been published by Mr. Billings in 1840, and although there is undoubtedly some truth in the theory, he did not consider it of such general application as these young architects suppose.

Dr. Buckland also took this opportunity earnestly to entreat any Members of the Society connected with the city of Bristol, to exert their utmost influence to prevent the north front of the magnificent Church of St. Mary Redcliff, lately thrown open to view, from being again obscured by a mass of brick houses and tall chimneys. He suggested that houses of two stories, with good cellars under them, and flat roofs, would answer all the necessary purposes of trade, and would not interfere with this splendid Church, which would then appear entire on the rock above them. The feeling of the Meeting, which was a very numerous one, was unanimous in favour of every exertion being made without delay to preserve so fine a national monument from again being obstructed.

Dr. Buckland mentioned a recent instance in which the interference of the Society had been successful, with the

kind assistance of the Principal of Brasenose College, in rescuing some fine monuments from the destruction which had been already commenced, when the Marquis of Northampton happened to visit the Church, and by writing immediately to Dr. Buckland, succeeded in getting it stopped. He also mentioned a further communication from the Noble President of the Royal Society, respecting "another barbarity committed at Warkworth, two miles and a half from Banbury, where several Brasses have been taken up and *buried* under the pavement of the Church, and begging to call the consideration of the Oxford Society to this circumstance." The Secretary mentioned that he had spoken to the architect employed, respecting the valuable remains of antiquity preserved in this interesting Church, before the alterations were commenced, and was promised that every attention should be paid to them. There *were* some very fine carved oak seats, as well as monuments and brasses.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

- W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., Ruyton Hall, Shrewsbury.
 L. L. Hartley, Esq., Middleton Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire.
 E. Edwards, Esq., Magdalene Hall.
 R. Wilson, Esq., Magdalene Hall.
 Rev. C. D. Sanders, B.A., Wadham College.
 Rev. H. Scudamore Burr, M.A., Christ Church, Vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. E. Morris, M.A., Christ Church.
 B. Bevan, Esq., Christ Church.
 H. C. Adams, Esq., Magdalene College.
 G. W. Paul, Esq., Magdalene College.
 T. Evetts, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
 H. Ellison, Esq., University College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Donors.	
A Collection of 25 Rubbings of Brasses from Churches } in Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, &c.	E. A. Freeman, Esq., Trinity College.
A Collection of Rubbings of Brasses from Churches } in Hertfordshire, Essex, and Norfolk	Rev. H. Scudamore Burr, M.A., Ch. Ch.

A Paper was then read by Mr. Freeman on the Brasses which he had presented. The most remarkable were, 1, that of Lawrence de St. Maur, Rector and Founder of St. Mary's, Higham Ferrers, one of the richest and most elaborate Brasses in the Society's collection; 2, that of Sir Walter Mauntell and Elizabeth his wife, from Nether Heyford; and 3, that of Sir Thomas Grene and Matilda his wife, from Green's Norton; all in the county of Northampton; 4, John Norreys, the Founder of St. Lawrence, Coymmington, Bedfordshire.

Another Paper was then read by Mr. Freeman on the Churches of St. Luke, Spratton, All Saints, Harpole, and St. Luke, Duston, all in the county of Northampton. The first is a Norman Church, with the original pillars and arches remaining on the north side. There are also some good features of later date, especially two fine Altar-tombs in a north chancel isle. The Church has also some good specimens of open pewing. There are three Norman doorways, the north plain, the west and south considerably ornamented. The chancel is in a wretched state. The tower at the west end is late Norman, exhibiting some remarkable details, and crowned with a Decorated spire.—Harpole is also of Norman foundation, but has no remains of the original structure except

two plain doorways. The east window is good Perpendicular ; most of the others are bad specimens of the same style. The chancel arch is very Early English. The pier arches are later, those on the south side being remarkably wide. In a north chantry are two sepulchral niches without tombs. The tower is Early English.—Duston is remarkable for its ancient clerestory, its central tower, and the predominance of the Early English style, all rare in that neighbourhood. The chancel is good Decorated, the west end a fine specimen of Early English ; here is also a fine round-headed doorway in the same style.—These descriptions were followed by some remarks on the general character of Churches about Northampton, which are chiefly of Norman foundation, with later additions, the Early English style being the least frequent. They are generally plain, with western towers, commonly without spires, and with wretched clerestories: usually of good size, almost always with aisles to the nave, and commonly aisles or chapels to the chancel.

The Rev. W. Sewell called the attention of the members to the theory of the Geometrical Proportions of Gothic Architecture, mentioned by Dr. Buckland at the last meeting, and requested them to test it by measurements wherever they have the opportunity.

The Chairman read several letters and short communications of considerable interest.

An Account of the ruined Chapel of Berwick, in the parish of Eglingham, Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, suggesting its restoration. Archdeacon Bigge made some remarks, shewing the difficulty and almost the impracticability of doing so.

A Letter from the President of Trinity College on the subject of Banbury Bridge, and one from R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., of Arley Hall, respecting the former Bridge at Chester, in answer to the " Bridge Queries."

An Account of a stained glass "Memorial Window," about to be erected in the Church of St. Peter, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the memory of the late Rev. T. Dodd. The Chairman called attention to this communication, wishing to recommend the practice to more general notice, and expressing the obligation the Society is under to Mr. Markland for the suggestion. Mr. Markland, who happened to be present, mentioned that Mr. Wales, of Newcastle, has already received orders for twenty-five such windows; and many others are in hand by other artists.

The following Letter was then read from the Rev. J. H. Turvitt, Vicar of Powick, near Worcester, on open seats in Churches, shewing, from experience, the practicability and advantage of the plan even in a case which at first sight seemed least calculated for the experiment. This letter gave rise to considerable discussion, in which the Chairman, the Rector of Exeter, and several other members took part.

To the Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society.

SIR,—I trust you will not think me impertinent in obtruding on you the concerns of an unknown Parish Church, because I regard you as a kind of head quarters from whence any architectural or ecclesiastical information may in due time be disseminated.

I wish to inform you, that a year ago we completed the new pewing of the Parish Church of Powick, in the ancient mode of uniform open benches for every class of worshippers, the total height of frames, including capping, being two feet seven inches, regulated at this height to suit a number of carved bench heads remaining in the Church.

We find low hassocks preferable to a kneeling bench. There is an assignment of sittings to a number of principal families—a second assignment to classes, but in practice the whole are nearly free. After a year's experience, we like the method better and better.

I will add, that the structure is a large cruciform one, and the private dormitories were formerly dispersed over the whole area of *chancel* and transepts, rendering hearing of the services out of the question to many. We have now *more* accommodation, excellent hearing, an easy Church, and the whole congregation confined to the nave of the Church, as we have restored the rich rood-loft screen, and screened off the transepts for a vestry and baptistry respectively. We are indebted to Harvey Eginton, Esq., architect, of Worcester, for our improvements.

With apologies for troubling you, and hoping that the first part of this information may encourage others on the same path, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. TURVITT, Vicar of Powick.

Powick Vicarage, near Worcester, Oct. 28th, 1842.

N.B. I forgot to say that our parish is populous, approaching 2,000, with many resident gentry, and, from its vicinity to Worcester, persons of all grades; all which proves no impediment to the open system, but the contrary, from the impossibility of affording satisfactory accommodation to the various "qualities" under the pew system.

The following interesting communication, from the Church Society of New Brunswick, has just been received :

To the Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society.

Carleton, New Brunswick,
Dec. 30th, 1842.

SIR,

On the 15th of October last I had the honour of addressing a letter, by order of the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick," to the Rev. W. I. Rodber, Secretary of the "Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels," requesting the favour of some plans of Churches, in conformity with the instructions of that Society, as published in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*. By the last Mail I received a letter from Mr. Rodber informing me, in reply, that the Society having never exercised any right of property in the plans submitted to their consideration, he had forwarded to the Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society a copy of my letter, not doubting that you will pay attention to the request which it contains ; and to you he accordingly refers me. I therefore hasten to take advantage of this reference, and to say that the Church Society will feel very much indebted to the Architectural Society if you will send them a few plans of Churches, such as are described in my former letter. Ten or a dozen would, perhaps, be enough. I will thank you to inform me whether any expenses will be incurred, or charges made, in complying with our request, that I may remit the amount of them without delay.

I have the honour to be,

Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK COSTER.

OXFORD:
PRINTED BY I. SHIRIMPTON.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
Gothic Architecture:
LENT TERM,
MDCCCXLIII.

OXFORD :
PRINTED BY J. SHRIMPTON.

PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, FEB. 8, 1843.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Venerable Henry E. Manning, M.A., Merton College,
Archdeacon of Chichester.

Rev. J. Dodd, M.A., Queen's College, Vicar of Hampton
Poyle, Oxon.

A. C. Mackenzie, Esq., St. John's College.

Captain Faber, Madras Engineers.

M. T. Blacker, Esq., Merton College.

R. G. Swayne, Esq., B.A., Wadham College.

James Collins, Esq., Balliol College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Donors.

Drawing of an ancient Lectern in Crowle Church,
near Worcester. By Harvey Eginton, Esq. } F. Murray, Esq., Ch. Ch.

Rubbings of a Brass lately put down in Marlow
Church, Bucks, to the memory of Lady Morris,
and of the effigy of a Priest in the Roman Catho-
lic Church at Birmingham. Executed by Messrs.
Hardman } F. Murray, Esq., Ch. Ch.

Rubbings of Brasses from Clothall and Yardley }
Churches, Hertfordshire } Miss Howell.

Illustrations of Bishop West's Chapel, in Putney }
Church, Surrey } J. G. Jackson, Esq.

The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architec-
ture. By Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, fifth edition } The Author.

A COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS AND LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF CATHEDRALS, &c., PRESENTED BY J. BUCKLER, ESQ. :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. South E. View of Balliol College. | 29. St. Paul's Cath. N. W. |
| 2. Design for New Front of ditto. | 30. Salisbury Cath. S. W. |
| 3. High Street, Oxford. | 31. Lincoln Cath. S. W. |
| 4. N. Elevation of a Design for a new Church at Carfax, Oxford, in 1820. | 32. St. Mary, Southwell, N. W. |
| 5. S. Elevation of Do. | 33. Whitby Abbey. |
| 6. E. Elevation of Do. | 34. Eton College. |
| 7. Ruins of Fonthill Abbey. | 35. Beverley Minster, S. W. |
| 8. Bristol Cathedral, N. E. | 36. Llandaff Cath. S. W. |
| 9. Winchester Cathedral, S. E. | 37. St. David's Cath. S. E. |
| 10. Boston Steeple. | 38. Hatfield House, Hertfordshire. |
| 11. Chester Cathedral, S. W. | 39. Southwell Minster, N. W. |
| 12. Lichfield Cath. N. W. | 40. Fountain's Abbey. |
| 13. Carlisle Cath. S. E. | 41. St. Andrew's, Holborn. |
| 14. Ely Cath. N. E. | 42. St. Peter's in the E. Oxford. |
| 15. Abbey, Shrewsbury, N. W. | 43. West Front of Magd. College, Oxford. |
| 16. Shrewsbury Abbey Church. | 44. Sherborne Abbey Church, S. E. |
| 17. Exeter Cath. N. W. | 45. Ditto. |
| 18. Durham Cath. N. W. | 46. Peterborough Cathedral, N. W. |
| 19. Hereford Cath. N. E. | 47. W. Front of Ch. Ch. Oxford. |
| 20. Ripon Cath. S. W. | 48. Queen's College, S. E. Oxford. |
| 21. Rochester Cath. N. W. | 49. Salisbury Cath. S. E. |
| 22. Quadrangle, Magd. Coll. Oxford | 50. Chichester Cath. N. E. |
| 23. Winchester College. | 51. Gloucester Cath. S. W. |
| 24. New College Chapel, N. E. | 52. Worcester Cath. N. W. |
| 25. Westminster Abbey, N. E. | 53. York Minster, S. E. |
| 26. Rievaulx Abbey. | 54. Lichfield Cath. N. W. |
| 27. Wells Cath. N. W. | 55. Lichfield Cath. S. E. |
| 28. York Cath. N. W. | 56. Westminster Abbey, N. E. |
| | 57. Ely Cath. S. E. |

The Report of the Proceedings of the Society for Michaelmas Term, 1842, was laid on the table, with the following additions to the Library.

Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, large paper, 5 parts, folio.

Churches of Yorkshire, parts 1 to 4.

Moyen Age Monumentale, folio, livraisons 26 to 30.

A Paper was read by the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, on the Principles of Beauty, Harmony, and Proportion in Gothic Architecture, with reference to the theories of Mr. Warren and Mr. Billings. After a very interesting

essay, he concluded by strongly recommending the members of the Society to collect the *measurements* of Gothic Churches whenever they have an opportunity, as the test by which the truth of all theories must be tried; and in measuring not to forget the thickness of the walls, which is sometimes an important element in the calculation of proportions.

The Chairman also recommended the members to follow this advice without binding themselves to any particular theory; and suggested, that to make a rough ground plan of a Church and mark the measurements upon it, is the most convenient mode of proceeding to carry out this advice.

MEETING, FEB. 22, 1843.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.A., of Christ Church, M.P. for Flintshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.A., of Christ Church, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, &c. &c.

Rev. G. Moberly, D.D., of Balliol College, Head Master of Winchester School.

Rev. Edward James, M.A., of Christ Church, Prebendary of Winchester.

G. R. Mackerness, Esq., Merton College.

Rev. E. T. Richards, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, of Farlington Rectory, near Havant, Hants.

Rev. E. C. Swainson, M.A., of Worcester College.

M. Buckle, Esq., Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

The Temple Church; an account of its Restoration
and Repairs. By William Burge, Esq. }

A Few Remarks on Pews. By J. W. Bowden, M.A. —

View of the Abbey Gateway, &c. at Bury St. }
Edmund's. By L. N. Cottingham, Esq. }

Views of the Rectory Houses of Bressingham,
Norfolk, and Wetheringsett, Suffolk. By S. S. }
Teulon, architect }

Donors.

The Author.

The Author.

The Committee for
its restoration.

Mr. Teulon.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, presented some pen and ink sketches of St. Cross Church, Milton, Northamptonshire, and gave some account of the Church, which is in the Decorated style. The lower part of the tower is square, the upper part octagonal and much smaller, from which rises a dwarf crocketed spire. At the east end of the south aisle is an elegant wheel window, set in a square, with the spandrels open and foliated. In the north aisle is a window of flamboyant character. The pillars of the nave are remarkably light and tall.

The Chairman called the attention of the members to the casts of some very beautiful Early English sculpture from Lincoln Cathedral, lately received, and pointed out some of the distinctions between this carving of the best period, and that of after ages, as well as modern imitations, in which the boldness and spirit of the early sculpture is generally frittered away and lost, by the too great minuteness of the carver, and that beautiful roundness of the edges which is observed in all the old work is also lost in modern imitation. He took the opportunity of mentioning Mr. Brathwaite's invention of carving in oak by means of iron moulds burnt in and then cleared with the chisel, the effect of which is in many cases so good that it is hardly possible to detect it from old work, and he thought this invention stood on very different ground from any sort of composition, as we here have the solid oak, only worked by a different process, which is much less expensive than if done entirely by hand. Several very good specimens were exhibited, lent by Mr. Theodore Jewitt for that purpose.

Mr. Sewell made some observations, differing from the Chairman's view, and pointing out that as under-cutting cannot be produced by this process, much of the beautiful effect of light and shade in the old work is necessarily lost. He mentioned that the Earl of Dunraven has had a great deal of very good oak-carving executed by the peasantry on

his estate in Ireland, whom he had trained and taught for the purpose under an efficient clerk of the works. He much preferred this method to the employment of machinery, and, as one advantage, pointed out the much greater variety of patterns that can be obtained by hand over any moulds.

The President of Trinity made a few observations in support of the Chairman's view, and thought that, provided the effect is the same, the process by which it was obtained is a matter of indifference, and nothing could well exceed the beautiful effect produced in some of the specimens exhibited.

The Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, presented the impression of a Brass from Stanford Dingley Church, in Berks, near Reading, with the following curious inscription:—

Subiacet hoc lapide Margret Dyneley tumulata,
Quondam Willm Dyneley conjux doctata
Armigeri Regis, modo vinctibus esca parata :
Æt. vñt, C quater, quater X, quater E, cadit illa
Romani festo, Jesus ergo sui memor esto.

Some difficulty arises in determining the date here given, from the fact of there being two SS. Romanus in the English Calendar before the Reformation, one commemorated on the 9th of August, the other on the 23rd of October. It seems most likely that the 9th of August is the day mentioned in the inscription, because there is evidently a connection in the writer's mind between the words "cadit illa Romani festo," and "Jesus *ergo* sui memor esto." As the service for the festival of the *name of Jesus* (August 7th) was repeated during the whole of the octave, and consequently on St. Romanus's day, the memory of Romanus would thus be associated from time to time with the name of our Lord. It does not therefore seem too much to suppose that the writer of the epitaph might connect the memory of a person who died on St. Romanus's day with that of Romanus, and the name of St. Romanus with that of our Lord, and then call on our Lord to remember the deceased, *on the ground*

of her having died on *St. Romanus's day*. The term "*Armigeri regis*" is explained by Lysons to mean an Esquire of the King's body, an office which seems to have been abolished in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and not revived by James the First.

The President of Trinity College observed, that the title was sometimes "*Armiger corporis regis*," and that it was of frequent occurrence in inscriptions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The President of Trinity also presented a ground plan of Garsington Church, which he had made in pursuance of the recommendation of the Chairman of the last meeting, and hoped others would follow the example.

The Chairman also wished to direct the attention of the Members to a work just added to the library, "*The Churches of Lincolnshire*, by S. Lewin, Architect," now publishing in monthly numbers at a very cheap rate, and containing a good deal of information which may be useful, that district being proverbially rich in Churches, especially of the Decorated style. Some very beautiful examples have already appeared in this work, and though it is not got up so well as might be wished, yet considering the smallness of the price it is very respectable. He also recommended "*The Churches of Yorkshire*" to their attention, and was glad to observe that another work of the same kind, "*The Churches of Kent*," is announced to appear shortly; he thought that all these undertakings should be encouraged, that they are a favourable sign of the attention which has been awakened to our country Churches, and that each person should study principally the Churches of his own neighbourhood. He also mentioned that some of Mr. Rickman's sketches of the tracery of windows have been etched by a Member of the Society, and are now published on single sheets, each containing from eight to twelve window-heads, and the series will be continued if these are found useful.

MEETING, MARCH 8, 1843.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Five Lithographic Drawings of Churches, from designs by G. G. Scott, Esq. }	Mr. Scott.
Plaster Casts of a shield of Arms, &c., from St. Alban's Abbey }	M. Swabey, Esq., D.C.L. Christ Church.
An ornamented Cross Fleurée, executed in encaustic tiles by Messrs. Chamberlain and Co., of Worcester, from an ancient example in that cathedral }	F. Murray, Esq., Christ Church.
A view of Old Canterbury Gate, Christ Church, by Malchair }	Rev. Robert Wickham, M.A., Christ Church.
Working Drawings of a wooden Altar in the Early English style, from a design by J. M. Derick, Esq. }	Rev. E. C. Swainson, M.A., Worcester Coll.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Blore's Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons ; 4to., 1826, large paper.

Gailhabaud's Engravings of Ancient and Modern Architecture ; 4to., Paris, 1842 ; parts 1 to 6.

Nichols' Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick ; 4to.

Professor Hussey called the attention of the meeting to the engraving of Canterbury Gate before it was rebuilt in the present form in 1778, as a scarce and valuable print, and gave some account of Mr. Malchair and his engravings of old buildings in Oxford.

The Rev. J. A. Hessey, of St. John's College, made some observations on the drawings of a wooden Altar, as affording a useful medium between the very elaborate and expensive stone Altars now in fashion and the plain wooden tables commonly used.

A Paper was read on the nature of Architectural Truth, and the necessity of attending to it—1st, in the adaptation of the external building to the character of its occupant; 2ndly, in conforming the general tone and style to the nature of its uses; 3rdly, in symbolizing abstract doctrines—a point in which great caution and discretion is required to prevent the intrusion of fanciful analogies; 4thly, in mechanical structure, that the materials may hang together in conformity with the great laws of gravitation and cohesion; 5thly, in consulting utility, in which respect the Gothic style possesses singular advantages over the Grecian; and 6thly, in preserving reality, that there may be no attempt to impose upon the eye.

The Chairman made some observations, reiterating the caution which had been given against carrying symbolical theories too far, and particularly against crippling the architect, by making him form his design in accordance with some preconceived fanciful theory.

The Master of University College made some observations chiefly upon that part of the Paper which related to the materials used in a building, pointing out the advantages of concrete, and the necessity of using lime hot, in rubble walls, to take advantage of the expansion and crystalization which takes place as it cools, in binding all the materials together. In the walls of our old churches this seems generally to have been attended to, though perhaps more from accident than design, the lime being usually burnt on the spot, as wanted. We sometimes find the mortar perished in parts of the same wall in which other parts are a solid rock, according as the lime was used hot or cold.

Professor Hussey observed, that in chalk districts flints either whole or broken were much used in rubble walls, and were a very good material.

MEETING, MARCH 22nd, 1843.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College.
 R. K. Cornish, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
 O. Chambers, Esq., University College.
 H. W. Beckwith, Esq., University College.
 Robert Biddulph Phillips, Esq., Longworth, near Hereford.
 Robert Hall, Esq., M.A., Ch. Ch., Dean's-yard, Westminster.
 Mandeville Rodwell, Esq., Exeter College.
 Rev. John Popham, Chilton.
 Rev. S. Reay, M.A., Laudian Professor of Arabic, and Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library.
 C. R. Conybeare, Esq., Christ Church.
 Viscount Adare.
 George Gilbert Scott, Esq., Architect.
 Joseph W. Bramah, Esq., Brasenose College.
 H. Merriman, Esq., Merton College.
 C. Harris, Esq., Wadham College.
 Rev. E. Wickham, M.A., New College.

PRESENT RECEIVED.

Two Rubbings of Brasses from the Churches of } Thame and Ewelme	Donor. B. Bevan, Esq., Christ Church.
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ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Histories of Noble British Families, with Biographical Notices of the most distinguished individuals in each, illustrated by their armorial bearings, portraits, seals, monuments, views of their mansions, &c. Folio. Parts I. and II.

A Paper was then read by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, "On the Progressive Development of the Several Styles of Architecture, and the Connection of each with the

Spirit of the Age in which it arose." Architecture, so far as we are concerned with it, resolves itself into three grand divisions, Grecian, Roman, and Gothic, the characteristics of which are severally the Entablature, the Round Arch, the Pointed Arch, each accompanied by certain mouldings and details peculiar to itself. At the introduction of each style an attempt was made to engraft it on the preceding one, forming a period of Transition. Grecian Architecture is like Grecian Literature, perfect in purity and elegance of *taste*, but still somewhat cold, while the Architecture and Compositions of the North are remarkable for a fervour of *feeling* sometimes verging on extravagance. The Roman Architecture, like its literature, is imitative, being originally an attempt to unite the arch and entablature; afterwards the latter was rejected, leaving a consistent system of pillars and round arches. This arose in the later days of the Empire, when perhaps more of originality was displayed than hitherto in the writings of Tacitus, and afterwards of Roman notions and customs in the works of the great juriconsults. The style thus formed was thrown back by the incursions of the Northern tribes, but, being adopted by them, was gradually brought to perfection in the Norman style. This form of architecture was developed about the time of the struggle about investitures, when the Church must to our clerical architects have appeared to be suffering persecution; hence the massiveness and solidity of the style, seeming to set forth its everlastingness on earth. An attempt was made to carry out this idea in the Norman mouldings. To the Norman, after a transitional period, succeeded the Gothic, which is the architectural language of the chivalrous and religious feelings of the middle ages. As the solid Norman was the language of the Church considered as suffering, so the Gothic is a warning to the Church not to be corrupted by temporal prosperity, but to rise in everything upwards. Some reasons were brought to shew that the idea of Gothic Architecture

was probably taken, as was till lately the general opinion, from a forest of trees. The three Gothic styles have each their peculiar beauties; the Early English is perfect, although simple. The Geometrical Decorated is an attempt to fill up a space which is necessarily left between the heads of the lights and the arch with figures unconnected with the mullions, being a transition from the simple lights of the Early English to the complete Decorated and Perpendicular styles, where the tracery is formed by continuing the mullions and mullion arches in curved or straight lines. The Decorated window is the most beautiful in itself, but the Perpendicular seems to harmonize better with the Gothic principle. We ought to be attached to this style as more peculiarly our own; its best specimens retain the best features of Decorated with additional beauties of their own. The faults of later buildings in this style, especially the lowering of roofs and arches, are to be attributed partly to the worldly and less elevated spirit being introduced into the Church, and partly to the removal of the restraints which had been imposed on architectural taste by the privileged order of Freemasons. From the time of their dissolution, Perpendicular gradually degenerated, especially in the form of its arches, from the Early Tudor, which often retains a high degree of beauty, to the Debased form, which was supplanted by the revived Italian or Græco-Barbaric style. Some later buildings, however, exhibit a return to the elegance of a former period, especially the beautiful Chancel of Wadham College Chapel. The introduction of Græco-Barbaric Architecture is a part of the system of revived Heathenism which arose in Italy in the fifteenth and found its way to England in the sixteenth century. The productions of those who were infected with this spirit shew, however, that though they pretended to revive Grecian art and literature, they were as unable to appreciate either as they were those of our own ancestors. A better day is however

beginning, and in a few generations Græco-Barbaric Architecture may be a matter only of history, and the deal, white-wash, and plaster of the modern Early English may be also forgotten materials.

The Paper was illustrated by several pen and ink sketches, especially of window-heads from Churches in the counties of Stafford, Northampton, Leicester, Worcester, and Salop.

While this sheet was in the hands of the printer, the following interesting communication has been received, and advantage is taken of this opportunity to place it in the hands of the members of the Society.

Colabah, Bombay, Feb. 28th, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,—I sent you by the last Mail a Bombay Times Newspaper, containing a proposal to *build a Monumental Church for the use of the Military, to the memory of all those who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan*. There is also before the public another proposal to build simply a Monument—a Pillar—or some such pile of stone, in a conspicuous place. The first has met with much acceptance, and I am not without hopes, that the good sense of the public may prevail, and the proposal to build a Church be adopted.

My object in writing is to ask whether your Architectural Society would provide us with a plan. I would myself be answerable to the extent of ten pounds, to meet the expense.

It is an object to have it as conspicuous as possible. A noble spire would be very desirable. The site is admirably adapted for a Church, being open to the view of the whole of our magnificent harbour.

The style should be *Early English*, I think, and very plain in character; for we have no means here, without great expense, of executing any but the plainest work. The working plan should, for this reason, be very full, and detailing the exact proportions and measurement of all mouldings and groinings—the fewer the

better. It should be without galleries. The windows to the ground (to be filled with Venetians), to secure a perfect ventilation. The floor should be five feet from the surface of the ground; and it would be well if some opening could be made just under the gable to secure ventilation. It should be sufficient for six hundred, in open fixed benches, three feet at least apart, with a rail for a direction.

It is *proposed* that there should be compartments prepared in the wall around the Church, to contain the names of those to whom it is dedicated, who fell in the late campaigns; also a space in the front of the Church for an inscription, setting it forth as dedicated to the Lord God of Hosts, in memory of those who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan. If the cruciform could be adopted, and was thought *suitable*, it would allow of separate portions of the Church being set apart for the soldiers, their officers and their families, and the non-military residents. It should be as light and airy as possible. In Bombay we throw every thing open to the *sea breeze*, which alone renders the place bearable. I draw on the opposite side a rough map of the site. I imagine that £4,000 would be all that we could raise.

Should we not succeed, the plan would still be useful.

Will you excuse my troubling you on this subject? If we are able to build a new Church, I should like to see it worthy of our national religion.

I trust that your health is good, and that the old College is prospering.

Your much obliged,

GEORGE PIGOTT,

CHAPLAIN.

*To the Rev. Dr. Ingram, President
of Trinity College.*

Extract from the Bombay Times of March 29, 1843.

"MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF ALL THOSE WHO PERISHED IN SCINDE AND AFFGHANISTAN DURING THE LATE CAMPAIGNS."

"A proposal having been set on foot with the cordial concurrence of the Honourable the Governor, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to erect a Monument in Bombay to the Memory of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's services, who fell in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns, a general meeting of the subscribers determined on adopting the following measures :—

"To open the subscription to the public.

"To extend the memorial to ALL those, officers and men, who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns.

"To erect, as a GENERAL Monument, a Church on Colabah, in which should be placed a *particular* Monument to perpetuate the names and services of individuals.

"It is hoped that the character and beneficial objects of the Monument which is contemplated, will commend it to the warm approbation of the public; combining, as it does, permanence and protection to a most appropriate memorial, and commemorating, in a sacred building, the names of those, who, many of them, were deprived of the rites of Christian burial.

"The proposed site (that of the present temporary building, which stands in need of immediate and extensive repair) has many advantages, being most conspicuously open to the view of every ship that enters the harbour, being within the lines of a European regiment, and adjacent to the depot of Queen's troops, by whom it is used as a *military Church*. (It also affords accommodation to other residents of the island, the majority of whom are servants of the H. Company in the several services.)

"This noble Monument, at once National and Christian in its character, will keep constantly before their minds the estimation in which the services of their fallen comrades were held, and the full and deep sympathy which will ever follow, even to the grave, such devoted obedience as they displayed."

OXFORD: PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
Gothic Architecture:
FOR EASTER AND TRINITY TERMS.
MDCCCXLIII.

PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, MAY 10, 1843.

The Rev. the President of Trinity College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

- J. D. B. Pollen, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
 Rev. J. C. Robertson, Cheddington, Bucks.
 C. F. Wyatt, Esq., Christ Church.
 C. Marley, Esq., Wadham College.
 A. Pott, Esq., Balliol College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
Casts of two fine Monumental Effigies of the Fitz-herbert family in Norbury Church, Shropshire. }	The Earl of Shrewsbury.
A model of a Poor's Box from Cawston Church, near Aylsham, Norfolk, date about 1480. }	Rev. E. J. Yates, Vicar of Aylsham.
An engraving of the new Church at Ampfield, Hampshire. }	W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne.
An engraving of Basingstoke Church, Hampshire. |	Rev. J. Blatch, Vicar.
Drawings of Shottesbrooke Church, near Maidenhead, Berkshire. }	W. Butterfield, Esq., Architect.
Drawings of various parts of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, previous to the alterations. }	R. Simpson, Esq., Oriel College.
Drawing of a Poppy-head in Camnor Church, Berks, full size, shewing the emblems of the Crucifixion carved upon it. }	J. Cranston, Esq., Architect.
The second edition of "Anglican Church Architecture, with some remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture: to which is added, a short account of the principal Emblems used by the early Christians, and those appropriated to the Saints in the Calendar of the Anglican Church, by James Barr, Esq., Architect." }	The Author.
"Church Architecture considered in relation to the mind of the Church, in Two Addresses to the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, president." }	The Society.
Several new publications of the Cambridge Camden Society. }	The Society.

Designs were exhibited and approved for the restoration of the tower of Warkworth Church, near Banbury, by John M. Derick, Esq.

The Chairman mentioned that a communication has been received from "The Cologne Cathedral Building Society," requesting the assistance of the Oxford Society in making known their design of forming branch Societies in England for the purpose of assisting to raise the necessary funds for the completion of this magnificent work, according to the original design, which has been preserved, and is probably the most splendid architectural design that ever was made.

He also stated that an application has been received from the Rev. George Pigot, of Trinity College, Chaplain to the Hon. E.I.C. at Bombay, requesting the Oxford Society to furnish a design* for a Church to be erected on the island of Colabah, at the entrance of the harbour of Bombay, to serve as a "*Monument to the Memory of all those who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns,*" as set forth in the following circular :

"A proposal having been set on foot with the cordial concurrence of the Honourable the Governor, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to erect a Monument in Bombay to the Memory of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's services, who fell in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns—a general meeting of the subscribers determined on adopting the following measures :—

"To open the subscription to the public.

"To extend the memorial to ALL those, officers and men, who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late campaigns.

"To erect, as a GENERAL Monument, a Church on Colabah, in which should be placed a *particular* Monument to perpetuate the names and services of individuals.

* It has been subsequently arranged that this design shall be sent out under the joint sanction of the Oxford and Cambridge Societies, applications having been received by both.

“It is hoped that the character and beneficial objects of the monument which is contemplated, will commend it to the warm approbation of the public; combining, as it does, permanence and protection to a most appropriate memorial, and commemorating, in a sacred building, the names of those, who, many of them, were deprived of the rites of Christian burial.

“The proposed site (that of the present temporary building, which stands in need of immediate and extensive repair) has many advantages, being most conspicuously open to the view of every ship that enters the harbour, being within the lines of a European regiment, and adjacent to the depot of Queen’s troops, by whom it is used as a *military church*. (It also affords accommodation to other residents of the island, the majority of whom are servants of the H. Company in the several services.)

“This noble monument, at once National and Christian in its character, will keep constantly before their minds the estimation in which the services of their fallen comrades were held, and the full and deep sympathy which will ever follow, even to the grave, such devoted obedience as they displayed.”

A Paper was read by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, on Church Towers. These towers are a feature peculiar to Christian Architecture, and from mere belfries have come to be some of the greatest ornaments of a Church; the usual situation is the west end of an oblong and the centre of a cruciform Church. In cathedral and conventual Churches, the common arrangement of the three towers is perhaps the most dignified, as at York and Lichfield. Norman towers are mostly low and massy, but often richly ornamented in the style of the period. Castor, near Peterborough, is a very fine example. Early English towers were often crowned with spires, especially in the later specimens, but many were also without, as Harlestone, Northamptonshire. Little Houghton, in the same county, has a fine example of an Early English arcade. Decorated towers are usually ornamented with the peculiar features of the style; Canon’s

Ashby, Northants., is a very rich specimen ; Rothersthorp, in the same county, is an excellent example in this style of the saddle-back roof. Irthlingborough is a beautiful specimen of a Decorated steeple with an octagon lantern. It was built by John Pyel, about A.D. 1376. The Perpendicular towers about Northampton are mostly plain, but handsome. Cogenhoe is a bold and lofty specimen. Luffwick and Fotheringhay have octagonal lanterns, and Titchmarsh, near Oundle, is a noble example of an enriched tower. The neighbourhood of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, has some very good towers of this style, rather richer than those about Northampton, and there are some fine ones of very similar character in Staffordshire. Magnificent steeples of Perpendicular Architecture richly panelled, occur at St. Margaret's, Leicester, and Wolverhampton Collegiate Church. The tower of the little Chapel of St. Kenselm, near Hales Owen, is also a fine one of this kind. The pyramidal capping of the Romanesque towers is continued occasionally through all the Gothic styles, even when there is a rich battlement. The dome, as at Castle Ashby, is a late Perpendicular substitute. A promise was given to continue the subject with regard to spires. The paper was illustrated by pen and ink sketches of most of the towers referred to.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Freeman having pointed out some deficiencies as to dates and historical information in Mr. Petit's work, the Secretary suggested that this might be construed into a more general censure than was intended, and defended the general character and usefulness of Mr. Petit's work, as supplying much valuable information that was not previously accessible ; and thought that much credit was due to Mr. Petit for taking the pains to collect and give to the world, at great expense both of time and money, such a mass of materials for study as he has furnished us with. Mr. Freeman cordially acquiesced in the justice of these

remarks, though differing in opinion from Mr. Petit on many points.

Mr. Freeman having also mentioned Mr. A. W. Pugin's theory, that no Early English tower is complete without a spire, the Chairman remarked on the inaccuracy of this one-sided view; and Mr. Freeman confirmed the Chairman's remarks by observing that in one part of Northamptonshire nearly all the Churches have spires, and in another district of the same county nearly all of them have towers *without* spires.

The Secretary enquired whether this might not arise from their having belonged to different monasteries of two different orders of monks; for instance, one of Benedictines and the other of Cistercians? Mr. Freeman thought it more probable that one belonged to the Monks the other to the Secular Clergy.

MEETING, MAY 24, 1842.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. C. Gaunt, Isfield, Uckfield.

Henry L. Styleman Le Strange, Esq., Christ Church:
Hunstanton Hall, Lynn, Norfolk.

G. G. Kennaway, Esq., Christ Church.

Rev. G. E. Howman, Rector of Barnsley, Gloucestershire.

Rev. B. Jowett, Balliol College.

S. T. Brandram, Esq., Wadham College.

Rev. C. A. Fowler, Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Drawings of Stained Glass in Islington Church,
Devon, and of a Doorway in Chittlehampton
Church, Devon, and a rubbing of a Brass from
same.

Drawings of Stalls in Beverley Minster, &c.

Drawings of Bench-ends in Steeple Aston Church,
Oxfordshire, of a variety of patterns.

Donors.

Rev. W. Grey,
Magdalene Hall.

J. Clarke, Esq.,
Architect.

John Plowman, Esq.,
Architect.

Lithographic Prints of the proposed Restoration of Swindon Church, near Cheltenham.	{ The President of Trinity College.
An Engraving of St. Mary's Church, Taunton.	{ Rev. T. Hugo, of Worcester College.
Six Models of Fonts.	{ Mr. Hutt, of Cambridge.

The following Communications were read :—

A letter from the Rev. T. Graham Smyth, of Trinity College, stating that he is now in Oxford, authorized by the Cologne Architectural Society to receive subscriptions towards the completion of that Cathedral.

A letter from the Rev. F. Coster, of Carleton, St. John's, New Brunswick, acknowledging, on the part of the Church Society of New Brunswick, the assistance that has been rendered by the Oxford and Cambridge Societies.

The following letter from Joseph Clarke, Esq., Architect, on some peculiarities which he has noticed in the mode of jointing the stone-work in the tracery of the windows in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. It has been frequently observed, that lead was used in the joints by the old masons, but it has been generally supposed to be sheet lead cut to the mouldings; in this instance, however, it was evidently molten lead poured into grooves prepared to receive it, in the same manner as is now practised by plumbers for soldering iron railings.

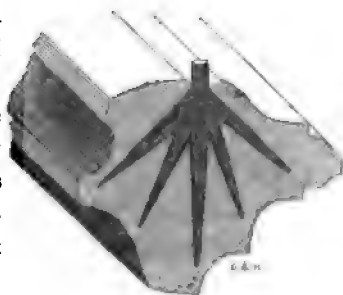
1, *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London,*
May 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR,

When I saw you in town the other day, I promised to send you an account of some peculiarities I had noticed in the joints of the *masonry* in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, which you thought would be interesting for our Society to know. It is generally understood that the old *masons* in almost all of the finer parts of their work, employed, where a particularly even bed was required, a medium of *lead* between each course of stone, which from its softness and not oxidating, became an excellent substitute for the purposes required; but I believe it is also supposed, except

perhaps by the few persons who have had the opportunity of inspecting the taking down of old buildings, that this layer was formed in all cases of sheet lead, and afterwards cut to the mouldings. In horizontal beds it must be so, but when employed in the tracery of windows, and in other parts where the joints are vertical or sloping, it does not appear always to have been the case; but that lead was used in a molten state, and which we at once see to have been far more effectual as a bed, likewise of greater strength, and as well preventing moisture getting within the joints, a serious consideration in frosty weather.

In the *east walk* of the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, in one of the openings where the tracery is partly destroyed, the lead remains perfect; and on one of the vertical surfaces in the head of the arch, are thick lines radiating from a point in the upper part of the stone, across the whole surface; the lead is full of small air chambers, which shews it to have been *cast*; and in other parts of the same opening are small projections of lead, about an inch high and perhaps half an inch thick; these appear near the upper edge of the stone, and corresponding in all cases with the point from whence the lines radiate. It is easy to conceive the tracery had been fixed on a wooden stage or centering, and the stones having first been deeply scored, clay had been used in the same way as plumbers now adopt for soldering iron railings, to receive the liquid metal, and to conduct it to the place required, which thus formed a perfect bond between each stone; the pieces remaining above the surface were such as remain in casting bullets, which, either from the difficulty of getting at, or the danger apprehended from the vibration in cutting off, were suffered to remain. I do not know if this rough sketch will at all assist my description. I believe lead has been occasionally used for stone joints in the present day, and is being so now in the new buildings of Lincoln's Inn. I am not aware of its application in tracery, but I think



in large windows of many lights it might prove of great service. If you think this notice worth bringing before the Society, it will afford me great pleasure in having been the humble means of attracting attention to this interesting fact.

I remain, dear Sir, most truly yours,

JOSEPH CLARKE.

J. H. PARKER, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary of Architectural Society.

Another communication was read by Mr. Addington, of Lincoln College, from the Rev. R. Jackson, of Wreay, Carlisle, respecting the tower of Newton Arlosh, in Cumberland, shewing some reasons for thinking these ruins likely to be Roman, and bringing evidence to prove that the Romans used battlements to their towers. The Chairman was acquainted with these ruins, and considered them as of very early character, but had not seen any proof of their being Roman. The situation and circumstances mentioned gave probability to it; but the fact could only be decided by an examination of the masonry of the ruins by competent judges; any person familiar with Roman masonry could have no hesitation in saying whether this was such or not.

The President of Trinity mentioned the receipt of a letter from A. W. Pugin, Esq., on the subject of Spires, alluded to at the last meeting. Mr. Pugin distinctly re-asserts as a matter not of theory but of fact, that *every* Early English and Decorated tower either had or was intended to have a spire upon it. The President still retained his own opinion that Mr. Pugin over-stated his case, and could not agree in the universality of his conclusion. Although *many* instances of spires being destroyed, or not completed as designed, are well known, it does not follow that *all* the hundreds of towers in these styles that we find without spires were designed to have them. The Principal of Brasenose was inclined to think Mr. Pugin likely to be right, and observed that in

those districts where there are no spires the towers are generally all Perpendicular. A good deal of discussion followed, and a hope was expressed that Mr. Pugin will communicate the grounds upon which he has arrived at this *general* conclusion.

MEETING, JUNE 7, 1843.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.—HONORARY.

Albert Way, Esq., Director of the Society of Antiquaries.

ORDINARY.

The Venerable Archdeacon Brymer, Bath.

Matthew John Rhodes, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford, Stanmore Park, Middlesex.

Rev. C. A. Fowler, M.A., Oriel College, Walliscot, Pangbourne.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A large Print of the Abbey Gateway, Bury St. Edmund's.	L. N. Cottingham, Esq., Architect.
A book of Ecclesiastical Sketches from Churches in Gloucestershire.	
Rubbings of several modern Brasses, in close imitation of the old style.	J. E. Millard, Esq. Magdalene College.
Sketches of the ancient Timber Roof of Adel Church, Yorkshire, supposed to be Norman.	
Rubbings of the Brasses of John Wyndham, Esq., 1572, and Florence his wife, from St. Decuman's Church, Somersetshire.	Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham.
	Rev. G. Lewthwaite, University College.
	W. C. Trevelyan, Esq.

The Chairman mentioned that a subscription had been opened in aid of the fund for erecting a Church in the island of Colabah, in the harbour of Bombay, to the memory of all those who perished in the late wars of Scinde and Affghanistan, and that Messrs. Robinson, Parsons and Co., have

consented to receive any sums that may be collected in Oxford.

W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., exhibited to the meeting a number of drawings of very curious Windows, Fonts, &c., chiefly in Bretagne and Normandy; several of these Fonts have a smaller basin attached to them, and one has three basins. The President of Trinity suggested that these smaller basins were probably to hold the Chrism, or Holy Oil, for anointing the infants after they were baptized.

The Secretary read a short account of Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire, near Twyford, illustrated by the drawings presented by Mr. Butterfield. This Church is a very perfect specimen, on a small scale, of the Decorated style; cruciform, with the tower and spire arising from the intersection. It was erected in 1337, by Sir William Trussell, and is built of flint, with a remarkably small proportion of ashlar. It affords an excellent model for study, and might be imitated at the present day with advantage. The Society are about to publish engravings of it.

Mr. Addington, of Lincoln College, presented several rubbings of Brasses, and read an account of them; amongst them were that of Sir John d'Auberon, 1277, in Stoke d'Auberon Church, Surrey, the earliest Brass yet noticed, and several other curious specimens.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 27, 1843.

AT WYATT'S ROOM, HIGH STREET.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

The Chairman, after a brief address on the objects of the Society, which are expressed in its title, "to promote the study of Gothic Architecture," with a view more especially to improve the taste and character of the ecclesiastical edifices of this country, read the report of the committee for the year.

REPORT.

"According to annual custom, it devolves upon me, on the part of the Committee, to lay before the Society a short account of its proceedings during the past year.

"This is the fourth occasion on which we have had the pleasure of assembling to commemorate the anniversary of our foundation, and nothing has occurred since we last met to check the cheering anticipations in which we then ventured to indulge, with regard to the progress and prospects of the Society. The number of its members continues to increase, and the interest evinced in its objects is unabated.

"Several plans for new Churches, and proposed alterations of old ones, have been submitted to the inspection of the Committee; and it is satisfactory to be able to state, that, with very few exceptions, they have met with their approval.

"Recently an application has been made to the Society for a design for a Church to be erected in the island of Colabah, near Bombay. It is now in preparation, under the superintendence of Mr. Derick^b, and in the arrangement of the details the Society thankfully acknowledge the assistance

^b This design is intended to be sent under the joint sanction of the Oxford and Cambridge Societies.

they have derived from the professional skill and local experience of Captain Faber of the Madras Engineers.

"The publications of the Society since the last meeting, are—

"1. The Working Plans of St. Giles's Church in this city.

"2. The First Part of an Architectural Guide to the Neighbourhood of Oxford. For the materials of the latter work the Committee are indebted to the Rev. W. Grèy, of Magdalene Hall, and to your Secretary, Mr. Parker.

"3. The Committee have also been induced to publish on separate sheets designs for those parts of Church furniture or decoration which they have been most frequently called upon to supply. Several sheets have been already published, containing designs for open seats, window tracery, reredos, &c., drawn on a scale sufficiently large to enable any careful artisan to execute them without further assistance. The designs are all taken from ancient models.

"This mode of publication the Committee have reason to believe has been found very useful, and it is their intention from time to time, as good examples are found, to continue to issue them.

"Two of the plates of this series, from Mr. Rickman's drawings of the tracery of windows, were executed by Thomas Harper King, Esq., of Exeter College, who kindly presented them to the Society.

"The works in preparation are—

"1. Working Plans of Minster Lovel Church, near Witney; the drawings for which, by John Pritchard, Esq., architect, are nearly finished.

"2. Working Plans of the interesting Church at Shottesbrooke, for which the Society are indebted to the kindness of William Butterfield, Esq., architect. Some of the drawings are already engraved.

"3. The Second Part of the Architectural Guide to the

Neighbourhood of Oxford, which will comprehend the Deanery of Woodstock.

"In the preparation of this and of subsequent portions of the Guide, the Committee again invite the co-operation of our members. The care of collecting materials has hitherto almost exclusively devolved on Mr. Parker, whose other avocations are so pressing that the Committee would gladly see him relieved from a task which is discharged at the sacrifice of much valuable time and personal convenience.

"To advert to a subject not immediately connected with the Society's labours, yet bearing closely upon them, the Committee have great pleasure in announcing to the Society that the copyright of Mr. Rickman's Treatise on Gothic Architecture has been purchased by Mr. Parker. This work claims the gratitude of every lover of Gothic Architecture, as being the earliest, and perhaps the only systematic treatise on this subject in our language, and as having contributed in no small degree to its revival. However, there is no doubt that it is capable of improvements^c, which, in the hands of its present proprietor, will not be overlooked. Mr. Parker is more particularly anxious to render it a more perfect guide-book to the Gothic antiquities of this country, and any suggestion or information to this end, which the members of our own or other Societies can contribute, will be gratefully received.

^c The elementary portion is scarcely, perhaps, capable of improvement; but in the description of churches, in their respective counties, there is room for much additional information, and with the view of making this in some degree a topographical dictionary of all the old churches remaining in England, the assistance of members of this Society, and of the other Societies in connection with it, is earnestly requested in supplying Church notes of their respective neighbourhoods. It is proposed to arrange these in the order of Deaneries, which will be found at the end of the "Clergy List." Almost any person at all conversant with the subject may complete a survey of the Deanery in which he resides, and thus render essential service. When a church is modern it should be mentioned as being so, and no more need be said about it. Old churches should be described as Norman or Early English, or Decorated or Perpendicular, or *mixed*; and the fine churches only require any more lengthened description, unless there are any peculiar features to be mentioned.

“Considerable additions have been made to the collection of casts of details during the year, particularly some very beautiful specimens from Lincoln Cathedral; and several valuable books have been added to the library of the Society—of which a catalogue is printed in the annual report, together with a list of Mr. Rickman’s drawings, which will be found very valuable, as pointing out where good examples are to be found of the various parts of churches in all the styles of Gothic Architecture. In conclusion, the Committee observe with pleasure the decided improvement in taste and design that is taking place and is still progressing; and as favourable instances, which have been completed during the year, would mention the restoration of the Temple Church in London, and the Monumental Cross in this City.”

A letter was then read by the Secretary addressed to the President of Trinity College, by Mr. A. W. Pugin on the subject of Spires, the object of which was to prove the truth of his assertion, that *every* tower in the Early English and Decorated styles of Gothic Architecture, was originally terminated by a spire, or designed to be so. He cited numerous examples in support of his views, and explained that by a spire he means a spiral termination of any kind, including a low pyramid, or even a gabled roof,—any roof that is not flat^d.

A paper was then read by Mr. Freeman of Trinity College on Spires, with a particular reference to those of Northamptonshire. The spire seems to have originated in the low pyramidal capping of the Romanesque steeples, employed also frequently in the Gothic styles. There are several forms employed abroad which are rarely met with in this country, where the octagonal form is almost universal.

^d Mr. Pugin’s Letter will be found at the end of this Report.


Mr. Pugin's theory of all Early and Decorated towers requiring the spire, is correct as to the ideal perfection of the style, but appears far from correct as a matter of fact. The spire is often met with earlier, but seems to have come into general use in the time of Edward I. of which date are most of the fine spires between Northampton and Peterborough. On the other hand, the same county offers several earlier Gothic towers without spires, some of them apparently with the original parapet. Spires may be generally divided into two kinds, the broach with or without pinnacles, used in the Early English and Early Decorated, and that furnished with a parapet, belonging to the later Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Of the former, Northamptonshire has many noble examples, as Ilchester, Wolverton, Rounds, the latter a good modern restoration on an ancient and magnificent tower. Christ Church Cathedral and Witney, Oxfordshire, are also very fine examples. The other form with a parapet, commonly embattled, is very frequent during the Decorated time; with the Perpendicular style, the embattled tower, a feature hardly inferior in beauty to the spire, became more common, but there are some fine spires of this period, especially about Birmingham. St. Michael's, Coventry, one of the most beautiful steeples in the world, is also of this style. An intermediate form is when the spire rises from a cluster of pinnacles, as the early Decorated steeple of St. Mary's. The taste for spires never became quite extinct, as we find them even with Italianized details. There are also some excellent restorations of Gothic spires in the seventeenth century, as the central one of Lichfield Minster, and that of Higham Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire. The paper was illustrated by several pen and ink sketches of the spires alluded to from Northamptonshire and other districts, and also by some etchings of Mr. Petit's, furnished by Mr. Parker.

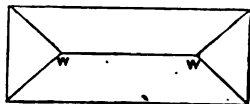
PUGIN'S LETTER ON SPIRES.

Since I first wrote I have travelled through a great part of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire to re-examine the Churches in these counties, and every instance I have met with bears out my assertion. With this I send a regular statement respecting spires and towers, which will I trust prove interesting to the Society.

I must beg, in the first place, to draw your attention to the *use* and *intention* of spires. They may be considered under two heads, *natural* and *symbolical*. The natural use of a spire is a covering or roof to the tower (necessary for the suspension of bells); the symbolical, to make that roof an emblem of the Resurrection*, and to elevate the great symbol of our Redemption.

With regard to a spire, considered as a roof or covering, let us take a parallelogram. The most obvious mode of roofing it

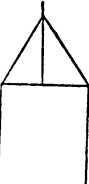
 would be to establish two king-posts at W W, which, when viewed in elevation, would form a roof of this



shape. Instead of a parallelogram let us now take a square. We only want one king-post at S, and when viewed in elevation the roof would form

 what is in fact a low spire. The Norman spires were in



 many cases not more elevated than a roof of this shape, and were little more than coverings of a vertical form, but I am not acquainted with a single instance of a Norman tower with an *original flat roof*. Than Church, St. Michael de Vaucelles, St. Loup, Bayeux, have stone roofs, the last two of very high proportions; but the

* The vertical line illustrative of the great mystery of the resurrection is the very foundation of Christian Architecture; every feature tends upwards, and runs into pyramids and points, arches, roofs, vaulting, pinnacles, turrets, and last, not least, towers. When the vertical principle was lost, Christian Architecture soon declined, and four-centered arches, flat roofs, and square-topped towers, came in.

general method of covering towers in these early times was by timber spiral roofs, covered with lead. A very curious plan of Canterbury Cathedral, given in Hasted's Kent (the original of which was made by Eadwin, a monk, about 1130), shews all the turrets and towers terminated by low spires, one of which on the north side is yet standing.

All the Ecclesiastical buildings represented in the Bayeux tapestry, have *low spires*. On early seals the same is invariably found. There cannot exist a doubt as to the use of depressed spires in all towers and turrets of Ecclesiastical buildings^f of Saxon and Norman times; but with the introduction of the Pointed arch and increased height, these spires shot up to a prodigious elevation, either constructed of stone, or timber covered with lead. I have subjoined a list, to shew that towers were invariably terminated in this manner till the decline of the Pointed style, when embattled towers with angle pinnacles were introduced, and, with the exception of the latter feature, partook more of the castellated than of the Ecclesiastical character; for battlements, strictly speaking, are of a military character. The Churches built during the *fine* time, had open or close parapets, or merely dripping eaves, but the battlemented Churches are late, and are an additional proof of the misapplication of detail in the Perpendicular style.

I am not acquainted with any example of a *very late* spire, and I certainly have never seen an instance of an early flat-topped tower. The absence of squinches in the angle of the masonry, does not by any means disprove the original termination by a spire; for these were very frequently constructed of timber which would not require the support of angle arches.

I cannot conceive how an architect of the Early or Decorated period could have designed a tower to be terminated without a

^f The spiral top forms the great distinction between the towers of ecclesiastical and military buildings; the latter are always flat for the purpose of defence; hence on the Welsh borders, and in Cumberland, and on the Scottish border, the Church towers are flat, being used for castles, having rooms and fire-places in them, the only access to them being a small door from the interior of the Church, which could be strongly secured from the interior of the tower.

spire. Where could he place the cross? and in those times of mystical architecture, the cross, as surmounting the whole Church, would never have been omitted; indeed, after the general loss of spires, we find even on Late towers, in many places, a very miserable substitute for them in shape of a sort of central pinnacle, merely for the purpose of raising a cross.

On the continent, spires appear to have degenerated into steeples. Strasbourgh, Antwerp, and Mechlin (as designed), are of this description, and although captivating at first sight by their immense elevation and intricacy of detail, are by no means so satisfactory as regular spires. The consistency of the purpose as coverings to the towers being lost sight of, they become mere fanciful erections, and cannot be defended on principle. Strasbourgh itself is far more extraordinary and difficult of construction than beautiful; nearly 200 years elapsed between the commencement of the tower and the termination of the steeple, and there is no doubt that had the original design of Ervin de Steinbach been carried out, it would have been very superior to the present erection.

St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the old Bow steeple, Cheap-side, the High Church of Edinburgh, are instances of this substitution of fanciful design for the ancient spire, and all these, I need hardly remark, are of the fifteenth century.

I now beg to refer you to the accompanying list in support of what I have advanced, and in conclusion I am most anxious to draw your attention to an important point, viz., That in the present revival of ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture, *such styles only should be reproduced and followed as belong to the zenith of Christian design*. Why go back to the Normans, who were only Christian builders with debased Roman ideas; or descend to the Tudors, who were rapidly verging into extravagance, and who had already lost the soul of Christian design?

I have fully made up my mind never again to build a Church with four-centered arches and flattened roof; between the Early Lancet and the Rich Decorated of Edward III., we have the finest models, pure, mystical, and beautiful in design, with exquisite

execution, sculpture unsurpassed in classic antiquity,—I may say *unequalled*; and believe me, equilateral arches, high roofs, and tapering spires, all belong to the fine period, while flat roofs, flat arches, and square-topped towers, must be classed with the de-based style of the latter times.

I have only to apologize for intruding on your valuable time by addressing you in the first instance; but the subject is one of so much importance, that I trust it will be a sufficient apology for the liberty.

NOTICES OF SPIRES AND TOWERS IN ENGLAND.

Salisbury—The Cathedral, a centre spire of stone, Decorated; the bell-tower on the north side had a spire of timber covered with lead, nearly 200 feet high, demolished in the time of Wyatt, Early English; St. Thomas' parish church, an embattled tower, Late Perpendicular; St. Edmund's parish church, an embattled tower, rebuilt in seventeenth century; St. Martin's parish church, a spire, Late Decorated.

Bath—The Abbey, a tower, Late Perpendicular; St. James and St. Michael, towers, both Late.

Birmingham—The parish church, a spire, Late Decorated.

Bridgenorth—The parish church, a tower, Late Perpendicular.

Bristol—St. Mary Redcliff, a spire, Decorated; St. Edwin's, a spire, fourteenth century; St. Nicholas, a spire, fourteenth century; St. John's, a spire, fourteenth century; cathedral, a tower, fifteenth century; St. Thomas' church, a tower, Perpendicular; Temple church, a tower, Perpendicular; St. Stephen's church^g, a tower, Perpendicular.

Canterbury—South-west tower, embattled, Late Perpendicular; north-west tower, now rebuilt, but formerly had a *spire*, see Hollar's view in the Monasticon; centre tower, Perpendicular.

York—Western and central towers, all Perpendicular; the chapter-house, Decorated, has a roof almost like a spire in height.

^g With this may be classed the towers of Taunton, Glastonbury parish church, and several churches of Somersetshire, which are of the same style and date, all Late.

Lincoln—The towers were formerly surmounted by three spires of timber, covered with lead, the centre one destroyed by a hurricane in the sixteenth century, the two western ones demolished in the present century; the chapter-house, *Early Lancet*, has a roof like that of York.

Beverley—Towers at west end, *Perpendicular*; the parish church, an embattled tower, *Late Perpendicular*.

Coventry—St. Michael and Trinity churches, both spires, *Late Decorated*; Babblake church, an embattled tower, *Late Perpendicular*.

Derby—All Saints, a tower, *Perpendicular*; St. Peter's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Alkmund's, all towers, very *Late*.

Ripon Minster—West end, two high leaded spires on *Early English* towers; centre tower, ditto, high timber spire, leaded, all demolished.

Peterborough—*Early English* tower, timber spire, demolished; on small towers, west end, two stone spires, *Late Decorated*.

Exeter—The embattling and upper story of towers, very *Late Perpendicular*; the towers of parochial churches, *Late*.

Gloucester—Centre tower, *Perpendicular*; church of St. Mary le Crypt, a tower, with pinnacles, *Perpendicular*; St. Nicholas, a spire, *Late Decorated*.

Southwell Minster—Two high timber spires on Norman towers, now demolished.

Hereford—A high timber spire or ante-tower, demolished; the parish churches of St. Peter's and All Saints', both high spires; St. Nicholas, an embattled tower, *Late*.

Old St. Paul's—A high timber spire covered with lead, burnt in the sixteenth century.

Lichfield Cathedral—*Decorated*, three spires of stone; St. Chad's parish church, *Late Decorated*, a stone spire.

Rochester—The centre tower of this Cathedral was formerly terminated by a wooden spire covered with lead. The present meagre embattled tower is not twenty years old.

Ipswich—All towers, and all *Late*.

Kingston-upon-Hull—A tower, *Early Perpendicular*.

Howden, Lincolnshire—A tower, Early Perpendicular.

Hedon—A tower, Early Perpendicular.

Patrington—Decorated, a spire of Early Perpendicular.

Leicester—St. Mary, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas, all spires; St. Margaret's, Late, a tower, embattled.

Lynn Regis—St. Margaret's has two western towers, one Late, the other Decorated; the former was *originally embattled with pinnacles*; the Decorated had a very lofty spire of timber, which for uniformity was demolished during the last century, and the Decorated tower embattled like the Late one; St. Nicholas' chapel, Late Decorated, a high timber spire, now demolished.

Northampton—St. Sepulchre's, Late Decorated, a fine spire; St. Giles', Late, tower embattled; tower of St. Peter's, embattled in the sixteenth century.

Norwich—Parochial churches, chiefly towers, all Late; Cathedral, a spire, about 1370.

Nottingham—St. Mary's, a tower, very Late Perpendicular; St. Peter's, Late Decorated, a spire.

Oxford—Merton, Perpendicular, tower; St. Mary Magdalene, Late Perpendicular, tower; New College, Early Perpendicular, tower; St. Mary's, Decorated, spire; Christ Church, Early English, spire; Old All Saints', Late Decorated, spire. The upper part of the towers of many of the parochial churches at Oxford, were embattled in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Lincolnshire—Grantham, Decorated, a spire; Brant Broughton, a spire, Decorated; Leadenham, Decorated, a spire; Fulbeck, Perpendicular, a tower; Claythorpe, Decorated, a spire; Sleaford, Early English, a spire; Lessingham, Decorated, a spire; Ewerby, Decorated, a spire; Tattershall, Late Perpendicular, a tower; Dorrington, Decorated, a spire; Swinehead, Decorated, a spire; Wigtoft, Early, a spire; Frampton, Early English, a spire; Sutterton, Late Decorated, a spire; Gosberton, Late Decorated, a spire; Spalding, Decorated, a spire; Moulton, Decorated, a spire; Surfleet, Decorated, a spire; Quadring, Decorated, a spire; Sutton, St. Mary's, Early Lancet, a high timber spire, covered with lead; Mofton, Per-

pendicular, a tower; Haconby, Decorated, a spire; Dunsby, Late, a tower, embattled; Rippingale, Late, a tower; Dowsby, a tower, Late; Billingborough, Decorated, a spire; Horbling, Late Perpendicular, an embattled tower; Sempringham, Decorated, a spire; Wyberton, an embattled tower, Perpendicular.

These instances ought to prove that spires do not belong to *counties*, but to periods and styles. Every Early and Decorated tower in Lincolnshire has a spire, while these are interspersed with embattled towers, all Late. The only reason why some counties are more famous for spires than others, is simply because we find more churches of a *particular date* in those counties. In Surrey the spires were mostly of *wood*, covered with *wooden shingles*, some of which yet remain, but most have disappeared, owing to the perishable material. In Kent they had nothing but Rag-stone; hence the spires were mostly of wood, covered with lead; many were taken down when the towers were repaired in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and more within the last century¹. Rochester Cathedral had a spire of timber covered with lead in my recollection. Minster spire, in the Isle of Thanet, is yet remaining. St. Clement's, Sandwich, was the same, in Leicestershire. The fact of spires depending on styles, and not locality, is equally remarkable. Kegworth, Late Decorated, a spire; Loughborough, Perpendicular, a tower embattled; Sileby, the same; Syston, the same (and all I believe by the same architect); Queniborough, Early Decorated, a spire; Gaddesby, ditto; Ashby Folville, a tower, Perpendicular; Kirkby, Decorated, a spire; Asfordby, ditto. Melton is most interesting in this respect; the tower is Early English up to a certain height; where there is actually a block projecting string, which was originally under the spire. The upper part of the tower was added *in the fifteenth century*. Now in this case either the spire was never completed,

¹ Most of the towers of the Kentish churches were rebuilt, or the upper part re-constructed about this period; we not unfrequently find Late towers with ancient naves. In a curious map of the Isle of Thanet engraved in the Monasticon, the churches of St. Peter's, St. Lawrence's, and many others *now embattled* are represented with high spires, of timber. Minster church, partly Norman and partly Early Lancet, still retains its original timber spire.

or taken down at that period, and the tower raised. Nether Broughton and Over Broughton have both late towers of Perpendicular work. A little further on we have Bingham, an Early English tower, with a spire; Bottesford, Decorated, with a high spire; and Banbury, also Decorated, with a high spire. At Stamford, St. Mary's, Decorated, spire; All Saints, Early Perpendicular, a spire; St. Martin's and St. John's, Late, towers. Louth, very Early Perpendicular, is terminated with a high spire; also Whittlesea in Cambridgeshire.

SOME SPIRES IN NORMANDY.

Abbaye de Jumieges—Two at the western end, timber, very Early; one on the entrance of St. Peter's church, timber, thirteenth century.

Abbaye de St. Wandrille—One in the centre tower, of immense height, stone, thirteenth century.

Lillebonne parish church—One of stone, early part of the thirteenth century.

Harfleur parish church—One of stone, early part of the fifteenth century.

Granville parish church—One centre tower, timber, very Early.

Abbaye de Montevilliers—West end stone, twelfth century; one centre tower, timber, twelfth century.

Abbaye de St. Georges de Bocherville—Two at the west end, stone, early part of the thirteenth century; one on the centre tower, timber, very Early.

Rouen Cathedral—1. Spire over the centre tower, stone, eleventh century; 2. Spire over the centre tower, timber, burnt in the thirteenth century; 3. A steeple over the centre tower, timber, burnt in the sixteenth century. The two western towers are very Late, and are without spires.

St. Maclon—One centre tower, stone, destroyed by a storm, fifteenth century.

Evreux Cathedral—One centre tower, timber.

Bayeux—West end, two spires, stone, twelfth century.

Coutances—West end, two spires, stone, twelfth century.

Caen—Abbaye of St. Etienne—Two at the west end, stone, twelfth century ; St. Pierre parish church—One at the west end, stone, fourteenth century ; St. Sauveur parish church—One at the west end, stone, fourteenth century ; St. Etienne parish church—timber, fourteenth century ; St. Jean—constructed for a spire, but not built, owing to a settlement, thirteenth century.

SOME REMARKABLE SPIRES IN FRANCE AND THE CONTINENT.

Chartres—One at the west end, very fine, stone, twelfth century ; one at the west end, open and not so good, stone, fifteenth century.

Abbaye de St. Denis—At the west end, stone, twelfth century.

Abbaye de St. Germain at Paris—Three ; two at the west end and one in the centre ; timber, twelfth century ; the centre and one at the west end now demolished.

Abbey of St. Victor—A stone spire at the west end, twelfth century ; one in the centre of timber, fourteenth century.

Beauvais Cathedral—A stone spire in the centre, fourteenth century ; one over the Sainte Chapellé, Paris, a high spire of timber, thirteenth century.

Cologne—Two high spires were designed for the Cathedral.

Fribourg—a high spire at the west end ; Gelnhausen, three spires ; St. Elizabeth, at Marburgh—two stone spires, west end, a timber one in centre ; Limburgh—a high spire in centre ; St. Lawrence, Nuremberg, two spires, west end ; Notre Dame, Bruges—a high spire on one side.

I believe fully that the spire entered equally into the design of the foreign Christian architects during the Early and Decorated period as it did into those of England. Nay, more, I do not remember to have seen a tower that was finished with a square top ; the late ones on the continent were finished with open lanterns and arch-work, more like Boston, so that the spiral outline was in some measure preserved.

It is of course impossible to notice in this account a hundredth part of the examples that may be cited in support of my position, but it is impossible to examine the towers now existing, with strict attention, without perceiving that embattled towers were substituted for spires in the Late Perpendicular Churches; while every complete tower of the earlier date is terminated by a spire. The *spire went down with the roof*, and flat roofs and embattled towers are invariably found together. Counties which are celebrated for spires, are full of Early and Decorated Churches of stone construction; while in those counties where few spires are found, the towers are either Late or have been altered at a late period. The finest Churches of Norfolk are mostly Early Perpendicular, those in Suffolk the same. Huge towers, with flint and panel-work, fine of the style, but not comparable to the earlier designs. Often the lower part of a tower, as at Huntingdon, is Decorated, and the upper part rebuilt in the fifteenth or sixteenth century with a square embattled top.

In conclusion, if any tower can be pointed out to me (which I have not seen) as complete of the Decorated or early period without a spire, I will at the earliest opportunity proceed to examine the same, and make a report upon it.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

✠ A. W. PUGIN.

To the Very Rev. the President of Trinity College.



PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 1, 1843.

The Rev. J. B. Maude, M.A., Queen's College, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

W. P. Hale, Esq., Christ Church.

G. T. Clark, Esq., Claybrook Hall, Lutterworth.

E. Dobson, Esq., Architect, 2, Brunswick Place, Barnsbury Road, Islington.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Donors.

Rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Suffolk }

Rev. R. M. White,
Magdalene College.

Rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Norfolk; one of which has the heart, a sign that the person commemorated had made a vow, and was enabled to perform it; the other two are somewhat rare specimens of the chalice and wafer. }

J. E. Millard, Esq.,
Magdalene College.

Two specimens of Altar linen: the patterns of which are a great improvement on any thing that has been done before. }

Mr. French,
Bolton le Moors.

Rubbings of three fine Brasses of the Andrew family, from Charwelton Church, Northamptonshire; also one from Ashby S. Ledgers, in the same county; and one of Richard Adams, from East Malling, in Kent, on which he is called "præbendarius magne misse in Monasterio de West Mawlyng," which was an abbey of Benedictine Nuns. }

Mr. Freeman,
Trinity College.

Mr. Freeman made some remarks on Mr. Pugin's theory of spires, with reference to his paper read at the last annual meeting. He stated, that the inspection of many Churches since that time had slightly modified some of his views therein expressed, (the spire seeming to have been in-

roduced abroad earlier than he had been aware of, or than is the case in England,) but that his conviction of the inaccuracy of Mr. Pugin's opinion was more strengthened than ever. According to Mr. Pugin, spires are a peculiarity not of districts, but of epochs; whereas in the district about Maidstone the Early and Decorated towers have usually spires, either in the common or in Mr. Pugin's sense of the word; whilst the towers of the same date in the western part of Northamptonshire are generally without them, and the north-east part of the same county is famous for beautiful spires of the same period; and no satisfactory reason can be given why they should have been preserved in one district, and universally destroyed, or omitted when designed, in another. In many Early and Decorated towers the original parapet remains, either plain, with or without pinnacles, or pierced. Sometimes they have gables, sometimes a battlement has been plainly added, as is the case too with many Romanesque towers, though that it supplanted a spire, even in his peculiar use of the word, is a gratuitous assumption of Mr. Pugin's. In later Decorated towers the battlement sometimes seems to be original.

Some omissions and misrepresentations of Mr. Pugin's were also commented upon, as the fact that Salisbury Cathedral was originally built without a spire, and his assertion that the noble spire of St. Michael's, Coventry, is Decorated, whereas it is Perpendicular, commenced in 1432^a. Mr. Pugin, it must be remembered, considers the Perpendicular a debased style, implying want of faith, &c. in William of Wykeham and others who used it; and this tower and spire is one of its fairest specimens. At all events his feelings are not to be envied, who can gaze on the great tower of Canterbury without the deepest admiration, or can see more of the vertical and Gothic principle in the low capping of some

^a Vide Mr. Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, p. 212. New Edition.

church towers about Oxford and elsewhere, than in the forest of pinnacles which crowns the matchless campanile of Magdalene College.

Mr. Freeman concluded by giving in a list of Early and Decorated towers, with and without spires, in several districts, remarking that, as many of them were visited some time back, before his attention was particularly drawn to the subject, there might be some errors in it, but that it contained many undoubted examples clearly opposed to Mr. Pugin's theory. At the same time he allowed its correctness as to the ideal perfection of the style, which certainly requires a spire, though as a matter of fact it is no more universal than vaulting and clustered pillars, which are equally essential to the same ideal perfection.

The Rev. John Slatter, of Lincoln College, observed, that it is said to have been a canon of the Cistercian order to have no spires on their churches, as a mark of humility, and also that they had no bells ; and mentioned several instances in confirmation of this, where towers were added to churches belonging to this order, at the period of the Dissolution, to receive the bells purchased from the ruined houses of other orders. He considered this as an argument in favour of Mr. Pugin's view, so far as the *general* practice of the age is admitted, by the fact of such a rule being adopted for the sake of distinction, but it is of course decisive against the *universality* of the practice, which is the only point in dispute between Mr. Pugin and those members of the Society who have interested themselves in the question.

The Secretary observed, that the plan which this Society originally prescribed for itself, and has steadily kept in view, is to collect facts and proceed by induction, leaving principles or theories to be drawn from them afterwards, whilst most writers on Gothic Architecture seem to have gone on the opposite principle. With reference to Mr. Pugin's assertion, we find a number of Early English and Decorated towers

existing without spires, and generally without any appearance of ever having had them ; many have original parapets, and many others have saddle-back roofs, the gables of which are evidently original, though these are less common in England than in Normandy. In the district around Caen they are particularly abundant, and it is not unusual to find within sight of each other a saddle-back roof on one tower and a spire on another, which on examination prove to be very nearly of the same age. We must therefore conclude, that in the ordinary use of the word spire Mr. Pugin's assertion is not borne out by facts. With regard to the supposed rule of the Cistercian order, he doubted whether existing examples generally agreed with it, but considered it an interesting subject for investigation, and that the Society would be indebted to any of its members who would carry on the investigation, and furnish them with facts either in support or in refutation of this, or indeed of any other popular theory. The thanks of the Society are due both to Mr. Pugin and Mr. Freeman for the lists of towers and spires which they have furnished, and he trusted the example would not be lost upon other members, as accurate lists of good specimens of almost any part of a church, distinguishing the styles, are often of great practical use.

MR. FREEMAN'S LIST OF EARLY ENGLISH AND
DECORATED TOWERS AND SPIRES.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Lichfield Cathedral—Three spires added, according to Mr. Rickman.
*St. Chad's**, Lichfield—Tower, embattled.

Castle Church, near Stafford—Tower, embattled.

Brewood—Spire and pinnacles.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Wymington—Low crocketed spire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham—Tall spire, with pinnacles.

Maxstoke Priory, 1336—Tower in ruins, appears to have had gables on each face, like Sompting.

KENT.

(*Spires of Wood or Tiles.*)

Thurnham—Low quadrangular spire.

Debting—Romanesque capping.

East Farleigh—Octagonal spire.

Linton—Tall octagonal spire.

Leeds—Low octagonal spire.

Ditton—Plain parapet, without spire.

Wateringbury—Low octagonal spire.

Nettlestead—Romanesque capping.

Halling—Quadrangular spire.

Town Malling—New spire.

Yalding—Plain parapet, without spire.

Hunton—Low quadrangular spire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Peterborough Cathedral—West front has two spires, one an addition; west tower had a very late bulbous spire, destroyed; central tower Decorated, embattled, without spire: the apsidal turrets have spires.

Castor—Octagonal spire on Norman tower.

Warmington—Broach.

Polebrook—Broach.

Barnwell—Broach.

Irthlingborough—Octagon lantern, with lead capping, of spiral form, but too small and low to be called a genuine spire.

Finedon—Spire and battlement.

Denford—Spire and pinnacles.

Brissworth—Broach and pinnacles.

Kelmarsh—Broach.

Guisboro'—Broach (said to be 17th century, restoration.)

Creaton—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

Cottesbrook—Battlement and pinnacles added.

Bozeat—Broach.

Higham Ferrers—Spire and pinnacles (17th century, restoration.)

Chelveston—Battlement added.

Ringstead—Broach.

Raunds—Restored broach.

Wollaston—Broach and pinnacles.

Irchester—Very lofty broach.

Wellingboro'—Broach and pinnacles.

Mears Ashby—Battlement and pinnacles added.

Sywell—Battlement and pinnacles added. (This is scarcely clear of Norman.)

St. Sepulchre's, Northampton—Spire and battlement.

St. Peter's—Romanesque capping, battlement added, according to Mr. Pugin.

Great Billing—Spire removed.

* *Pitsford*—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

Kislingbury—Battlement, pinnacles and low spire.

Harpole—Very low gable, Romanesque capping and pinnacles.

Spratton—Spire and battlement.

Duston—Romanesque capping, battlement and pinnacles.

Dallington—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

Heyford—Plain parapet.

Brampton—Battlement.

Bugbrook—Battlement, pinnacles and low spire.

Harleston—Plain parapet and pinnacles; cornice some way below.

Brington—Battlement.

Ravensthorpe—Battlement and pinnacles.

Byfield—Octagon turrets and spire.

Aston le Walls—Plain parapet, scarcely clear of Norman.

Eydon—Plain parapet and pinnacles.

Gretworth—Battlement.

Sulgrave—Battlement.

* Mr. Pugin says this church has a spire. I can only suppose that he has mistaken the dedication, as St. Michael's, in the same city, has a spire, as had the old church of St. Mary.

Fawsley—Plain parapet.
Everdon—Plain parapet and pinnacles
Litchborough—Embattled.
Dodford—Pinnacles and dubious Romanesque capping of lead, with windows in it.
Charwelton—Embattled.
Farthingstone—Embattled curiously.
Newnham—Spire and battlement.
Hellidon—Battlement and pinnacles.
Barby—Plain parapet, corbel-table beneath.
Kilsby—Battlement and low spire.
Welton—Plain parapet and pinnacles; corbels beneath.
Milton—Octagon and low crocketed spire.
Wootton—Battlement and pinnacles.
Rothersthorpe—Saddle-back roof.
Brayfield—Battlement and pinnacles.
Piddington—Very extraordinary spire.
Hardingstone—Parapet and pinnacles.
Cold Higham—Saddle-back roof.
Green's Norton—Spire and battlement.
Morton Pinkeney—Battlement and Romanesque capping.
Canons Ashby—Battlement, and pinnacles restored or added.

Maidford—Saddle-back roof.
Thorpe Mandeville—Pinnacles and saddle-back roof.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Fletton—Broach.
Standground—Broach.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

St. Martin's, Leicester—Battlement and lofty crocketed spire.
St. Nicholas—A Romanesque tower, with Decorated parapet and pinnacles.
Gaddesby—Broach.
Barrow—Battlement and pinnacles added.

JERSEY.

Grouville, *St. Clement's*, *St. Peter's*, *St. Owen's*, *St. John's*, *Trinity*—Not clear of Romanesque, with quadrangular stone spires.
St. Mary's—Hardly clear of Romanesque, oct. spire and pinnacles.
St. Martin's—Early English oct. spire.
St. Helier's—Decorated tower (1341), open parapet.
St. Brelade's—Saddle-back, transition Norman.
St. Saviour's—Flamboyant tower.

PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 15, 1843.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. C. Walters, M.A., Magdalene Hall : Bramdean, near Alresford, Hants.

R. J. Hayne, Esq., Exeter College.

Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., Pusey Furze, Berks.

Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D., Ch. Ch., Dean of Wells.

W. Laurence, Esq., Worcester College.

Rev. George Hill, M.A., St. Edmund Hall : Shrivenham, Berks.

E. Walford, Esq., Balliol College.

W. H. Merriman, Esq., Brasenose College.

Rev. T. W. Allies, M.A., Wadham College : Launton, near Bicester.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A Working Drawing of the bell-gable at St. Margaret's Hospital, Glastonbury.	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.
Views of ancient wooden Churches, in Norway.	J. L. Patterson, Esq., Trinity.
Drawings of capping mouldings of ancient pews.	Joseph Clarke, Esq., Architect.
View of the interior of the Chapel at Luton, by A. Shaw. This Chapel has just been destroyed by the fire at Luton, it was one of the richest pieces of wood-work in England.	President of Trinity.
Design for rebuilding the Church of Braunston, Northamptonshire, by R. C. Hussey, Esq.	Rev. A. B. Clough.
Annual Report of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 1842, 43.	By that Society.
Two Rubbings of Brasses from Alton Church, Hants.	Rev. E. James.
Thirteen Rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Norfolk.	Herbert Wilson, Esq., Exeter College.

Letters were read from the Rev. G. Pigott, Chaplain to the Honourable East India Company, at Bombay, to the

President of Trinity College, and from the Bishop of Bombay to Mr. Pigott, on the subject of the Church to be erected on the island of Colabah, to commemorate those who fell in the late campaigns in Affghanistan and Scinde.

To the Rev. the President of Trinity College, Oxford.

MY DEAR SIR,

Our Committee have directed me to return you their very sincere thanks for the zealous aid and co-operation which you have individually afforded their design, and request you will consent to become the medium of conveying to the Architectural Society their grateful acknowledgments for the kind readiness with which they have acceded to their request to be furnished with plans and working drawings, and for the earnestness with which they set themselves to advocate the cause. It has been very gratifying to find the proposal has been so cordially received, and so liberally supported; and if it might be permitted them, the Committee would avail themselves of the same opportunity to thank those members of the Society, and other residents in Oxford, who have supported the cause. I learn from Mr. Farish that every thing in England gives promise of a very handsome sum being raised, and so also in India our subscriptions continue to increase steadily: and now there is no doubt of the design being carried out, many are coming forward who anticipated difficulties in execution, and therefore held back altogether. We have much cause for thankfulness, and motives for increased exertion. The amount of subscriptions is now 18,000 reals. I have sent you regularly newspapers, containing lists of subscriptions. We are very anxiously looking for the next mail, which we expect will bring the answer of the Court of Directors to the strong recommendation of this Government that they should aid the cause by a grant: we know they are favourable to the proposal, and anticipate something handsome from them.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

August 26, 1843.

GEORGE PIGOTT.

Poonah, Sept. 26, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

In consequence of the loss of the mail by the *Memnon*, I have much pleasure in repeating that the proposed Church at Colabah, to commemorate those of our army who fell in the late campaigns in Affghanistan and Scinde, has my warmest support, and I shall indeed be thankful to see a suitable building erected for the purpose.

In framing the design, it will be important to take care that sufficient

open space is allowed for the accommodation of the Protestants of one of Her Majesty's regiments. That the windows may be so constructed as to exclude the glare as much as possible, and it must be recollected that it will generally be necessary to have nearly *all the windows open* during the time of public worship. The Church should be wide open, so as to admit the sea breeze from south to north-west. Care should be taken to have doors on the sides, to admit of soldiers easily getting out of the Church. I would suggest whether it would not be preferable to give up the idea of a middle aisle, and have two side ones : by this arrangement the troops will be more immediately *before* the clergyman. Care should be taken to provide for complete ventilation. It will be desirable to have at least one porch, and on the north side, for the protection from the sun of ladies and others on getting out of their carriages. Moulding in this country, especially on the outside of a building, soon falls down ; I would therefore recommend as little as possible, so as not to spoil the appearance of a handsome building. The porch, or porches, if there be more than one, should be sufficiently spacious to admit of a carriage driving *under* it.

I have thrown the above hints hastily together, as relating to points of importance to us *in India*. It will be well to recollect in framing the design, that it will be necessary to have punkahs in the Church.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

T. BOMBAY.

To the REV. G. PIGOTT, Secretary to the fund for erecting the Church on Colabah, to commemorate those who have fallen in Affghanistan and Scinde.

The Master of University College stated that Mr. Derick's drawings for this Church had been submitted to the Committee and approved, and were now in the room for the inspection of Members. Great care had been used to adapt the design to the climate of Bombay, in compliance with the suggestions of the Bishop, and with the kind assistance of Captain Faber of the Madras Engineers, whose local experience had been of great service. He thought that Mr. Derick had shewn considerable skill by the manner in which he had carried out this object, without injuring the Church-like effect, or departing from the purity of Gothic Architecture. The plan is cruciform, surrounded on all sides by a cloister masking the lower windows and protecting them from the sun, and enabling them to receive the

sea breeze at all seasons ; the western porch is large enough for carriages to drive under it, so that persons may enter the Church without being once exposed to the direct rays of the sun. There is a crypt under the Church, and an air-chamber in the roof, connected with the central tower and spire, so as to ensure a continual current of air.

Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, presented a series of lithographs, illustrative of a peculiar style of wood architecture of very ancient date, to the Society. They consist of exterior and interior views, ground plans, etc., of three Churches, at Hitterdal, Urnes, and Borgund, in Norway. Mr. Patterson proceeded to read a translation of the following remarks, published with the lithographs, by Professor Dahl, of Dresden.

“It is probably seldom that architecture in wood has reached a pitch of development beyond such as necessity has dictated, and attained to a higher degree of beauty and decoration, and yet more rarely that the monuments of such a style have remained to us from a remote period of antiquity. Hence it is that some of the Churches of my own country, Norway, which are of very great antiquity, deserve some attention: the most remarkable of them appearing to me the more urgently to require to be made known by means of a publication, because the spirit of alteration and renovation is even now at work upon them and threatens them with no remote destruction. Many even that I saw still standing in 1824, I found pulled down and replaced by ordinary wooden buildings at my return in 1834.

The style of this northern wood architecture seems a combination of several originals. The element of Latin Christian architecture is not easily to be mistaken in various members, I would instance the squared abacuses of the capitals. In other ornamental details the designs seem to point to some yet older northern patterns; from which it appears that the ancient Scandinavians had not only a poetry but also an architecture of their own: hence also we may form some conjectures as to the appearance of the ancient wooden palaces of their earliest kings, or earls, unless this style be indeed a copy of some oriental pattern. In the plans, however, and general dispositions of these Churches, Byzantine ideas may be traced, which is to be accounted for sufficiently by the passages of the Waringers through Russia, to and from Constantinople. These various styles are to be made out as much by the materials of parts of the buildings, viz., brick and rubble, as by the different details which

distinguish them : nor do these features appear only in the ecclesiastical buildings of these districts, but they are to be traced, particularly in the more remote districts, in the common dwelling houses, in the furniture, and even in the costume of the inhabitants ; I allude more particularly to the extraordinary entangled appearance of the carved work on the door posts, and to the forms of ornament on the shafts and capitals of columns. I think this style is one quite unique and peculiar to the remote north, for though we have certain knowledge that many of the early Churches of Germany were built of wood, we cannot trace nor ascertain their resemblance to these. The greater number, indeed, of these Churches have suffered more or less alteration from their original forms, by the ravages of time, by repairs, or by enlargements. But still in the more remote districts the little care which was taken for these so called improvements has contributed somewhat to the preservation of their ancient character. Many of these Churches were merely annexed or affiliated to others, and Divine Service was perhaps but occasionally performed in them ; their preservation also was sometimes dependant on the community at large, and sometimes on individuals, who considered themselves their possessors : hence nothing but what was absolutely necessary was done to them, and often the only care bestowed on them was the smearing tar over the timbers, a measure, however, which was of the greatest use in preserving the wood from decay. In repairing these also the principal forms were retained occasionally, partly from ignorance of any other, and partly from habit, or even some superstitious feeling respecting them. I have frequently myself seen entirely new buildings on which the old timbers with their carvings were nailed : also in repairing or altering the interior of ancient Churches, portions of the original decorations which had been previously removed were again fastened on to the new parts. During the Reformation, when, and under the Danish government, Church property was seized upon, and Church revenues diminished, these Churches frequently became the property of private individuals ; subsequently they changed owners, and there are instances of whole Churches, with Altar, bells, and Church furniture included, having been sold for thirty Norwegian thalers, by auction, and even then they were bought from a religious feeling of respect more than from any hope of gaining by them. In England there are a few very ancient wooden Churches in existence, but neither the plan nor the details of them resemble those of the Norwegian Churches. Perhaps the nearest approach to them might have been found among the country Churches of the interior of Russia, which were still in existence in the seventeenth century, when Olearius visited them, and of which, although destitute of architectural knowledge, he had views taken ; but still in these we may conclude that differences in Church and other arrangements would prevent an entire similarity. The Russian Churches are

built like ordinary log huts, the timbers lying horizontally, while in the Norwegian Churches they are all perpendicular.

Although the Church at Urnes is not so singular in appearance as those of Borgund and Hitterdal, and although it has moreover lost its original form in some measure by recent additions, it is nevertheless worthy of attention from the number of fragments of the original building which yet remain, both in the interior and exterior. From these indeed it is clearly to be seen that the whole Church was once decorated, similarly with the one shaft and timbers which remain. From this I am led to conclude that these Churches were generally not only ornamented in this manner at the doors and door posts, but also over the whole exterior, and that these are all that is left by repeated renewals and patchings with ordinary timber. Interiorly also it has suffered much from repairs and alterations, which date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Still the pillars and their capitals have been preserved and, with the general plan of the building, certainly point to a Byzantine original. The designs on the capitals remind me of the initial forms and ornaments to be found in the well known bible of Charles the Bald (which is of the ninth century), and of the same style of ornaments which abound in Greek manuscripts of the same period. It appears to have been a generally acknowledged principle in the early part of the middle ages to admit the most complete variety and irregularity of detail, this being observable both in the round and pointed styles. In accordance with this we find, even in these Churches, that the mouldings and slender door-shafts do not exactly correspond in size. I should hardly think that this was the result either of carelessness or of the want of better materials. The former hypothesis would be quite at variance with the remarkable solidity and conscientious exactitude of completion displayed in the buildings of these times, as well wooden as those of stone. It is possible that the Wäringers, as they must have seen, in their frequent passages through Greece and other southern countries, new buildings in which the fragments of ancient edifices had been more or less congruously adapted, may have afterwards copied such adaptations in their own style. But I am more inclined to trace these irregularities in the mode they seem to have had of preserving and adapting carvings and other relics of yet more ancient buildings, a custom even now prevailing. All these Churches are somewhat dark, the light being admitted by windows placed very near, and even in the slope of the roof. From a few remains of glass which I found in the windows at Borgund I should say the windows were once filled with stained glass, but I should not date this earlier than the beginning of the seventeenth, or perhaps the end of the sixteenth century, as it is painted in shades of grey, which is peculiar to that period. The darkness is further increased by the number of exteriorly added blind-stories

and chambers built for those who came from a distance to attend Divine Service, which do not by any means add to the beauty of the Churches. From this circumstance of the glass, and from others, this Church has evidently been a great deal repaired at that time. The people of that district however assert that it is of very high antiquity, and mention the year 1073 as that in which it was commenced. The name of S. Lawrence, and date 1663, is on the single bell of the Church. On the occasion of an unfortunate accidental fire which took place during Divine Service, some fifteen years since, and by which many lives were lost, a general order was given for the alteration of the Church doors, which had been originally made to open inwards, enjoining that they should be made to open outwards; this order, which was as hasty as it was disastrous in its results, gave occasion to the most barbarous defacement and destruction of the principal monuments of this style. The smaller doorways, as having been kept shut and never used, are occasionally to be found in their pristine condition. The treatment which these remains have experienced will excite less surprise when I mention that they are not regarded with any degree of interest by the upper classes in Norway; indeed it was only among the people that I found an almost touching attachment to these ancient remains, as well as to sundry national customs and national costume. Thus, in the present day even, brides at their betrothals wear, after the manner of the Greek Church, silver gilt crowns and other ornaments, the designs and patterns of these bearing a great resemblance to the details of these Churches. Such ornaments were formerly the property of the Church, and were lent on the occasion of marriages and betrothals. Subsequently becoming the property of individuals they gradually lost their first peculiar character. Originally they even had Byzantine coins, solidi of the later empire and the like, attached to them.

Professor Dahl concludes with the assurance that although in the present publication he has confined himself to the mention of three Churches, there are many more remains of this peculiar style of architecture worthy of attention, as well as many buildings of stone, which he pronounces worthy of a separate and more extended publication. Mr. Patterson said, he was led to conclude, from several expressions used by the Professor, that he would point to a period antecedent to the introduction of Christianity into Norway, as that in which these buildings for the most part rose. This would throw them back into the tenth century at the latest, as Olaf the

saint, the first Christian king of Norway, received the crown of martyrdom at the hands of his pagan subjects, in the year 994. Mr. Parker is of opinion that these Churches are probably of the twelfth century, nor does the frequent occurrence in them of representations of the persons and symbols of the ancient Norwegian mythology, such as of the good and evil spirit, &c., appear to offer any real difficulty, as the meaning of them might easily be lost, while the forms themselves might be retained and reproduced merely for the sake of effect, or from imitation of what had been usual at an earlier period. Again, much of the fretwork and designs is very similar to that with which we are familiar, as characteristics of the late highly Decorated Norman; for instance, the fretwork on the capitals of the pillars in St. Peter's Church, Northampton, at Christ Church Cathedral in this city, and at Iffley Church. In the portal of the Church of Borgund, a strange mixture of the emblems of the ancient mythology of the country with the ornaments and designs not unfrequently found in the late Byzantine style, is to be observed. The general plan of these buildings seems decidedly Christian; in all, chancel and nave, in Hitterdal and Borgund a decided apse, and in all, nave aisles are to be seen. In the Churches of Borgund and Urnes, there is barrel-vaulting in the nave; in that of Hitterdal, however, a flat panelled ceiling, such as that of Peterborough Cathedral Church, and other Norman Churches; like them also it has had painted ornaments in the panels of the chancel ceiling. The interior of the Church at Hitterdal is a good deal disfigured by galleries, and the like modern improvements, but the pillars are not much hidden and are worthy of attention; some for the decidedly oriental character of their capitals (which have been called Indo-Byzantine), and one for the position of a sort of capital with a square abacus, about half way up the shaft. Perhaps the fact of wood being the material of which these Churches are constructed, would lead one to ascribe

a very late date to them, the wood retaining its consistency so much as it does, but the purity of the air in Norway, which certainly exceeds that of most climates, would prevent us from concluding against their antiquity on this account; to which it is to be added that the whole of the exterior carvings have been coated with some preparation or varnish, the nature of which has never been discovered although it has been submitted to chemical analysis. It is to be remarked that several of these Churches were built without any tower, turret, or bell-gable, and that a subsequent separate erection has been made for them, corresponding to the Byzantine and Italian campaniles.

The size of much of the timber employed is worthy of notice, as it calls attention to a natural phenomenon of these latitudes. From the quantity of timber of large size thus used it is not to be supposed that it could be other than the growth of that soil, and yet at the present day and for years past no timber of this kind, viz., larch, at all approaching to it in size, is to be found in Norway. Hence it is to be concluded that such vegetation has by some cause failed, and accordingly we find it asserted, and experience certainly bears out the assertion, that the cold of these latitudes is yearly on the increase, and that this increase is destructive of all vegetation, even the hardy reindeer moss yielding to the influence of the cold.

Mr. Patterson, in conclusion, remarked that he had presented these lithographs to the Society in the idea and hope that they might afford some useful hints for the erection of similar Churches in countries where the same materials and no others were readily to be found. He alluded more particularly to Newfoundland and to New Zealand.

The Chairman observed that these examples of ancient wooden Churches are of great importance at the present time, and, rude, mutilated, and patched, as they are, there is still much in them worthy the attention of a clever architect,

who might from the materials and ideas here furnished, supply a great desideratum for many of our colonies, as Mr. Patterson had justly observed, and he would add to those he had mentioned, the West Indies, and the Canadas. He trusted that the subject would not be suffered to drop, but that some competent architect would come forward and carry out the idea. We have here all the elements of a really fine Church, great loftiness, sufficient length, divided into Nave, Transept, and Chancel; and breadth, divided into Nave and aisles, with a clerestory over: and roofs we know may be made as ornamental of timber as of stone. Wooden shingles as a covering for the roof are also found to be as effectual a protection, and nearly as durable, as any other covering.

The Master of University College observed that the sculpture was of a decidedly Runic character, and pointed out some Runic crosses remaining in Cumberland which correspond exactly with it.

The Rev. John Slatter, of Lincoln College, also referred to some other instances in confirmation of this. He took the opportunity of mentioning to those members of the Society who are not acquainted with those parts of the country, that there are many wooden Churches remaining in Cheshire and Lancashire, as well as in Essex.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 29, 1843.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

G. Pearson, Esq., Worcester College.

T. P. Thirkill, Esq., Brasenose College.

H. N. Barton, Esq., Pembroke College.

Rev. G. Pigott, M.A., Trinity College, Chaplain to the Hon.
East India Company, Bombay.

Rev. R. B. Robinson, M.A., Queen's College.

H. Wilson, Esq., Exeter College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Donors.
A chart of British Architecture, by Dr. Barrington |	The Publisher.
The Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire, Part I. |	Mr. R. Sunter, York.
Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, } Part VIII.	Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Drawings of the Spire and Chancel-arch of Bitton } Church, Gloucestershire	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.

The Rector of Exeter College read a paper on the history and origin of Rural Deaneries in England, and on some of the duties of the office of Rural Dean, with especial reference to the Deanery of Woodstock, of which an account is about to be published by the Society in their "Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford." He shewed that the office of Rural Dean was in use in England in the eleventh century, and in the Christian Church as early as the sixth century; that the probable origin of the name was, that this officer originally presided over ten parishes, although in the subsequent increase of parishes, and the union of two or three Deaneries into one, this origin has been almost forgotten. One great use of the office at the present day, is, to prevent further mischief being done to our Churches: and as no alteration can be made without the consent of the Ordinary, the Rural Dean may, by an appeal to him, prevent the introduction of galleries, the conversion of open benches into close pews, the removal of screens &c.; but that for the restoration of our Churches to a decent state

where the mischief has been already perpetrated, he must rely rather on persuasion, repeated admonitions, and appeals to the better feelings of the parties interested, than on the expensive processes of ecclesiastical law. In his own Deanery, great credit is due to the incumbent and parishioners of Steeple Aston, for the very beautiful restoration of their Church; which he referred to also as a successful instance of the introduction of open benches throughout the Church. The manner in which it has been effected was also very creditable to Mr. Plowman, the architect. Much credit is also due to the incumbent of Cassington, for his zealous efforts to effect the same object, though he had been but ill seconded in general by the parishioners. For the most part, the Churches in this Deanery are not in a satisfactory state, and the general poverty of the endowments presents a great obstacle to the attempt to restore them, and makes it almost hopeless to expect that we shall live to see them in such a state as we could wish.

The Churches in this Deanery are not generally what would be called fine Churches, although perhaps Kidlington, Handborough, and Stanton Harcourt, might deserve that distinction; but almost all of them are ancient, and possess features of interest, and are worthy the attention of the architectural student.

The Secretary then read a description of the supposed Anglo-Saxon Church of Corhampton, Hants, communicated by the Rev. C. Walters, M.A.; and illustrated by plans, details, and elevations, drawn by Mr. Alfred Vaughan Walters; with an introductory essay on the supposed Saxon style, which he supported with the usual arguments and extracts from Bentham. Corhampton Church is a very good specimen of this class of buildings, having the long and short work very clearly developed; the pilaster-strips of stone projecting from the surface, as if in imitation of timber-work; singular rude imposts; bases of unusual form, unlike Norman; and a curious consecration cross, similar

to that at Warnford, which appears there to have been preserved from the original Church built by Wilfred.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, read some extracts from Godwin's *Lives of the Bishops*, mentioning Churches in the Saxon times in such a manner as to shew they were evidently of wood :—

Finnanus or Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, A.D. 651, "first built a Church for his see in the island, all of timber, and covered it with reede^a." Edbert, Bishop of the same see, who succeeded St. Cuthbert, about 688, "covered his Cathedrall church with lead; not only the rooffe (which before was thatched with reede) but the wallles also^b." Robert Lozing, consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1079, "built his Church of Hereford anew, following the platforme of the Church of Aken or Aquisgrave^c." (Aix-la-Chapelle.)

A witness to the great meanness of the Saxon Cathedrals, and the improvements brought in by even the very first and rudest Norman style, may be seen in the Life of St. Wulstan of Worcester, p. 360 of the same work. Their small size might also appear from its being said that when Bishop Mauritius began the building of St. Paul's in 1087, "he laid the foundation of so huge a plot, as all men thought it would never be finished^d." He thought, however, that although the Saxon buildings were usually of wood, yet in Northamptonshire, from the abundance of stone, they used that material in preference, and inquired whether Brixworth was not acknowledged to be prior to the Conquest.

The Principal of Brasenose observed, that the Churches of Northamptonshire are not generally built of the stone of the country, but of stone brought from some distance, such as Ketton. He had been one of a party who had carefully examined Brixworth Church, and although they found some Roman materials, the Church had evidently been reconstructed, and there did not appear any decided character in the building itself to shew that this reconstruction had been made prior to the Norman times; he did not give this as his own opinion so much as that of

^a Godwin, p. 495. ^b Ibid. 498. ^c Ibid. 372. ^d Ibid. p. 149. ed. 1601.

others, much better able to judge from their greater experience and opportunities of observation.

The Secretary read some extracts, to shew that the Saxon buildings were of wood, even in cases where we should have naturally expected them to use stone, if any where; as at Shrewsbury, the Church built by Siward, the cousin of Edward the Confessor, which is expressly mentioned by Orderic Vital, whose father commenced a stone Church on the site in 1082; he also mentioned instances to shew that nearly all the features usually said to be characteristic of the Saxon style, are to be found in Norman work, and often much later; long and short work is used in the jambs of windows &c., occasionally at all periods, from Norman, as at Syston, Lincolnshire, to late Perpendicular, as at Copstock, Suffolk, and Eyzey, near Cricklade, Wilts; and even in modern buildings the same mode of construction is sometimes used. The triangular-headed openings are found in Norman work, at Norwich, Hadiscoe, Norfolk, and Herringfleet, Suffolk; in Early English work, at Blackland, Wilts, and Hereford Cathedral; in Perpendicular work, at Goodnestone, near Wingham, Kent. The absence of buttresses is no peculiar feature; many Churches of all the styles are without buttresses. The peculiarity of the balustre in windows is overturned by Tewkesbury and St. Alban's. Mr. Sidney Smirke after a very careful examination of the masonry of Westminster Hall, the work of William Rufus, observes, that if we find masonry of so rude a character in the principal hall of the Royal Palace, we may safely assume that at this period good and experienced masons were wanting*. He did not mean to assert that there are no Saxon remains, but that the features said to be characteristic of a Saxon style are not to be relied on.

Mr. James Park Harrison, of Christ Church, made some observations in support of the Saxon theory, and relied much on the construction, which in the best specimens of that style is rather that of carpenters than of masons.

* See *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING, OCTOBER 30, 1844.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

G. Worthington, Esq., St. John's College.

John Coker, Esq., New College.

Rev. T. N. Twopeny, M.A., Oriel College; Casterton, Rutland.

C. Dowson, Esq., Magdalene Hall.

The Chairman read the Report of the Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting on June 17th, recommending certain alterations in the Rules of the Society. He believed that these alterations would have a beneficial effect, but as many of the Members had not yet had any opportunity of considering their propriety, he recommended the adjournment of the question to another meeting, according to the usual practice of the Society, and that the proposed New Rules should previously be printed and sent to every Member.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, moved that the proposed New Rules be now taken into consideration.

Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, seconded the motion.

Mr. Parkins, of Merton College, proposed as an amendment that the consideration of the proposed New Rules be adjourned to another Meeting, to be specially convened for this purpose, on Thursday, Nov. 7th, at two o'clock.

The Principal of Brasenose College seconded Mr. Par-

kins' amendment, and strongly deprecated any hasty step on the part of the Meeting, remarking that nothing was more dangerous than legislating upon the supposed general tendency of measures without considering how far the detail really did or did not carry out the supposed intention.

Mr. Pott, of Magdalene College, urged the immediate decision of the question, on the ground that many of the Members now present had come prepared to vote upon it.

Mr. Sewell, of New College, thought that this fact was the strongest argument that could be used against an immediate decision.

On a show of hands the amendment was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Parker then read a few short notes on Long Wittenham Church, Berks, calling attention to the curious leaden font of the thirteenth century, the open timber porch of the fourteenth, and the very remarkable piscina and monument combined, of the time of Edward II. In this curious example the usual water-drain is perfect, and in front of it is a small recumbent figure in chain armour. Drawings of these were handed round.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed on the 17th of June, to consider the Memorial of the Society respecting the revision of the Rules,—

PRESENT,

THE REV. THE RECTOR OF EXETER COLLEGE

REV. J. R. BLOXAM

THOMAS MEYRICK, ESQ.

W. B. JONES, ESQ.

REV. J. G. WENHAM

ALFRED POTT, ESQ.

E. A. FREEMAN, ESQ.

REV. B. JOWETT,

It was agreed to recommend to the Society the following amended Rules:—

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of “The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture.”

II. That the objects of this Society be to collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the funds of the Society will admit. *Also to give advice upon any Plans and Designs of Churches, and other Ecclesiastical Buildings, that may be submitted to the Society; and in certain cases, to be approved of by the Committee, to furnish Plans and Designs.*

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the middle ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. *That of these the President shall be chosen annually from the Vice-Presidents, that the Vice-Presidents shall be appointed for life, and that all Heads of Houses, Canons of Christ Church, and the two Archdeacons of the Diocese on becoming Members of the Society be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and that the two Secretaries and the Treasurer be elected annually by the Committee.*

VI. That the business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, *consisting of the two Secretaries and ten other Members, to be chosen annually, and of whom six at least (exclusive of the Secretaries) shall be above the degree of B.A., one half to retire annually by rotation; five to constitute a quorum.*

VII. *That a list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee in each year be furnished by the existing*

Committee at the first General Meeting of the Society in Michaelmas Term, and shall be publicly read at that and the following Meeting. That it shall be competent to any Member during the interval between the first and second publication of the names, to add to this list the names of any other persons who may be eligible. These new Members to be chosen by ballot out of the whole list within a week from the time of the second Meeting.

VIII. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude; that Honorary Members shall be proposed through the Committee, and elected in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

IX. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

X. That a subscription of £1. 1s. per annum *to be considered due at the beginning of the year*, be required for each Ordinary Member. But that Members who have paid a Subscription *to the amount* of £5. 5s. shall be considered as Members for life.

XI. On each evening of the Meeting the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence some Member of the Committee, shall take the Chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order:—

1. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.
2. That the Paper for the Evening be read.
3. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, shall then be requested to bring them forward; after

which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XII. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

XIII. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to the Meetings.

XIV. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed; provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, *at members' prices*, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each *gratis*; the remaining copies to be sold at a price to be fixed on by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XV. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Secretaries for the use of the Members; that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room; *and that a fine, to be fixed by the Committee, be imposed on any Member detaining a work beyond the specified time.*

SPECIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7, 1844.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

The Chairman moved that the First Rule do stand as before:—

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of "The

Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

An amendment was moved by Mr. Parkins, of Merton College, and seconded by Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College :—

1. That Rule I. stand as a heading to the Rules, and not as a Rule itself, as follows : "The Rules of the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

This amendment was *negatived*, and the original Rule carried.

II. That the objects of this Society be to collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the Funds of the Society will admit. *Also to give advice upon any Plans and Designs of Churches, and other Ecclesiastical Buildings, that may be submitted to the Society; and in certain cases, to be approved of by the Committee, to furnish Plans and Designs.*

Rule 2.—Amendment proposed by Mr. Knott, of Magdalene Hall, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, of St. John's College :—

"That the objects of the Society be to give opportunities for the reading of Papers, and holding discussions on subjects connected with Gothic Architecture, and to collect, &c."

This amendment was *withdrawn*.

Second amendment proposed by the Rev. William Hussey, of Christ Church, seconded by the Principal of Brasenose College, that Rule 2 shall stand thus :—

"That with a view of promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, the Society collect &c. as above."

This amendment was *carried*.

Third amendment proposed also by Mr. Hussey, and seconded by the Principal of Brasenose College :—

"That the words printed in italics be omitted."

This amendment was also carried.

Rules 3 and 4 were carried without opposition.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. *That of these the President shall be chosen annually from the Vice-Presidents, that the Vice-Presidents shall be appointed for life, and that all Heads of Houses, Canons of Christ Church, and the two Archdeacons of the Diocese on becoming Members of the Society be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and that the two Secretaries and the Treasurer be elected annually by the Committee.*

Amendment proposed by the Rev. J. Ley, of Exeter College, seconded by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College:—

“That the Chancellor and High Steward of the University, and any of their Lordships the Bishops who may signify their desire to become Members of the Society, be added to the list of Patrons without ballot.”

This amendment was *carried*, and it was agreed to make this a separate Rule V. The original Rule V., as above, was therefore to be numbered as Rule VI.

Second amendment proposed by Mr. Parkins, of Merton College, seconded by Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College:—

2. That the two following Rules be substituted for Rule V.:—

(1.) The Society shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, and ordinary Members.

(2.) The Chancellor of the University, the High Steward, and such of their Lordships the Bishops as shall signify their pleasure to become members of the Society, shall be elected Patrons without ballot. The Heads of Houses, the Canons of Christ Church, and the two

Archdeacons of the Diocese shall in the same way be admitted Vice-Patrons.

3. That the following three Rules be substituted for Rule VI. :—

- (1.) The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, and six ordinary Members, and of these six at least three shall have been Members of the Committee of the preceding year.
- (2.) The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected annually out of those Members who are of the standing of M.A. But the rest of the Committee may be taken from any class of the Members. A list of President, Vice-Presidents, and six Committee-men shall be proposed at the first meeting in the October Term; and if no other Members are proposed at the following Meeting, the first list shall be considered elected. But if any other names are then proposed, a ballot, out of all the names, shall be taken on any day within a week the Committee shall appoint.
- (3.) The Committee shall elect out of their own body so chosen a Chairman, Treasurer, and two Secretaries—and may subsequently add to their number.

This amendment was *negatived*.

Third amendment proposed by Mr. Rooke, of Oriel College, seconded by Mr. Wenham, of Magdalene College:—

“The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. That the President be chosen annually from the Vice-Patrons by the existing Committee, that the Vice-Patrons shall be appointed for life, and that all Heads of Houses, Canons of Christ Church, and the two Archdeacons of the Diocese, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Patrons, and that the two Secretaries and the Treasurer be elected annually by the existing Committee.”

This amendment, *was negatived.*

Fourth amendment proposed by the Rev. E. Hill, of Christ Church, seconded by the Senior Proctor:—

“That the President be elected by the Committee.”

Negatived.

Fifth amendment proposed by the Principal of Brasenose College, seconded by the Rev. J. Ley, of Exeter College:—

“That the word *two* be omitted.”

Carried.

The original Rule V., now VI., with this amendment, was then *carried.*

VII. That the business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, *consisting of the two Secretaries and ten other Members, to be chosen annually, and of whom six at least (exclusive of the Secretaries) shall be above the degree of B.A., one half to retire annually by rotation; five to constitute a quorum.*

Amendment proposed by the Master of University College, seconded by the Principal of Brasenose College:—

“That the President be a Member of the Committee.”

Carried.

Second amendment proposed by Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, seconded by Mr. Parkins, of Merton College:—

“That the restriction of Degrees be omitted.”

Negatived.

Third amendment proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, of St. John's College, seconded by Mr. Knott, of Magdalene Hall:—

“That the business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee consisting of the two Secretaries and *six* other Members, to be chosen *Terminally*. One half to retire *Terminally*. Three to constitute a quorum.”

Negatived.

Fourth amendment proposed by the Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, seconded by the Principal of Brasenose College :—

“That any vacancy in the Committee during the year be filled up by the Committee, subject to the provisions of this Rule.”

Carried.

Fifth amendment proposed by Mr. Millard, of Magdalene College, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, of St. John's College :—

“That the words *at least* be omitted.”

Negatived.

The original Rule, with the first and fourth amendments, was then carried.

The Meeting was then adjourned to Saturday next at two o'clock, at the Society's Room.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

Rule VIII. *That a list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee in each year be furnished by the existing Committee at the first General Meeting of the Society in Michaelmas Term, and shall be publicly read at that and the following Meeting. That it shall be competent to any Member during the interval between the first and second publication of the names, to add to this list the names of any other persons who may be eligible. These new Members to be chosen by ballot out of the whole list within a week from the time of the second Meeting.*

Amendment proposed by the Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, seconded by the Rev. E. Hill, of Christ Church:—

That after the word "Meeting," the Rule shall stand as follows:—"During the interval between the first and second publication, Members of the Society may add to this list (by notice in writing to the Secretary) the names of any other persons qualified to serve; which additional names shall be read with the others at the second Meeting. The day of Meeting for the election of officers (to be fixed by the Committee) shall be within a week from the time of the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term. In voting for the President, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a paper containing the name of one of the Vice-Presidents. In voting for the Committee, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be valid which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Rule VII.

Carried.

IX. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude; that Honorary Members shall be proposed through the Committee, and elected in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

Amendment proposed by the Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, seconded by the Rev. E. Hill, of Christ Church:—

To insert the words:—"That all Vice-Presidents, except those mentioned in Rule VI., and Honorary Members, &c."

Carried.

X. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall

send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

Carried.

XI. That a subscription of £1. 1s. per annum, *to be considered due at the beginning of the year*, be required for each Ordinary Member. But that Members who have paid a Subscription *to the amount of £5. 5s.* shall be considered as Members for life.

Amendment proposed by the Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, seconded by the Rev. E. Hill, of Christ Church :—

“But that Members who have paid an annual subscription to the amount of 7*l.* 7*s.*, or who have paid 5*l.* 5*s.* in one sum (on their election), shall be considered as Members for life.”

Negatived.

Second amendment proposed by Mr. Jones, of Trinity College, seconded by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College :—

“That the plural form ‘subscriptions to the amount of 5*l.* 5*s.*,’ be used instead of ‘a subscription.’”

Carried.

Rule XII. A new Rule, proposed by Mr. Freeman, seconded by the Rev. M. J. Green, of Lincoln College :—

“If any Member’s subscription be in arrear for one year he may be removed from the Society, after three months’ notice from the Secretary, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.”

Carried.

Rule XIII. A new Rule, to come in here, was proposed by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, seconded by Mr. Collins, of Balliol College :—

“That two Members, not being Members of Committee,

shall be chosen annually by the Society at the same time with the Committee, to audit the Society's accounts."

Carried.

XIV. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, seconded by Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College:—

To add the words, "And that special Meetings not so fixed may be called by the Committee, due notice being given."

Carried.

XV. On each evening of the Meeting the President, *or one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence* some Member of the Committee, shall take the Chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order:

1. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2. That the Paper for the Evening be read.

3. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, shall then be requested to bring them forward; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

Carried.

XVI. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to the Meetings.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, seconded by the Master of University College:—

"Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to all Meetings of the Society, except those summoned for the transaction of private business."

Carried.

XVII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed ; provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, *at Members' prices*, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each *gratis* ; the remaining copies to be sold at a price to be fixed on by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

Amendment proposed by the Rev. E. Hill, of Christ Church, seconded by Mr. Wayte, of Trinity College :—

“That the words *cost price* be substituted for *Members' prices*.”

Carried.

XVIII. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Secretaries for the use of the Members ; that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room ; *and that a fine, to be fixed by the Committee, be imposed on any Member detaining a work beyond the specified time.*

Amendment proposed by Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, seconded by Mr. Merriman, of New College :—

To substitute these words for those printed in italics :—

“And that it be competent for any Member to claim a work from another Member detaining it beyond the specified time.”

Negatived.

Second amendment proposed by Mr. Hayns, of Exeter College, seconded by Mr. Stanton, of Exeter College :—

“That no book, drawing, or paper, shall be removed from the Society's room until a fortnight shall have elapsed from its introduction.”

Carried.

Third amendment proposed by Professor Michell, seconded by Mr. Parkins, of Merton College:—

“That the Committee be authorized to impose a fine on any Member detaining a work beyond the time specified by the Secretaries.”

Carried.

The Master of University College proposed, and Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for the kindness, patience, and attention he has shewn throughout these proceedings.

Mr. Hill, of Christ Church, moved to include the Members of the Select Committee in the vote of thanks. The resolution and the addition to it were carried unanimously.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 13, 1844.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

W. P. Neville, Esq., Trinity College.
 Rev. S. Lane, Frome Vaugh Church, Dorset.
 S. Wordman, Esq., Winchester.
 M. W. Gregory, Esq., Wadham College.
 W. Keen, Esq., Worcester College.
 J. C. Simpson, Esq., Worcester College.
 A. A. Lea, Esq., Wadham College.
 R. H. Hill, Esq., Magdalene College.
 E. R. Bastard, Esq., Balliol College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

A Paper on Pavements of Figured Tiles, particularly those in Great Malvern Church. }

A Rubbing of a modern Monumental Brass. }

Donors.

Albert Way, Esq.,
 Dir. Soc. Antiq.

W. T. Parkins, Esq.,
 Merton College.

The Chairman read the following list of names of Members proposed by the existing Committee to form the Committee for 1845 :—

Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College.
 Rev. the Master of University College.
 Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A., Christ Church.
 Rev. W. L. Hussey, M.A., Christ Church.
 Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Balliol College.
 S. W. Wayte, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.
 E. A. Freeman, Esq., Trinity College.
 J. E. Millard, Esq., Magdalene College.
 S. P. Rooke, Esq., Oriel College.
 W. T. Parkins, Esq., Merton College.

A Letter was read by E. A. Freeman, Esq., of Trinity College, from G. G. Scott, Esq., mentioning some supposed Saxon remains at Great Maplestead, Essex.

A Paper was read by S. W. Wayte, Esq., of Trinity College, on Coutances Cathedral, giving an abstract of the history of that church by the Abbé Delamere ; and following his authority he endeavoured to prove that the present fabric is the original work of Bishop Geoffrey de Montbray, the founder, in the eleventh century. He shewed from the records of the abbey that the church was in continual use throughout the thirteenth century, the time assigned for its construction by Mr. Gally Knight, and therefore could not have been rebuilt during that period.

Mr. Parker made a few remarks, pointing out, by a comparison with other buildings, the great improbability, not to say impossibility, that such an elaborate specimen of Gothic architecture could have been executed at that remote period, and attributed the greater part of the present structure to the latter half of the fourteenth century, when it is recorded that it received extensive “repairs and restora-

tions" after the serious damage it had sustained during the siege of the city in 1356.

J. E. Millard, Esq., of Magdalene College, read a few remarks upon the low side-windows, and the oblique openings through the walls of churches, usually by the side of the chancel-arch. He thought these might fairly be classed together, as they probably both had some reference to the Elevation of the Host, though the exact manner in which they were used is uncertain. He recapitulated eight distinct theories respecting them:—1. To enable persons to watch the Paschal light. 2. For Confessionals. 3. For passing in the lighted charcoal for the Thurible. 4. To place a light in for the guidance of travellers. 5. To watch for the approach of the priest. 6. For the distribution of alms. 7. For the payment of ecclesiastical dues. 8. To enable certain parties to see the Elevation of the Host. This last he considered the most probable use. He mentioned a number of examples, and shewed drawings of several.

Some very beautiful drawings, by Mr. Sharpe, to illustrate his Architectural Parallels, were exhibited and much admired. Also some sketches of Stanton-Harcourt church, Oxon, by J. M. Derick, Esq., prepared for the second edition of his working drawings of that church.

A design for the restoration of the east end of Dorchester church, by Mr. Cranstoun, was also shewn, accompanied by a report on the present state of the building, and estimates for the repairs of the several parts. Mr. C. has made a careful survey of the church, under the directions of the Committee, and has given a detailed estimate of the expense of putting each part into sound repair.

1. The south window of the chancel, with the sedilia and piscina, 1607. This is in the worst state, and requires the first attention.

2. The east window : to restore the head, and repair the existing work, 150*l*.

3. A new open timber roof to the eastern part of the chancel, which will be rendered necessary if the head of the window is restored, 190*l*.

4. The north window of the chancel, the parapets, &c., 40*l*.

5. The buttress at the west angle of the south aisle, which is greatly decayed, 30*l*.

6. The top of the stair-turret at the east angle of the south aisle, 50*l*.

7. The south door and porch, and to re-open the door over it, 80*l*.

8. To restore the parapet, buttresses, &c. of the south aisle, 30*l*.

9. The west end of the south aisle : to rebuild the gable, restore the window and door, 65*l*.

10. The north aisle : to put this into a sound state, 25*l*.

11. New open seats of oak, new stone pulpit, &c. about 650*l*.

12. New roofs to nave, 1100*l*. ; south aisle, 900*l*. ; north aisle, 500*l*.

The total amount about 4000*l*. ; but of this 2500*l*. for new roofs, which, although very desirable, may be postponed for a time, not being in an unsound state, though of very bad style.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 27, 1844.

The Chair was first taken by the Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, afterwards by the Rev. J. Ley, of Exeter College.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Sir Frederick A. Ouseley, Christ Church.
 Robert Hutchings, Esq., Christ Church.
 J. M. Aston, Esq., Exeter College.
 T. Allom, Esq., Hart-street, London.
 J. Stainton, Esq., Wadham College.
 W. T. Bullock, Esq., Magdalene Hall.
 Rev. W. Pulling, Brasenose College.
 Rev. H. M. White, B.A., New College.
 Algernon Bathurst, Esq., S.C.L., New College.
 Rev. Jenner Marshall, Worcester College.
 Herbert Parsons, Esq., Balliol College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Donors.

Copy of a Painting on the south wall of Sedgeford Church, Norfolk, of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ.	} Rev. W. L. Hussey, Christ Church.
Two Engravings, of early Norman Sculpture, in Chichester Cathedral, and of the Annunciation, from a Painting on Glass in Poynings Church, Sussex.	
Designs for Churches and Chapels in the Norman and Gothic styles, by various Architects. Part I. for a large and rich Decorated church.	} S. Lewin, Esq., Boston.
An Essay descriptive of the Abbey Church, Romsey, by C. Spence.	
	} J. L. Patterson and E. A. Freeman, Esqrs., Trinity College.

The following new publications of the Society were laid on the table, and several sheets of the new Part of the Guide, which is nearly ready for publication :—

Elevations, Sections, and Details of St. Peter's Church, Wilcote, Oxfordshire. By J. C. Buckler, Esq., Architect.

Elevations, Sections, and Details, of the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford. By J. Cranstoun, Esq., Architect.

Norman Font in Newenden Church, Kent, with Details, from a Drawing by R. C. Hussey, Esq., Architect.

The Chairman announced to the Meeting that a message had been received from the President, expressing his wish that he should not be again re-elected, as the new Rules appear to require a more active President, who may be able to attend the Meetings in person, although no one could take a more lively interest in the proceedings and welfare of the Society than he has done.

The Chairman read the names of the Members proposed to form the new Committee, and announced that a Special Meeting will be held on Saturday next at eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing the new Committee and the other officers of the Society.

The Rev. J. Ley, of Exeter College, proposed—

1. That labelled portfolios lie on the Society's table for the purpose of receiving drawings or prints of Architectural remains, and that they be classified under their respective subjects, as doorways, sedilia, alms-houses, manorial buildings, &c.

2. That each portfolio contain a register of the drawings sent in, and another of subjects of which drawings are desirable, to be added to as any Member finds a curious or good specimen.

3. That some Member be requested to undertake the patronage of each portfolio.

4. That a general register of desiderata be also kept on the table.

5. That subjects for useful discussion or enquiry be entered in a register—

As:—When were embattled parapets, which originally belonged to fortification, introduced into Gothic Architecture?

Where are there any examples of the reredos in country churches? and of what kind are they?

What kind of Altar-piece best suits the Perpendicular style?

Portfolio 1. Altars, sedilia, piscinæ, credence-tables.

2. Niches, doorways, parapets, towers.

3. Windows.

4. Monuments and grave-stones.

5. Alms-houses and other ecclesiastical or manorial buildings.

It was agreed to refer this proposal to the Committee.

It was proposed by Mr. Jones, of Trinity College, and seconded by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, that the following new Rules be added to those lately agreed on by the Society:—

XIX. It shall be lawful for any Member, conceiving it to be expedient to amend or omit any of the Rules of the Society, or to enact new Rules, to suggest such alterations in writing to the Committee.

XX. In case any such alteration shall appear to the Committee to be worthy of consideration, a special Committee for revising the Rules, consisting of five Members, of whom three shall form a quorum, shall be proposed and elected within the Term, in the same manner as the ordinary Committee of the Society.

XXI. The special Committee so elected shall receive and consider any suggestions tendered in writing by any Member of the Society, and if they allow the expediency of alteration, shall propose the amendments to the Society at one of their Meetings, and the Society shall accept or reject the several amendments entire, without liberty to propose any further alterations.

It was agreed, that as the Committee have not had an opportunity of considering the expediency of these additional Rules, they shall be taken into consideration on

Saturday next, at the special Meeting for the election of officers.

Mr. S. Pratt, of 47, New Bond-street, exhibited several specimens of Gothic carving in wood executed by his patent machine, which is an adaptation of the turning-lathe to this purpose. He also shewed a drawing of his machine, and explained its operation and advantages, which consist in the truth and accuracy with which the work is necessarily executed, whilst it can be cut of any depth that is required, and any under-cutting can be executed with the same facility, and the saving of labour is immense. He expressed his conviction that much of the old work must have been executed by a similar application of the principle of the turning-lathe.

Amongst the specimens exhibited was a rich bench-end, prepared for St. Peter's Church in this city, and copied from an old one in Steeple Aston Church, Oxon, of which there happened to be a plaster cast in the room, and the new one did not suffer much by the comparison.

A Paper was then read by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, on the Abbey Church of Romsey in Hampshire. This is one of a class to which perhaps a sufficient degree of attention has not been given, the conventual and collegiate Churches now used for parochial purposes. It was an abbey of Benedictine nuns founded by King Edgar; the Church was preserved at the Dissolution by being purchased of the Crown by the inhabitants. It is quite perfect, with the exception of the detached campanile and the eastern Lady Chapel, which are destroyed.

The present Church appears to have been built gradually from one design, during the latter half of the twelfth century and beginning of the thirteenth, as the same general outlines prevail throughout, while every gradual change of detail is admitted, from the east end, which is pure

though very late Romanesque, to the west, which is fully developed Early English. Many of the details of the capitals, mouldings, &c., are admirable specimens of the ornamental work of both styles; the triforia in particular are very large and elaborate. There are but few later alterations beyond the insertion of a few windows. The general design is attributed to Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of the Hospital of St. Cross, near that city.

At the east ends of the choir aisles are apses formed in the thickness of the wall; near one of them is a very remarkable piscina, engraved in Mr. Bloxam's work. In the retro-choir is a Norman capital, with the inscription "Robert tute consulas," which Mr. Freeman suggested might be an allusion to Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., and a distinguished leader in the wars of Stephen's reign. There are apsidal chapels to the east of the transepts, which have no aisles; in one of them is preserved a translation of the grant of the Church to the parish.

The west front of this Church is a very fine, though simple composition in the Early English style, having unfortunately no western doorway. There are two handsome Early English doorways in the nave, and a magnificent Norman one, which led into the cloisters, now destroyed. Near this is a remarkable sculpture of the Crucifixion.

The tower is very low and massive, rising from the intersection; it probably was originally only a lantern to the interior; at present, since the destruction of the campanile, bells are placed in it.

The aisles have mostly stone vaultings in the Romanesque style; the other roofs are bad, except the nave, which has a fine example of an early timber roof. There are many interesting sepulchral remains, chiefly crosses; there is, however, one splendid altar-tomb of a lady in the south

transept; it is not certain to whom it belongs. The interior of the Church is much marred by pews and galleries; some of the most obnoxious barbarisms are however in the course of being removed by the Hon. and Rev. G. T. Noel, the Vicar.

Mr. Freeman mentioned that he had been much aided in the composition of his Paper by notes taken by his companions in his visit to the Abbey, one of them, Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, an active member of the Society. He alluded with high approbation to the civility and attention displayed to visitors by the sexton, Mr. James Major, who has set a most laudable example to others by the zeal and interest he manifests towards this noble fabric; especially in removing of his own accord, the whitewash from many of the ornaments of the Church. Mr. F. concluded by hoping many years would not elapse without witnessing a thorough restoration of this most interesting Church, remarking the ease with which it might be effected, as except the rebuilding of the campanile, little is required beyond the removal of barbarisms, and the reparation of mutilated details.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

The Rev. the Master of University College in the Chair.

The President of Magdalene College having signified his desire that his name should not be again proposed for the office of President of the Society, it was resolved that the thanks of the Society be given to the President, for his kindness in having consented to hold that office during the past years.

The Rector of Exeter College was elected President for the ensuing year.

The following Members were elected to form the Committee:—

Rev. the Master of University College.

Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College.

Rev. H. Liddell, M.A., Christ Church.

Rev. W. L. Hussey, M.A., Christ Church.

Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Balliol College.

S. W. Wayte, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.

J. L. Patterson, Esq., S.C.L., Trinity College.

E. A. Freeman, Esq., Trinity College.

J. E. Millard, Esq., Magdalene College.

W. T. Parkins, Esq., Merton College.

The Rev. M. J. Green, of Lincoln College, and the Rev. T. Chaffers, of Brasenose College, were elected Auditors.

Mr. Jones, of Trinity College, proposed, and Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, seconded, that the following new Rules be added to those lately agreed on:—

XIX. It shall be lawful for any Member, conceiving it to be expedient to amend or omit any of the Rules of the

Society, or to enact new Rules, to suggest such alterations in writing to the Committee.

Carried.

XX. In case any such alteration shall appear to the Committee to be worthy of consideration, a special Committee for revising the Rules, consisting of five Members, of whom three shall form a quorum, shall be proposed and elected within the Term, in the same manner as the ordinary Committee of the Society.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Parkins, of Merton College, seconded by Mr. Walford, of Balliol College :—

“The Committee shall, if they think fit, propose such suggested alteration to the Society. In case they decline doing so, it shall be competent for the proposer to bring it before the first Meeting of the Society in the ensuing Term.”

Negatived.

Second amendment proposed by Mr. Walford, of Balliol College, seconded by Mr. Parkins, of Merton College :—

“That in case any such alteration shall appear to the Committee to be worthy of consideration, they shall signify their approbation of the same to the Member suggesting it, who shall propose it to the Society at their next meeting.”

Carried.

It was agreed to substitute this amendment for the proposed new Rule XX.

XXI. The special Committee so elected shall receive and consider any suggestions tendered in writing by any Member of the Society, and if they allow the expediency of alteration, shall propose the amendments to the Society at one of their Meetings, and the Society shall accept or reject the several amendments entire, without liberty to propose any further alterations.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Walford, of Balliol College, seconded by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College:—

“ That any alterations proposed to the Society according to the provisions of the above Rules, shall be accepted or rejected *entire* by the Society, without further amendment.”

Carried.

It was agreed to substitute this amendment for the proposed Rule XXI.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried unanimously.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
Gothic Architecture,
HILARY TERM, 1845.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING, JANUARY 29TH, 1845.

The Rev. the Master of University College, V.P., in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

PATRON.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

ORDINARY.

R. Hutton, Esq., Trinity College.

Armine W. Mountain, Esq., University College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.	PRESENTED BY
The Third Report of the Yorkshire Architectural Society. }	The Society.
The First Report of the Architectural Society for the Archdeaconry of Northampton. }	The Society.
A Rubbing of a modern Monumental Brass, consisting of a handsome floriated Cross. }	Robinson Thornton, Esq., St. John's College.
A Rubbing of a Brass in St. Mary's, Warwick.	
Twenty-one Rubbings of Brasses from several Churches, especially one of John and Alice Tame, founders of Fairford Church, Gloucestershire; and of John London, M.A., Fellow of New College, described as "sacre theologie scholaris et hujus alme Universitatis scriba," probably Registrar of the University. }	E. A. Freeman, Esq., Secretary.
Two Rubbings of Brasses from St. Mary Redcliffe and St. Peter's, Bristol. }	M. W. Gregory, Esq., Wadham College.

The Chairman then announced to the Meeting that the Committee, according to the powers vested in them under Rule VI., had appointed Edward Augustus Freeman, Esq., of Trinity College, and William Trevor Parkins, Esq., of

Merton College, to be Secretaries, and James Laird Patterson, Esq., S.C.L., of Trinity College, to be Treasurer of the Society for the current year; and that, according to Rule VII, they had appointed Mr. Parker and William Henry Scott, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, to fill up the vacancies on Committee, occasioned by the appointment of the two Secretaries.

The Chairman also announced that the Committee had appointed Mr. Sharp to be Clerk to the Society, who will be in attendance at the Society's Room every day from one till five, P.M., to assist the Members in the study of the Casts, Brasses, &c., and that all applications to the Secretaries must for the future be made at the Room within those hours.

There being no Paper, the following subject was proposed for discussion :—

“ How far the Romanesque Style is suitable for modern Ecclesiastical buildings.”

Mr. Freeman opened the debate with observing that the term Romanesque had been sometimes confined to foreign styles, but that it naturally included every round-arched style, and therefore our own Norman, which he was inclined to look upon as its most perfect form. He thought that Architecture being considered as the expression of the spirit and feelings of each age, the Romanesque style, as being produced when Christianity had but partially embraced the northern kingdoms, and when even in Christian countries laws were needed, as in the case of Charlemagne, Alfred, and even Canute, for the suppression of idolatry, was particularly adapted to our colonies, and even to the more neglected parts of our own land. If it should be objected that the most perfect Romanesque Churches are found after the complete establishment of Christianity, it should be remembered that great struggles were then going on between the civil and spiritual powers, so that, whatever

was the right of the case, "the Church must," as he had remarked in a Paper read to the Society some time back, "have to our clerical architects appeared to be suffering persecution; hence the massiveness and solidity of the style, seeming to set forth its everlastingness upon earth, while the lighter Gothick was rather a warning to the Church not to be corrupted by temporal prosperity, but to rise in every thing upwards." If this should not be admitted, he thought it but natural that a style should remain, and even receive further developments, after the immediate cause of its origin was removed. He thought there were also some practical advantages about Romanesque for the present time; as its affording an opportunity for introducing galleries in the triforium (like the *männerchor* of the German Churches) without interfering with any other part of the Church; also in the narrow aisles which might serve as mere passages, while the congregation was in the nave, and consequently in sight of the Altar. Mr. F. recommended our own Norman as the form of Romanesque to be generally adopted, though he thought the German Churches might afford some hints, particularly in the more frequent use of apses and vaulted roofs, and in their outlines being more varied with turrets and spires.

Mr. Parker objected to a general employment of Romanesque, but considered it might be frequently available in large cities, where, from the scarcity of room, it was desirable to afford a large accommodation in a small space by the triforium gallery; he shewed a drawing of St. Agnes at Rome illustrating this. He considered that our theories must sometimes give way to practical necessity, and that galleries at present seemed unavoidable. He also remarked the advantage Romanesque afforded for building in brick. He recommended Norman as the style to be generally used, but thought something might be learned from the Italian Churches built between the third and twelfth centuries,

especially the tall thin campaniles, which might often be advantageously added to the shapeless Churches of the last century, such as St. Peter-le-Bailey in this city, remarking the fine effect such an erection would have among the already varied steeples of Oxford. Mr. Parker concluded by recommending the study of Gally Knight's Italy to all interested in the subject.

Mr. Parkins objected to Romanesque altogether; he considered our position to be different from that of the ancient Norman architects, as we have the subsequent Gothick styles to choose from, which they had not; he considered that Ecclesiastical buildings should in every case be built in the most perfect and beautiful style, as a matter of principle, without reference to individual and temporary circumstances; instancing the advantages possessed by the Early English style, which he recommended as better than Romanesque for the colonies. He thought also that the advantages with regard to accommodation were not confined to Romanesque, but that a Perpendicular Church, to which however he also objected, with aisles the whole length, and the chancel divided from the nave merely by a skreen without an arch, would afford them equally with the narrow aisles of our Norman Churches. With regard to last century Churches, he disapproved of all attempts at adaptation, and thought our only way was to pull them down and erect more worthy ones. He objected to the authority of Mr. Petit (who had been referred to by Mr. Freeman as in the main confirming his view), as frequently sacrificing architectural principle and propriety to a theory of mere picturesque effect. Mr. P. concluded by saying that all Romanesque was foreign, even Norman, as that style was introduced from abroad, and only flourished while the Saxon English could scarcely be said to exist as a nation, being under subjection to Norman conquerors, mentioning St. Thomas of Canterbury as the first Englishman who rose to eminence

after the Conquest, and that in his time Romanesque Architecture was beginning to pass away into Gothick.

Mr. Patterson was of opinion that local circumstances would often justify Romanesque; if it were fitting when first introduced, it would be fitting in the colonies, where the Church was in an analogous position. He remarked that Romanesque did not imply vaulting, many Italian Churches having flat timber roofs, but that in this case it would be easy to add it at a subsequent period. He thought that as there must be an outer roof, provided the ribs were solid, the other part of the vault need not be so, and might even be of timber, so that there was no occasion for very massive walls.

Mr. Coleridge (Trinity) considered arguments from mere practical necessity inapplicable to an *Architectural*, whatever weight they might have with a *Building* society; our end being to develope the theory and principles of Gothick Architecture, without reference to individual circumstances.

Mr. Jones remarked that situation and scenery had great effect upon style, and that, for instance, no one would build a rich Perpendicular Church in a bleak and barren country. In many districts Romanesque would be most suitable, and, consequently, in many parts we find it the prevalent style.

Mr. Millard said that such peculiarities were merely accidental, and that the builders of the Perpendicular period would have built Perpendicular in any district, and never thought of imitating Romanesque. One style must be essentially best, and in this we ought to build in every case. He hesitated not to set down every kind of Romanesque as classical and semi-pagan; its lines were the horizontal ones of a heathen temple, not the vertical ones of a Christian Church; its massive piers and walls exhibited a clumsiness of construction opposed to the mechanical skill displayed in Gothick; its symbolism in mouldings &c.

was something adventitious, merely added on, and not part of the building itself, while the symbolism of Gothick Architecture entered into every feature of its construction. Romanesque too affords no wood-work, so that we must either employ furniture of a style incongruous to the Church, or, for want of models, produce something hideous and even ridiculous, such as the attempt at Romanesque wood-work in Sandford Church, near Oxford. To build Romanesque too, as it was built in its own time, it would be necessary to introduce a rude and hideous kind of sculpture. Mr. M. considered galleries as objectionable, so that he would prefer a wooden gallery, that was plainly a mere appendage, and might easily be removed, to one entering into the construction of the building. He thought that even if we were reduced to erect brick Churches, he would prefer Gothick brick-work to any introduction of Romanesque. He argued that any analogy between the circumstances of the Church now, and at the time when that style was in use, was no argument in favour of its employment now, as we hoped that such analogy would soon cease to exist, and consequently the buildings now erected on this principle become inapplicable and unmeaning.

The Chairman thought that there were some practical difficulties with regard to the introduction of the Norman form of Romanesque, especially from the great massiveness required for the piers; he said that even the comparatively light pillars of St. Mary's, Oxford, were found a serious interruption to sight and hearing, and how much more the vast columns of our Norman Churches. He therefore thought that it would not answer, as had been supposed, for populous districts. He considered that the use of the triforium as a gallery would be found not to answer in practice, instancing that where it had been tried, as at the musical festivals in Gloucester Cathedral, it appeared more

suited for the accommodation of mere spectators than of worshippers. The lighter and more classical forms of Romanesque were indeed not liable to these objections, but he thought that in the chief instance where it had been lately tried, Wilton Church, notwithstanding the great expense incurred, the effect was far from pleasing, and that the building had too much of a square and abrupt appearance, especially from the low flat roof. He thought that galleries under present circumstances were unavoidable, but agreed with Mr. Millard that they had better be made as much mere appendages as possible.

Mr. Walford thought that the objections which had been made to Romanesque were perfectly valid as far as regarded its employment in this country, but thought the style might very properly be used in the colonies. He instanced especially Antigua and Barbados, where from circumstances of the climate great massiveness in the walls and columns was required for security.

Mr. Freeman stated in reply to the objections which had been raised to Romanesque, even in the form of Norman, as a foreign style, that they equally applied to Gothick, which was certainly not originally produced in England, and that the only style purely English was the very late Decorated and Perpendicular, which he himself considered the most perfect development of Pointed Architecture, but was aware that to many persons it was almost as obnoxious as Romanesque itself. Mr. Millard's remark with regard to the rudeness of Norman sculpture, he looked upon as of no weight, as in adopting the principles of a style there was no occasion to copy defective and barbarous detail, owing probably in many cases to the incapacity of workmen. He alluded to the modern German school of painting under Cornelius and Overbeck as giving the perfection of Christian art, the medium between the rudeness of early work, and the later voluptuous and ostentatious style both

of painting and sculpture. As to what had been said with regard to the inconvenience of the massive Norman column, he considered it an advantage in the Romanesque style that it admitted almost every sort of pier; for instance, the square mass of wall, as in the German Churches, the Saxon Churches of Brixworth, and St. Michael's at St. Alban's, and some Norman examples: the heavy pillar alluded to by the Chairman; the clustered column, as at Romsey Abbey, and in a lighter form, in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral; also lighter cylindrical pillars, as at the Church of Ainay at Lyons, and a Church at Dover, both figured by Mr. Petit; St. Peter's, Northampton; and not only in these smaller Churches, but even in the quire of Canterbury Cathedral, (where, though the style be Transition, the columns may be fairly called Romanesque,) in which a vast superincumbent mass is supported on columnar piers of no great diameter.

The Chairman considered the Galilee at Durham as the best example of light Norman, but doubted whether its graceful clusters could support the weight of a clerestory.

The meeting dissolved shortly before ten o'clock.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

- Sir John Gibbons, Bart., Balliol College.
 W. H. Lucas, Esq., B.A., Fellow of Brasenose College.
 R. Wilbraham, jun., Esq., Rode Heath, Lawton, Cheshire.
 The Rev. F. Dyson, Tidworth, Marlborough.
 J. L. Capper, Esq., Wadham College.
 The Rev. James Scott, M.A., Exeter College; Barnstaple, Devon.
 The Rev. H. D. Baker, Browne's Hospital, Stamford.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

DONORS.

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| A Drawing of a Pastoral Staff found near the Cathedral, Wells. | } The Very Rev. the Dean. |
| A set of Drawings of God's House, Southampton. | } Rev. W. Grey, M.A.,
Magdalen Hall. |
| Two Drawings of Hugh Sexey's Hospital, (temp. James I.) at Bruton, Somerset. | } Rev. E. Hobhouse, M.A.,
Merton. |
| A Drawing of Leicester's Hospital, Warwick. | Ditto. |
| Engraving of a rich Norman Font in Ingleton Church, Yorkshire. | } Rev. Dr. Bliss. |
| A Collection of Rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Suffolk. | } Rev. Dr. White,
Magdalen. |
| Engraving of St. John's Church, Marchwood, in the Early English style. | } The Architect,
Mr. Derick. |
| Illustrations to Froissart, from a MS. in the British Museum. | } Mr. Parkins. |
| Two Drawings of St. Mary's Church, Leicester. | Mr. Freeman. |
| Report of the Select Committee on Fine Arts. | |
| Rubbing of a Brass from Seville. | } Rev. H. S. Burr, M.A.,
Christ Church. |
| A Drawing of the West Window of the Nave, Mersham, Kent. | } Joseph Clarke, Esq.,
Architect. |
| A Drawing of Figures on a vestment at S. Augustine's, East Langdon, Kent. | } Ditto. |
| A Drawing of a Door at Staplehurst, Kent, with the iron-work wrought in very elaborate patterns, representing among other things, birds and fishes. | } J. L. S. Lumsdaine, Esq.,
B.A., Oriol College. |

The following letter was read by the President from the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, descriptive of the Pastoral Staff, of which he had presented a drawing.

"The Dean of Wells begs to present to the Architectural Society of Oxford a Drawing of a Pastoral Staff, found in the Precinct of the Cathedral about forty-five years ago, in the time of Dean Lukin.

"The Drawing is of the exact size of the original, and it is very accurately coloured. The whole of the head of the Staff is original, and nothing whatsoever has been done in the way of cleaning, or repairs. It was put together by the present Dean in the year 1834, under the advice and assistance of Mr. Douce, and Mr. Gage, the late Director of the Society of Antiquaries; and the wooden Staff, together with a ferule made after one in the possession of Mr. Douce, were added by Mr. Willement. The whole was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in the same year.



"The substance of the head of this Pastoral Staff is of Limoges enamel; and the various dragons, composing the head, are studded with small turquoises, and other stones.

"Unfortunately no written record of the finding of this very interesting specimen of medieval art was preserved. But it has been imagined, especially by the late Mr. Gage (Rokewood), that this Pastoral Staff might have belonged to Savaricus* (from

* The following account of Bishop Savaricus is taken from Godwin's *Lives*, p. 295:—"King Richard the first being taken prisoner in Germany by Leopold Duke of Austria; The Emperor took order with him, that besides other conditions to be required of the king for his deliverance; he should make him

1192 to 1205) Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Saint is manifestly St. Michael vanquishing the Dragon; and the Cathedral of Wells has no special relation to the Archangel, but is dedicated to St. Andrew. The great aim of Bishop Savaricus was to transfer the See to Glastonbury from Wells; and St. Michael was held in great veneration in the former place, and on the neighbouring *Tor*, the great land-mark of the whole country.

"A Ring was found with the Pastoral Staff; the setting is of gold, and very massive, but plain. The stone is said to be a pink topaze, and it is drilled through, apparently to pass a hair through it, or fine thread; so that the Ring might be tied fast round the finger.

"Bishop Savaricus, on the other hand, is said to have been buried at Bath."

Deanery, Wells. Jan. 15th, 1845.

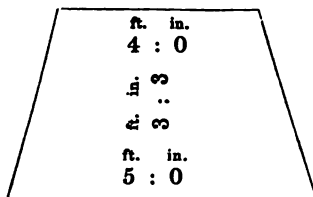
The following letter was read from Joseph Clarke, Esq., Architect, addressed to Mr. Parker, giving a description of the embroidery on an ancient Cope remaining in East Langdon Church, Kent:—

*1, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,
Feb. 11th, 1845.*

"Dear Sir,—Whilst I was on a visit to Kent this Christmas, I had the opportunity of seeing the remains of some old *Embroidery* in the Churches at East Langdon and Eastry, and I thought a few words on this subject might have been acceptable at some meeting of the Society; but when I came back to town, I found Mr. Hartshorne had so completely described all, and much more than I could have said in his capital paper on *Medieval Embroidery* in the *Archæological Journal*, which every

promise to preferre a kinsman of his (the Emperor's) called Sauarike (then Archdeacon of Northampton) unto the Bishopricke of Bathe and Wels, & moreouer to annexe unto the same Bishoprick the Abbotship of Glastonbutry
• • • • These things being brought to passe according to his desire, he altered his style, and would needes be called Bishop of Glostonbury. He was consecrate on Michaelmas day 1192 at Rome • • • • In 12 yeeres that he sate Bishop, he did not any thing memorable • • • This Bishop died August 8. 1205, and was buried at Bathe."

body must have read, that I gave up my idea ; however, as a friend, a member of the Society, kindly offers to be the bearer of any thing to you for the Meeting to-morrow evening, I venture to send, if you think it worth shewing, a rough sketch of the centre part of the Cope at East Langdon, which is not engraved in Mr. Hartshorne's illustrations, and a general description of this splendid memorial of the ecclesiastical dress of former times. This cope or chasuble, though I believe it to have been a *cope*, the chasuble not being commonly embroidered, save, I believe, with offray work, is at present used as a hanging for the pulpit, where it is well displayed, and has a very magnificent appearance ; it is *supposed* to have been brought from Langdon Abbey, not far off, but of which little now remains to tell the place where it stood. When it was removed to the Church, or how long it has been there, I have not been able to find out, the tradition being it was brought away at the Reformation, and then used as an Altar cloth. But this I should much question, for it is improbable that the prototype of Will. Dowsing, Blue Dick, as he was called, who had the living at Chartham, by Canterbury, no considerable distance off, would, in this case, have left so great a piece of scandal to Puritanism ; it has been shorn of its just proportions by some one, for besides the hangings, the pulpit cushion is a part of the original vestment, and must have taken no inconsiderable piece to have made it, covered all over as it is. The present dimensions of the hangings, which is in this form, are,



The fabrick is of the finest crimson Genoa velvet, and lined with brown silk, quilted in flowers ; in the centre, falling behind, is the Annunciation, of which this sketch is *half* the full size ; surrounding it,

indeed covering the whole cloth at intervals, are the *three* patterns given by Mr. Hartshorne ; the *whole* of the embroidery is worked in relief with gold and silver tambour and silk, the colours of the silk in the dresses being appropriately, light brown, white, pale yellow shading into the peculiar greens of the period, and black outlines or borders to the patterns, which, if I remember right, are of

worsted ; a relief and kind of half shade is thrown in by these black lines, which give great effect to the whole. The dress of



the Angel Gabriel appears to be a cope over an alb or chasuble, and a gown with hanging sleeves under that, his wings on the *inside* are spotted for eyes or ermine. The Virgin Mary has on a mantle, tied by a morse or fibula, and under appears a kirtle. Before her is a *fald-stool*, to which she is kneeling with the book of God before her, and piled against the side are two other books. The imperfect inscriptions are no doubt Latin translations from St. Luke i. 28—"And the Angel said—Hail! thou art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee;" to which she replies in the 33rd verse, "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it unto me according to Thy word." Below the mound on a white scroll of fine linen, a text of *five* words is worked in black thread or silk, and rubricated, which is almost defaced, but with care the first word "orate" may be made out; the first letter of the next word is certainly "p," and a little farther "ia," and the succeeding word "Jesus" is quite visible. I will not venture to jump at

which of the usual prayers or invocations it may be. The emblematical lily-pot in the centre is beautifully relieved by being worked in silver tambour and light silks. The ground, as is common in the heraldick work of the period, is semeèd, with what are perhaps daisies, and sprouting out all round, are very beautiful sprays or sprigs. I should mention that on one of the patterns, which, as I have said, cover the whole cloth, alternately with the sacred monogram of "IHC," the monogram of the Virgin^b may be read as her regal title of M. R., or her name of *Marie* may be traced. I am sorry the intensity of the weather at the time I took this sketch, prevented my afterwards taking the roughest sketch in Eastry Church, where, from what I could make out, the embroidery was of an heraldick character, and had probably been a surcoat or mantlings, the colours being the contrast of *rose and black*, and of a date later than I should give to this cope, which I imagine (perhaps without direct evidence) to be of the middle of the fourteenth century.

I have also sent a sketch of the west window of the nave in Merstham Church, which, from its singular features, I am quite at a loss to fix precisely the period to which it belongs. The moldings are clearly Perpendicular, but the combination of the tracery has evidently the character, to a certain extent, of being Decorated; perhaps some of our members may determine the point. The window was formerly filled with stained glass, and two or three of the Apostles which filled the twelve lower compartments, with our Saviour, no doubt, in the centre, remain; below were thirteen shields, of which the stone-work forms the outlines; three coats remain, 1. az; 3. *septrians* or fans or, the same as on the celebrated brass at Chartham, which is about eleven miles distant; 2nd. sa, a charge which I do not remember, between three bulls' heads fronting, ringell, &c. ar; the other coat is much defaced, in the two lights are a soldier having on a morion, and with a pike, lying down, and a knight, in armour. Above, two of the symbols of the Evangelists remain, in the centre might have been God, the Trinity, or the

^b The ordinary one, similar to that in some of the dripstone terminations in the Chancel of Marston Church. See the Guide, Part iii. p. 186.

Holy Spirit, above our Saviour; the other lights are entirely filled with plain glass. In the same Church is a window containing the figure of St. Christopher crossing the brook with the infant Saviour, and St. George killing the Dragon, in pale yellow outline drawing of the fifteenth or sixteenth century: this window was given by one of the Wyndhams, a family which is now represented by the Knatchbull family.

If these few scraps are interesting, I shall be happy from time to time to send you such others as I can put together.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours most truly,

JOSEPH CLARKE."

JOHN PARKER, ESQ.

The splendid brass from Seville, presented by the Rev. H. S. Burr, was exhibited to the Society: it was removed from one of the lately desecrated Conventual Churches in that city to the University Chapel. Its subject is Don Perafan de Ribera, Duke of Alcala, and Viceroy of Naples, who died in 1571; represented in complete armour. Mr. Burr presented a pedigree of the Duke, traced up to Alphonso the Good, King of Castile, through his second natural son by Leonora de Guzman, Don Fadrique or Frederick, Master of St. Jago, who was murdered by his half-brother, King Pedro the Cruel, in 1358. See Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, "The Murder of the Master."

Several drawings of the projected School at Magdalen College, together with designs for several new Churches, lent by Mr. Derick, were handed round the room.

A Paper was then read by Mr. Patterson on "The Application of Colour to the Internal Decorations of Ecclesiastical Buildings."

Mr. Patterson began by remarking, that this custom had been so long disused in England, and the traces of it were so generally obliterated, that it had become matter of doubt with many whether it was a legitimate means of heighten-

ing the effect of architecture. He proceeded to observe, that it was difficult to assign a cause for the exclusion of colour from our noblest monuments, in which we give and assert a place for the most elegant forms, and listen with increased devotion to the regulated harmony of music, whether vocal or instrumental: by omitting colour we certainly contradict in one particular, the analogy which Christian art, where best directed, avowedly bears to the natural world. He approached so wide a subject with diffidence, but felt, that although insufficiently acquainted with it, he might direct the enquiries and studies of Members to so interesting a field for observation. He commenced a sketch of the use of Polychrome in all ages of the Church, by alluding to the persecuted position of the Church in the three first centuries, as sufficient to account for the absence of a great degree of decoration in buildings used for Divine worship. Still he observed, that there were evidences of some use of gilding and colour even in the earliest ages; he quoted part of a dialogue commonly ascribed to Lucian (but certainly not later than the reign of Trajan), in which, in mockery, he brings in one Critias who said he was brought by a Christian, with a view to his conversion, to their place of assembly, which, having reached it through winding ways and passages, he describes as being "an upper room whose roof was overlaid with gold (not unlike to what Homer makes Menelaus' house), but I could see no Helena there, but on the contrary, a company of persons with their bodies bowed down and pale countenances." This extract is given by Mede. He also referred to Lactantius (*de Mort. Pers.* c. 13), to Gildas *de Excidio*, and Optatus, b. 11. He then proceeded to allude to the magnificence of the numerous Churches which rose under the auspices of Constantine and his successors, as affording specimens of great magnificence in this style of decoration. He referred to Euse-

bius, Procopius, Paulinus, S. Gregory Nyssen, and especially S. Jerome, as abounding with accounts of the splendour of mosaic and lacunary work. He alluded to the remains of Justinian's mosaic which still decorate the Church of S. Sophia at Constantinople. Also to the mosaic which adorns the basilica of S. Paul, above the catacomb of S. Lucina at Rome, a Church founded by Constantine, commenced in 386 by Valentinian, and finished by Honorius. Mr. Patterson quoted a letter from Pope Hadrian to Charlemagne (given by Baronius) in which he attributes their being placed there to Pope Leo the Great. Aringhi also, in his *Roma Subterranea*, gives drawings of two paintings, preserved in the Archives of the Vatican, from frescoes in the ancient Basilica of the Vatican, long since destroyed. Aringhi (who wrote in 1650), says, that learned men in his days assured him it must have been built more than a thousand years. Mr. Patterson then gave a description of the very interesting paintings, of sacred subjects, which exist in great numbers in the catacombs at Rome: most of which were discovered by the learned Bosius, and are described in Aringhi. He then mentioned the very early mosaics of San Vitale, probably of a date not much subsequent to the reign of Justinian. He also alluded to those of the eleventh century in the Church of S. Frediano at Lucca, to those of the Churches of S^a. Pudenziana, and S^a. Prassede of the eighth and ninth centuries, of the Baptistery at Florence, and of San Miniato near that city. As an instance of the late Byzantine, he mentioned the superb mosaics which line S. Mark's at Venice. He observed that he might name a majority of the Churches of Italy, from the fourth to the fourteenth century, as affording specimens of internal coloured decoration, by means of mosaic: but he would rather proceed to mention some instances of the early introduction of painting to the same end. Paulus

Diaconus (a learned man who, like our own Alcuin, was drawn from comparative obscurity, to enjoy the splendid and enlightened favour of Charlemagne) mentions a palace built at Monza, by Theodolinda the celebrated Queen of the Lombards, and the friend and correspondent of S. Gregory the Great, on the walls of which she caused to be depicted, the great victories of the Lombards: this palace was built just about the time when S. Augustine and his companions were setting out for England. That painting on the walls of Churches was even usual at a period but little posterior to this, we may infer from the well-known letter of Pope Gregory the Great to Serenus, Bishop of Marseilles, in which he lays down the use of such paintings, and calls them by a set phrase, "Church-pictures," in another letter to the same Bishop, (Ep. Greg. 17, Ep. 109 :) who moreover does not appear to have thought them *novelties* in his own diocese. In the East, the use of painting in the next century became excessive, and, as d'Agincourt suggests, may have contributed to excite the fury of the Iconoclasts. Mr. Patterson remarked, that it would be a curious question how far the Asiatic birth of Leo Isaurus, and the dissemination of the Koran, at that period, bore upon the same subject. During this and the succeeding century, painting became part of every courtier's education; the readiest mode of acquiring the countenance of the great at Constantinople, being to paint it upon every wall that could be found disengaged. Several of the Emperors during this period, and among them Constantine Porphyrogenitus, who was no mean proficient, pursued the art. A century later, we find a Greek school established at Rome, for painting, and their works still adorn the Church of San Paolo without the walls. Mr. Patterson said he would not pursue the tempting theme of the revival of art in Italy, but would merely mention in their order some of the founders of various schools of painting. To

the Greek school above mentioned, succeeded that of Cristoforo di Bologna, and his contemporary John of Fiesole, whose works adorn the Chapel of Pope Nicholas V., in the Vatican, at the end of the fourteenth century. After these came Cimabue and Giotto and his school, nor must the rival Tuscan school of Sienna, under Memmi, be forgotten. Memmi's skill may be inferred from the fact, that he, a Siennese, was employed with Taddeo Gaddi the pupil of Giotto, to paint the walls of S. Maria Novella at Florence. To this succeeded the later Tuscan school, with Masaccio at its head. About the same time also, rose that school at Naples, which employed itself chiefly in wood painting, diptychs, triptychs, and the like. He would not presume to praise Leonardo da Vinci, whom he looked upon as the last great name before Raffaello and his successors secularized the art to which they were devoted.

He then proceeded to give a few instances, which had come under his notice, of very early instances of mosaic and fresco in Germany; where, of course, so much or so early work as that of Italy could not be expected. He mentioned particularly the mosaic (probably of the eighth century) in the crypt of S. Gereon at Cologne. The frescoes of the Church of S. Ignatius at Mayence, and the well-known paintings in the south nave-aisle of S. Ursula at Cologne. That painting not only in fresco but also in oil was usual in Germany early in the fourteenth century, was to be inferred from a remark in the treatise of Cennino Cennini on Painting; speaking of oil painting, he says that the "Germans are much accustomed to it," ch. 69. Cennini was the pupil of Agnolo, son of Taddeo Gaddi, the disciple of Giotto. The Church of S. Jaques and the Cathedral at Liège are very interesting, especially the latter, as affording specimens of early internal painting. Van Eyck, whether we give him the credit of invention which Vasari claims for him or not, was certainly no mean painter in

oils at the very beginning of the fourteenth century, as his picture at Ghent (stolen by Napoleon, and since restored) may testify.

In France, painting was early in its introduction and development. The Bayeux tapestries tell us of a very early school of design and colouring. But the Anti-popes of Avignon were the great patrons of the art. Already had Clement V. summoned Giotto thither in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and a school established there could not be without its effect on the native artists. Mr. Patterson quoted a passage from the *Purgatorio* to shew that there was a school of painters in Paris at the end of this century.—Dante meets Oderigi di Gubbio, and greets him:—

“ Oh, diss’ io lui, non se’ tu Oderisi,
L’onor d’Agobbio, e l’onor di quel’ arte
Ch’ alluminare è chiamata in Parigi ?

PURG. Canto xi.

Painting on wood was usual in the early part of the next century, and d’Agincourt gives a specimen (Pl. 166) of such a painting executed by the accomplished René d’Anjou, Count of Provence and titular King of Naples, the father of Margaret, Queen of our King Henry VI. In the illuminations of a MS. Froissart (now in the British Museum) which was executed for Philip de Commines, and therefore dates from about the end of the fifteenth century, are representations of interiors of Churches profusely decorated with colour, and the piers hung with rich tapestry.

Mr. Patterson went on to mention some facts regarding the history of polychrome in England: he mentioned the requirement of the second canon of the second Council of Calcuith, held in 816, by which every Bishop is enjoined to paint the Saints to whom a Church is dedicated, either on the wall, on a board, or on the Altar, before

consecrating it; and he proceeded to shew that this was to be done with the same view (namely, that of instructing the poor and ignorant) as that of Pope Gregory the Great about two hundred years before, by detailing the nature of the decrees of the Councils of Frankfort (in 794) and of Paris (in 824), to which the English Church gave her full assent; namely, that they were drawn up with the express view of contradicting the decrees of the second Council of Nice for image worship. Gervasius (de Vit. S. Dunst.) mentions that S. Dunstan was a skilful painter; and the same writer, in his *Chronica*, mentions the “*cœlum egregiè depictum*” of the old Cathedral built by Lanfranc at Canterbury. Governor Pownall, in a paper printed in the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, gives some curious particulars of a similar tendency. But evidences of this sort might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Mr. Patterson said he would rather proceed to read an extract from an unpublished work on the topography of Norfolk by Mr. Dawson Turner, for which he was indebted to Mr. Parker: in it Mr. Turner gives a great deal of information on the subject of frescoes and painted rood-screens, which are of frequent occurrence in Norfolk, and throws out a hint, that the position of that county may have given rise to the decided resemblance to the elder Dutch school, which characterizes many of these works. He mentions Randworth and Worstead as particularly worthy of notice. He proceeded to mention various frescoes from Canterbury Cathedral, in the crypt; from the south choir aisle of S. George’s, Windsor; and from S. Mary’s Chapel, Winchester Cathedral, all of which are figured in Carter’s *Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England*. He also called attention particularly to the colouring of the doorway mouldings in the Plates 25 and 27 of that work. He also referred to a monument “completely coloured” in Tewkesbury Abbey Church, and to the very interesting

frescoes of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, belonging to the Guild of S. Cross, at Stratford-on-Avon, and which are drawn in the work by Fisher on the Antiquities of that place. They are now however destroyed. As an instance of the ancient practice of colouring monumental brasses, he alluded to a remarkably fine one in Elsing Church, Norfolk, given in Carter, (Plate 71.) and mentioned the traces of colour remaining on the lectern in Eton College Chapel. He observed that the use of tapestry in decorating Churches was a singularly appropriate mode of ornament, adopted in most countries to this day, although so long exploded in this. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson said that he had attempted, however imperfectly, to convey a notion of the universality of this practice of using colour to heighten the effect of architecture, with the view of leading to the inference that the disuse of it among ourselves was to be regretted; and that he coincided with a remark which fell from Mr. Freeman at the last meeting of the Society, that Overbeck, Cornelius, and the Munich school should be our models, as affording, to his own mind, a combination of the best characteristics of the later ecclesiastical style with those of the great secularizers, Raffaele and his successors; he would go so far as to deprecate any but a sparing use of half-tints, and even of chiaro-oscuro, in any attempts to restore polychrome to its legitimate position in this country.

The President corroborated the views expressed by Mr. Patterson, and alluded to the numberless instances of fresco-painting on the walls of Churches of every class and date, which are continually brought to light by the removal of whitewash. He mentioned the decorations of the roof of the Temple Church as the chief instance in which this kind of ornament had been employed of late years, stating, however, that only the two most eastern bays exhibited the depth and richness of colouring desirable in works of this

nature, the other parts too much resembling the lighter Italian kinds of fresco.

Mr. Parkins thought that the best means of learning the principles of fresco painting was to consult such works of art as furnished examples of the interiors of ecclesiastical buildings, instancing stained glass and brasses, both of which frequently represent figures under canopies, probably copied exactly from the canopies in Churches. Mr. Waller, the Author of a work on Brasses, had told him that all Brasses, without any exception, were inlaid with colours in enamel; and it appeared likely that such colours would be exactly copied from those used in the original canopies. One feature in the polychromatic decoration of the middle ages, to judge from the illuminations of Froissart, was that the ceiling should be more deeply coloured than the floor; and the converse treatment of colouring at the Temple Church seemed to him to have produced the cold and chilly look which has been objected to it. A case had occurred in which fresco painting might be revived with great facility. He alluded to the Chapel proposed to be built at the Training College, Chester, where the students, who were qualified to do so from having formerly followed different trades, intended to execute the ornamental work with their own hands.

Mr. Parker named several instances where fresco paintings were still preserved. The removal of whitewash and colouring would, he thought, bring many more to light again. He recommended drawings to be made in all instances where such paintings were discovered, as they were oftentimes daubed over, the present taste in these matters not being sufficiently advanced to appreciate frescoes. With regard to the Temple Church alluded to by the President, he stated that the paintings had been carefully imitated from those in the Cathedral at Liege, a

Church which, though comparatively unknown, possesses the finest extant example of a painted roof. He alluded to the frequency with which figures of saints are found, sometimes in mere outline, in the jambs of windows, as in Cassington Church, Oxon.

Mr. Freeman was of opinion that all ornament of this nature should be made part of the building, so as to harmonize with the architectural design; that the walls and roofs should be themselves painted, not separate paintings introduced, as is too commonly seen over Altars, generally to the great disfigurement of the Churches where they are introduced. He distinguished between mere *colouring* and *painting*, by the latter meaning where figures and similar decorations are introduced. Of the former, where richness is produced by mere colour, without figures or mosaicks, he instanced the original Romanesque Chancel Arch of St. Giles', Northampton, where the colouring must be contemporaneous with the Arch, as it was blocked up in the Early English period. Ancient paintings, Mr. Freeman observed, are always *symbolical* not *representative*; he instanced the clearly conventional and symbolical expression of the ancient Rood and its attendant figures of *smaller* size, contrasting it with the miserable and irreverent display of anatomical knowledge in what are called fine pictures of the same awful subject. He carried out the same theory in the conventional figures of Saints with the instruments of their martyrdom, &c. He remarked, with reference to the President's remarks on the Temple Church, that we often find the portion of the roof over an Altar richly ornamented, even when the remainder is comparatively plain. He concluded by contrasting the ancient painting and gilding, by which additional splendour was given to what were in themselves the best materials, with the modern abuse of painting to pass off inferior materials for what they are not.

The Rev. M. H. Estcourt, M.A., of Exeter College, mentioned many instances of painting and gilding in Devonshire, particularly in the splendid Rood-skreens and other woodwork for which that county is celebrated, noticing especially Collumpton Church. He stated that not only the roof was often more gorgeously painted over an Altar, but that frequently in cradle roofs the part over the Altar was boarded over with panels.

Mr. Parkins remarked that the same richer decorations were often found over the Rood-loft.

Mr. Parker attributed this to the fact that, especially in large Churches, Altars were frequently erected against the west side of the Rood-Screen.

Mr. Freeman, in presenting his drawings of St. Mary's, Leicester, gave some account of the Church, which is a highly interesting one, originally of Romanesque character, of which style the old Chancel, with its magnificent sedilia, a rare feature at that date, is a valuable specimen. In the Nave, Early English arches have been cut through the Romanesque walls, and a very large Aisle added to the south. He stated that he called the attention of the Society to the Church at the present time on account of some restorations being in progress, which he could not approve, although he was willing to attribute their deficiencies rather to the want of skill and funds than to any lack of good spirit on the part of those concerned. Among other errors, he particularly alluded to the patching the noble oak roof with deal, and to the intention of setting up a fine parclose skreen (already taken down) as a reredos to the Altar, which is about to be moved from its present position in the great South Aisle to its correct place in the Chancel. He implored all Members who had any influence at Leicester or its neighbourhood to use it without delay in endeavouring to rescue a vene-

rable and already much-abused building from farther disfigurement.

The Meeting, which was an unusually large one, dissolved shortly before ten o'clock.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

T. F. Cundy, Esq., Architect, 13, Chester-square, London.

E. Miller, Esq., New College.

Hon. G. F. Boyle, Christ Church.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

DONORS.

The Report of the Down and Connor and Dromore }
Church Architecture Society for the year 1845. }

The Society.

Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart from the }
Bibliothèque Royale. }

Wm. Trevor Parkins, Esq.

A Sheet of Drawings of Decorated Windows, from }
the Cathedral, St. Cross, and St. John, Win- }
chester, and from Gaddesby and Harborough, }
Leicestershire. }

E. A. Freeman, Esq.

BOOK ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Stothard's Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.

Mr. Parkins, Hon. Secretary, read the following extract out of a Letter from Mr. Freeman, (who was absent in the country,) accompanying the sheet of Drawings presented by him.

"If there should be a few minutes void at the meeting to-morrow evening, I will be obliged to you to present the accompanying drawings of a few Decorated Windows, which I trust will not be quite the first occupants of the new Portfolios. I have classed all these together, according to the received nomenclature,

as Decorated, though I am fully convinced that that style, as defined by Rickman, has no principle of cohesion, but that the Geometrical belongs rather to Early English, while the Flowing, where the lines of the mullions are continued in the tracery, seems to my mind to belong to the Perpendicular; the only difference being that in the one case the continuation is made by vertical, in the other by curved lines. In both, as well as in the Flamboyant, we have that continuation of lines—in the more frequent omission of capitals, the continuation of the pier mouldings in the architrave, and so forth—which, though it may, as you say, conduce to a less perfect form of detail, conduces also to that fusing of parts together, so as to lose them in the whole, which is the triumph of Pointed Architecture, as exhibited in the Nave of Canterbury, or in King's College Chapel.

"With respect to these windows, I do not know whether they are in Rickman's Collection, but I do not know either that duplicates would hurt the Society if they are. The large one at Harborough, if I rightly remember, very much resembles one at Wellingborough Northamptonshire, which is among Rickman's.

"Those at Gaddesby, I think, are excessively elegant, and seem to me quite to disprove the theory, that four-light windows are destructive of beauty, though, indeed, we need not go further than St. Mary's for a proof of the contrary.

"The window from Harborough, with crossing mullions, has rather an odd effect given it, by the use of the Ogee in the foliations: there is a similar arrangement at Trumpington. I give this chiefly as an example of the way in which many windows, which now exhibit only the cross bars, were originally ornamented.—Compare the east window of Oxford Cathedral, and many others.—Mr. Scott, with whom I went through some parts of this County, (Leicester), last July, told me that nothing is commoner, especially in that district, than such windows so shorn of their cusps. The town of Leicester is full of them, unless the crossing itself is modern. Mr. Scott mentioned a mason, with whom he conversed, who told him that his very first job, as a boy, was to cut out the cusps of a window, under the pretence of fixing the glass more easily."

The Master of University said he wished to bring a subject of practical importance under the Society's notice. Many Churches recently covered with slates or leaded were found to be damp and cold. He might name St. Peter's and Holywell Church in Oxford. He held in his hand two specimens of Felt prepared with Asphalte, and intended to be laid on the boards of the Roof to obviate the evils complained of. Some lining appeared to him to have been used formerly with the same view as that he recommended. On taking off the slates of St. Peter's something in a decayed state was found between them and the boarding; and on reference being made to the Parish Books, it appeared that in the 15th century straw and hay to be laid under the slating formed an item of expence. At St. Mary's, too, the same use of a lining under the slates had been discovered in Adam de Brome's Chapel. The advantages of the present substance were: 1. its cheapness, viz. a penny per square foot: the new Church in St. Ebbe's to hold 800 persons would cost only about £28 more if the roofing were thus lined; 2. its probable duration, as the Asphalte may be expected to preserve the felt for many years. It may be used where lead or slates are the covering of the roof, but of course it is not applicable where stones or tiling are employed without boarding.

The following Paper was next read by Mr. Jones of Trinity College:—"On Uniformity, considered as a principle in Gothic Architecture."

The object of the following paper is to contribute in some degree towards a solution of the question, "What measure of uniformity is essential to Gothic Beauty?" I state this at the outset, because I am under some apprehension that the words of my heading convey an inadequate notion of the subject. It is proposed to consider uniformity not as a principle, but as a phenomenon, of Gothic Archi-

ture, and to endeavour to enucleate the principles upon which it depends.

The subject has been chosen, not as involving any new truths of experience, for the facts are before the eyes of all; nor from any novelty in the principles, or their application: but because, whenever the question has been discussed, it has been, so far as I can recollect, incidentally only, and not unfrequently on faulty principles. And yet its importance in a practical point of view is obvious to any one who examines the ordinary examples of modern Gothic Architecture. Their inferiority will be seen to arise from the following among many causes, that no mean in this respect has been preserved. Some carry regularity to an extent that reminds one of the description of the Dutch style of gardening. To adapt the words,

“Arch bows to Arch: each window has his brother”

and, not uncommonly, an extensive family of brethren. A few, on the other hand, have been erected, chiefly during the last three or four years, with no kind of regard to regularity, or rather, with a most religious regard to irregularity. One symptom of this epidemic is the variety of position assigned to the Tower. That part of a Church, for a long time occupied, as if by a kind of prescription, the west end of the Nave, or in Cross-Churches sometimes the centre of the building; when all at once architects made the grand discovery that it might be placed elsewhere. Accordingly, of Towers built within the last four years, the proportion of those which retain the usual positions, is at most as one to four, the ancient examples being in about the inverse ratio.

Let so much then be assumed, that while some degree of uniformity is essential to all Architectural Beauty, a certain departure from it is either agreeable, or not discordant, with the genius of our medieval buildings. And as there are several methods of treating the whole subject of Ecclesiastical Architecture, none of which should be either neg-

lected, or pursued to the exclusion of the others, it will be requisite to examine in detail, which of these will furnish the solution for which we are seeking. These may be reduced, sufficiently at least for the present purpose, under four heads, the Archæological, Utilitarian, Æsthetical, and Symbolical systems of enquiry. It has been the fault of many writers to represent some one of these, not as *one* mode among others, but as *the* mode of pursuing the study; —the one “universal solvent” of all the problems and paradoxes with which the whole subject is beset. Now as to the first method, I presume that there will be no difficulty in setting it aside, as insufficient to determine the present question. It rests only on a huge induction of ancient examples, and its generalizations oscillate this way and that, with each fresh accumulation of evidence on either side. It has no Idea, no vital power in itself; and unless it be quickened by union with one or more of the above methods, it is utterly incapable either of determining a speculative question like that before us, or of being turned to any practical advantage.

We now come to discuss the Utilitarian system, that is, the referring of every particular to something as its ultimate object and aim. At the head of this stands Mr. Pugin. His two grand principles are, “That there should be no features about a building which are not necessary for convenience, construction, or propriety;” “That all ornament should consist in the enrichment of the essential construction of the building.” These he terms “the two great rules for design.” And most valuable they undoubtedly are, as long as content with being viewed as RULES they do not aspire to become PRINCIPLES. Let them be regarded as directions to the Architect, but by no means as the essential elements of Architectural Beauty. If this caution be neglected, we shall be in danger of holding the absurd position that the

perception of beauty is the result of a discursive process, and the not less absurd, but more dangerous one, that the Good, the Beautiful, and the True, are only varying forms of the Useful. Whether Mr. Pugin himself has fallen into this error, it is no part of my present purpose to examine; although passages like the following, which are to be found in his "True Principles," are eminently calculated to mislead others. "All really *beautiful* forms in Architecture are based on the soundest *principles of utility*;"^e and again, "The severity of Christian Architecture requires a *reasonable purpose* for the introduction of the smallest detail."^f Upon the whole, one cannot but suspect that Mr. Pugin agrees in this point with a distinguished Scottish writer, who bases our natural preference for certain forms on the principle of the "*sufficient reason*;"^g and speaks of the "consent of all mankind in applying the word Beautiful to Order, to *Fitness*, to *Utility*, to Symmetry."^h And this theory he applies to the present subject;—I quote the following passage at length from his Essay on the Beautiful.

"The love of regular forms, and of uniform arrangements continues to influence powerfully in the maturity of reason and experience, the judgments we pronounce on all works of human art, *where regularity and uniformity do not interfere with purposes of utility*. * * * In a house, which is completely detached from all other buildings, and which stands on a perfectly level foundation, why are we offended when the door is not placed exactly in the middle, or when there is a window on one side of the door, and none corresponding to it on the other? Is it not that we are at a loss to conceive *how the choice of the Architect could be thus determined*, where all circumstances appear to be so exactly alike?"ⁱ

^e Pugin, True Principles, &c., p. 11.

^g Stewart, Philosophical Essays, p. 282.

ⁱ Ib. p. 281—283.

^f Ib. p. 18.

^h Ib. p. 337.

And Mr. Pugin follows in the same track, "When modern architects avoid this defect of regularity they frequently fall into one equally great with regard to irregularity: I mean, when a building is designed to be picturesque, by sticking as many ins and outs, ups and downs, about it as possible. The *picturesque effect* of the ancient buildings results from the ingenious methods by which the old builders overcame local and constructive difficulties*."

Now the consideration of Utility is very necessary in its way; but it certainly does not account for the beauty of architectural combinations. A foreign Cathedral, for instance, with Quire, Nave, and Transept, Aisle and Chapel, Apse and Retroquire, Baptistery and Campanile, all forming one harmonious groupe of beauty, has separate ends for all, but is no more beautiful *by virtue of those ends*, than the façade of an ordinary meeting-house, because its elegant combination of two tall sash-windows in the middle, and two little windows in the corners, is undoubtedly the most convenient form for illuminating the pulpit.

Further, were this principle true, I am at a loss to conceive why Grecian beauty should not be based on Utility, and so admit of irregularity as much as Gothic. And yet the effect of the most perfect Grecian buildings is lost by irregular grouping, as in the Temple of Minerva Polias, and its accompanying buildings. The fact is, that the genius of Gothic Architecture, admitting some degree of irregularity, yields more readily to the necessities of the case: but we must look more deeply for the principle of irregularity itself.

And this leads us by a natural transition to the third mode of treating Gothic Architecture, which I have termed *Æsthetical*. To this school, I believe, belongs Mr. Petit, who resolves the whole mystery into *picturesque effect*:

* Pugin, True Principles, &c., p. 62.

and I must say that this view bears on the face of it a considerable degree of probability: whatever may be the essence of what is called picturesqueness, it is certainly closely allied with the essence of Gothic Beauty. This is apparent from the fact that the Gothic is itself the most picturesque style, and harmonizes most readily with the picturesque objects of nature. Here then would be the proper place to launch out into a disquisition concerning the picturesque, were there not certain indications that this view, though nearly allied to the truth, is not the whole truth. For are there not instances in which these manifestations of Beauty are at variance? For instance, a perfect Grecian building becomes more picturesque by decay: is not this, in its degree, true of a Gothic edifice? Picturesqueness depends on, or is enhanced by, surrounding scenery: while a perfect work of art should not need external aid. Thus, while this principle is up to a certain point an account of the matter, and should not, I think, in practice be entirely neglected, there is a point at which it fails. This is to be regretted in our present enquiry, because irregularity of outline and detail does certainly seem essential to the picturesque, and therefore we should have been on the right road to our object.

We have now to consider the Symbolical method; which has been adopted, among other late writers, by the Cambridge editors of Durandus. And here it is needful to distinguish two kinds of symbolism, which, as far as I can gather, they seem to have confounded. The one is the symbolism of the Ideas of Universal Reason, which exist, potentially at all events, in all rational creatures, and which all men will intuitively recognize in their symbols, but with various degrees of clearness. In this sense all material Nature may be said to be symbolical of eternal and immutable Truth. This is hinted at, by the writers above referred to, "To dwell on the symbolism of Nature," say

they, "would lead us too far from our point. But we must bear in mind that Nature and the Church answer to each other as implicit and explicit revelations of God. Therefore whatever system runs through one, in all probability runs through the other."¹

The other is the symbolism of certain facts, the knowledge of which is derived from experience or testimony. Of this kind are the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and the picture-writing of ancient Mexico, and, differing in dignity, but not in kind, the symbolism of Durandus. Now it is to the former, not to the latter kind, that the beauty of Gothic Architecture is to be referred. The perception of beauty, as was above assumed, is *intuitive*, and not *discursive*: it belongs to, what Plato calls, *ἀνάμνησις*. But the secondary form of symbolism assumes a previous knowledge of facts, as well as of the connection, natural or arbitrary, between the facts and their symbols. It cannot therefore furnish a solution to the present problem. For where emblematical forms are beautiful, they are so upon other grounds. For instance, the Cruciform plan of a Church, is among the most beautiful that can be adopted; contrasting strongly in this respect, to my mind at least, with the deviation of the Chancel, which is simply emblematical. Is it not possibly for this reason, that the old builders (except in a few cases) made the deviation so slight as to be scarcely perceptible; as in our University Church, where it requires a very accurate eye indeed to distinguish it. Of course, I do not attempt to pronounce any thing with reference to this kind of symbolism: it may have been designed by the builders, or invented in after ages;—it may be philosophical or fanciful,—religious or superstitious;—that is not here the question. I merely contend, that it has nothing whatever to do with the present point. To the former kind, which,

¹ Preface to Durandus, p. xlv.

were it lawful to invent a new word, might be called proto-symbolism;—to the symbolism or expression of the Ideas of Reason, enlightened and enlivened by Divine Revelation, are we to look for the true principles of Art, and, as an immediate deduction therefrom, for an answer to the question under discussion.

Thus far the argument has proceeded, and yet we are really only at the beginning of the enquiry. But where so many theories are afloat upon the subject, it is obviously necessary, ἀποφραγνύσαι κυκλῶ τὸ πρᾶγμα; and to have gained a right starting-place is more than half the work. It is surely something to have taken the affair out of the hands of the mere antiquarians;—something to have proved that Mr. Pugin's valuable rules are not to be taken as guides in this matter;—something to have placed the subject out of the reach of mere Æsthetics; and to have indicated its essential connection with Nature and Religion. In what particular manner this connection takes place, of what Ideas it is the manifestation, and how such a manifestation is especially appropriate to Ecclesiastical Architecture, is a further and more difficult question; but still we must determine it, if we would have an answer to the main enquiry. To develope a probable theory on this subject, to test it by facts, and by common opinion, and to give some hints with regard to its practical application in Ecclesiastical and Civil Architecture, are the ends to which the preceding remarks are subservient; and it is intended, with the indulgence of the Society, to pursue the subject on a future occasion. Had I not been convinced of the importance of the question, and of the danger of producing a crude and hurried theory upon it, I should have proceeded to discuss it at once. As the case stands at present, I have only to thank the Society for the patience and courtesy which they have shewn in listening to a half-finished argument, upon a rather dry and intricate question; and I sincerely hope

they will forgive the numerous inaccuracies and imperfections of this paper, and especially my having left them, for the present at least, with little more than a negative conclusion. I should also, in strict justice, acknowledge the sources whence are derived the principles which form the groundwork of this paper: but it is no easy matter to unravel the web of an argument, and to assign to each cause its proper effects; this to reading, this to conversation, that to reflection; this to a philosopher, and that to a poet:—it is no trifling labour to bring to light, and arrange in exact order,

"Quod latet arcana non enarrabile fibra."

The President complimented Mr. Jones on his Paper, and trusted that he would fulfil the promise he had made in it, of proposing his theory on the subject in a future Paper. He pointed out how necessary it was that Church Builders should not run wild into irregularity for irregularity's sake, as in the case of Towers, which are so often placed in unusual positions without any shew of reason.

The Rev. S. H. Cooke considered that we must gain our principles of Architecture by an induction from examples; in this point of view Archæology and Antiquities become invested with great importance. This he would remark was the course which had been so successfully pursued by the Cambridge Camden Society. Mr. Pugin, he thought, made too strong an assertion when he laid down that Beauty depended on utility.

Mr. Parkins thought that Mr. Pugin had not been quite correctly understood. He had given some very excellent rules for the practice of Architecture, which would, if followed, save us from the absurdities that have been so long found among us. But he did not believe that Mr. Pugin intended these rules to be an account of Beauty, or an analysis of the causes which produce it.

Mr. Patterson agreed with Mr. Parkins, that Mr. Pugin did not aim at any thing beyond practical rules, and he

thought that Mr. Jones had not quite entered into the line of argument used by that distinguished writer.

Mr. Jones, in reply, admitted the value of Archæology as a means and a guide to truth. As regarded Mr. Pugin, he allowed that he might have misunderstood his statement about utility, and have looked at it as bearing upon a point it did not lead to; but he would wish for further time before deciding what that gentleman's views really were.

The President announced that the Portfolios for Drawings, recommended by the Rev. J. Ley, had been procured and were lying on the table to receive such contributions as members might make. He also called attention to the Notice Book, which formed part of the same suggestion, and was intended for any remarks or proposals connected with the Society that it might occur to Members to enter in it.

Before leaving the chair the President said, that he wished to mention an important measure which would be carried into effect without delay. The Committee had come to a determination that the Library should be kept in the Room with the rest of the Society's property. The advantages of this arrangement would be obvious. Greater facilities would be given to members to consult the Books, and Mr. Sharp would be able to keep them in greater order than when they were placed elsewhere.

Mr. Parkins said, he had wished to have had the Books brought into the Room before the present meeting, but he had been unable to get the Book-case completed so soon. However he trusted to see the books removed in the course of the next week.

He considered he was but doing an act of mere duty, when he moved, that the thanks of the Society should be given to Mr. Parker for his kindness in having so long kept the Society's Library. Mr. Parker had in so doing incurred no inconsiderable trouble and annoyance. And indeed the

Secretaries were finding out daily fresh instances of the pains he had taken in behalf of the Society.

The President corroborated Mr. Parkins as to the zealous conduct of Mr. Parker ; since the new formation of the Committee, every day had shown how much the Society was indebted to him for having formerly performed many of the onerous duties which now fell on the Society's Clerk.

A vote of thanks was unanimously agreed to ; and the Meeting then dissolved shortly after half-past nine o'clock.

OXFORD:

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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY



FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
Gothic Architecture.
EASTER AND ACT TERMS, 1845.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING, APRIL 16TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M.A., Secretary to the Incorporated Church Building Society; St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar-square.

Richard M. Benson, Esq., Christ Church.

F. Barlow Guy, Esq., Lincoln College.

Mr. Orlando Jewitt, Headington.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

PRESENTED BY

A Seal for the use of the Society's Officers.	}	Wm. Trevor Parkins, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
Fox's English Monasteries.	}	E. A. Freeman, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
Lower's Essays on English Surnames.		Ditto.
An Account of Overbeck's Picture, "Religion glorified by the Fine Arts."	}	Ditto.
Drawings of the West Fronts of St. Margaret's, Leicester, and Sileby, (Perpendicular,) and Wigston and Gaddesby Churches, (Decorated,) Leicestershire ^a .	}	Ditto.
Drawings of Romanesque columus in and near Northampton.	}	Ditto.
Ground Plan and Longitudinal Section of Kingsthorpe Church, Northamptonshire ^b .	}	Ditto.
An Impression of the Seal of Browne's Hospital, Stamford.	}	Rev. H. D. Baker, Master of the Hospital.

^a The Churches of this district frequently have the aisles prolonged to a level with the west wall of the tower, affording scope for finer façades than are usual in country Churches.

^b This Church is Norman, with Early English alterations. The Chancel has been extended eastward, and the western bay thrown into the Nave, which is consequently narrower at the latter end.

Drawing of a Piscina at the same ^c .	Rev. H. D. Baker.
A Tinted Engraving of the proposed Restoration of the Ancient Guesten Hall, Worcester. }	Rev. W. Digby, Canon of Worcester.
A Drawing of the Roof of Cruden Church, Aberdeen. }	The Architect, W. Hay, Esq.
First Report of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. }	The Society.
A Paper read at the First Meeting, by C. Anderson, Esq. }	Ditto.
Warwickshire Churches, 1 and 2. }	Rev. S. H. Cooke, M.A., Ch. Ch.
Architectural Ornaments from Italy and Sicily. }	Rev. H. Wellesey, M.A.
Rubbings of a Palimpsest Brass from St. Margaret's, Rochester. }	E. J. Carlos, Esq.
Specimens of Building Stones. }	J. E. Millard, Esq., Magdalene College.
Sketches for an Ecclesiology of the Deaneries of Sparham and Taverham, Norfolk. }	The Author.
A Collection of Brasses, chiefly from Westminster Abbey and Sundridge Church, Kent. }	C. M. Robins, Esq., Oriental College.
A Brass executed from a design of Mr. Pugin to be laid down in Prescott Church, Lancashire. }	George Case, Esq., Brasenose College.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Knight, H. Gally, Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy. Vol. 2. Royal Folio. 1844.

Gailhabaud's Ancient and Modern Architecture. Parts 25 to 31. 4to. Paris.

Browne, John, History of York Cathedral. 4to. York, 1845. Part 26.

Yorkshire Churches. Leeds, 1845. Part 12. 8vo.

Memoirs and Correspondence of C. A. Stothard. London, 1823.

Casts from Cuddesden Church, Oxon.

The President announced to the Society that Mr. Hussey and Mr. Scott had resigned their places on the Committee, and that the Committee had elected in their room W. Basil Jones, Esq., B.A., of Trinity College, and H. G. Merriman, Esq., of New College.

^c Browne's Hospital was founded temp. Richard III. The seal is of the date of Henry the VIIth., when the second charter was made. The spire of All Saints, Stamford, and part of the Church, was built by the Founder of the Hospital. The peculiarity of the Piscina is a cylindrical plug of stone in the centre.

Mr. Parkins, Hon. Secretary, read the following letter from H. N. Ellacombe, Esq., B.A., of Oriel College, calling attention to a Brass in Water-Pery Church, engraved in the last number of the Guide.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have been lately reading the third part of the "Guide," which I received last week; will you allow me to draw your attention, as Secretary of the Society, to the account of the brass at Waterperry in that number.

This brass has always appeared so curious to me that I have often wondered that so little notice has been taken of it; and its peculiar character must I think have escaped the observation of the writer of the notes on that Church, or he could not have failed to have noticed it. What I allude to is, that this brass is a most remarkable instance of a palimpsest brass. The palimpsest brasses with which I am acquainted have all been converted from an early to a late character by engraving on the other side; this one is peculiar, by being converted from an early to a late period merely by some additional lines on the original plate; by hatching the old lines, and putting a new head-piece to the man from the shoulders upwards, and to the woman from the waist upwards.

I have not my rubbing of the brass by me, having lately sent it to Mr. Waller of London for his inspection, but if you will allow me to draw your attention to the brass I think you will be able to trace this old form of the man and woman. This will exactly correspond with the brass of Chaucer in the Church of Ewelme, An. 1437. Then when Mr. Walter Curzon wanted in 1527 a brass, this was altered for him. The breast-plate was ornamented with various lines; the skirt of taces was converted into tuilles and a shirt of mail; the gauntlets were altered, and an attempt was made to convert the pointed sollerets into round-toed. The head and shoulders of 1340 presented difficulties owing either to the helmet, or from the wish to make a portrait of W. Curzon, and a new head both for the man and woman was substituted.

Should this be already known to you, I hope you will excuse my thus drawing your attention to it, but if not, I think the Society will be glad to know that Oxfordshire possesses such a rarity, for such I believe it to be.

I may as well add that in the *Topographia* for June, 1790, there are some Church notes on Waterperry. These mention a brass of a woman with this inscription,

" Isabel Beaufo jadis la fem

" Nolin gist icy. Di'eu de Sal"

This brass I never saw myself, but have been informed that there were fragments of a brass in the reading pew.

Hoping you will excuse my taking this liberty,

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

H. N. ELLACOMBE.

*Bitton Vicarage, Bristol,
Maunday Thursday, 1845.*

The Rev. J. Baron, Vicar of Water-Pery, did not acquiesce in the view taken by Mr. Ellacombe. He considered that the figures were both of them of the date 1527, remarking that the mixture of chain with plate armour, which Mr. Ellacombe insisted upon, was common at that period; as was proved by many examples in the Society's collection. He stated that Walter Curzon ordered in his will that he should be buried in the Church of the parish he might die in^d; that he was buried, and this Brass originally laid down in the Church of the Augustine Friars, Oxford, on the site now occupied by Wadham College, to which house he was a Benefactor, and where from the terms of his will he appears to have died; and the Brass was afterwards removed to Water-Pery Church. The inscription Mr. Baron admitted to be a portion of an older Brass, as it was engraved on both sides.

Mr. Freeman, Hon. Secretary, read a letter from Mr. Willement, with reference to Mr. Patterson's paper on Colour (February 12th), and the discussion which took place upon it, of which the following is an extract:—

^d Vide Guide, p. 263.

"In answer to an objection, P. 21, it may be said that the lighter kind of ornaments on the Temple vaulting were founded on fragments remaining of the old work, and similar scroll-work, on a light ground, are common at the same time as the date of Church.

P. 23. Mr. Parker states, that the paintings on the Temple Church 'had been carefully imitated from those in the Cathedral at Liege.' If he had turned to Weale's Quarterly Papers, where the two works are represented, though not in the most careful or harmonious manner, the perfect distinctness of the two styles must have been apparent to him, not only in the details of the foliage, but in the general arrangement of the designs. It is quite certain that the decorations at Liege did not influence the artist at the Temple. He had cursorily seen them in 1834, and had never seen any representations of them until their recent publication in the 'Quarterly Papers.' As mentioned before, the character of the ornaments was suggested by numerous fragments which were discovered during the repairs of the Church, and the details carefully carried out by reference to other authorities, which were strictly coeval. In the Temple Church more gilding would have been very desirable, but the wet state of the vaulting from the recent cleansing, and from the great extent of new parts, made it impossible; the necessary removal of the scaffolding also obliged the execution of the painting being as rapidly finished as possible. I think on the whole, if I had the work to do again I should make but very few and trifling alterations."

Mr. Parker said that he had been led into this mistake by Mr. Willement's recommending him to visit Liege and look at the paintings he had referred to, and he intended only to quote them as authority in support of Mr. Willement, not at all by way of disparagement.

The following Paper was then read by Mr. Millard :—
"On the style of Architecture to be adopted in Colonial Churches."

The subject chosen for this evening's paper must be allowed to be of much interest and importance to all, at the present day, when so many Bishops have gone from our shores to distant lands where no Churches await their coming,

and where every outward symbol of religion has to be established with their assistance and under their direction. But it is of especial importance to this Society, because it has received and responded to several applications for designs from the Bishops of our Colonies and Eastern dependencies, who are naturally anxious to transplant to their distant dioceses some shadow at least of the solemn temples of their native land. Among others a design by a talented architect for a large Church in the East was sent out by the Committee of the Society—a design which seemed to possess much of the beauty and dignity of ancient Churches, and to be adapted, as far as our information extended, to the necessities of an oriental climate. The latter opinion was confirmed by a gentleman who had resided in Madras and was supposed to be acquainted with any differences in climate between that place and the proposed site of the new Church. After some time however this design was sent back to us with the following report—that the cost of building such a Church in that country would be three or four times greater than the Architect's estimate, while that estimate was by no means under the largest sum they could hope to raise—that it was wholly unsuited to the climate and circumstances—and that nothing could be done till an entirely new design was given. To this mortifying reply the Committee was subjected, though they had done their best to obtain information respecting the circumstances, and though for English materials and workmen the architect's estimate was perhaps fair enough. If such consequences result from an error in this matter, if the party to whom the design is sent must suffer disappointment and delay, and the party who sends it be subject to needless expense, and failure, for want of duly weighing the question treated of in this paper, I ought to approach a subject of such importance with much diffidence, prepared as I am with but little minute information respecting the colonies who ask for our aid. I think however there

are some general principles which we may act upon even without *full* knowledge of circumstances, and it is these principles chiefly which I shall endeavour to set forth.

As these principles are not however *altogether* independent of circumstances, I must divide our colonial dioceses into two classes, viz. I. Those which have a national style of their own of old standing, in temples, domestic buildings, &c. II. Those which have no national style, and whose inhabitants have hitherto proceeded no farther in architecture than huts, caves, or tents.

I. With regard to the first class, those who have inherited a national style, I do not hesitate to say that in all except European dioceses I would entirely deprecate the substitution of European styles or the interference of European architects. And I say this, believing notwithstanding that the Gothic is the only style which approaches perfection, and what is more, I say it upon the very principle on which I advocate the universal and exclusive adoption of that style in our own land, viz. that a national style ought in all cases to be preserved and adhered to, and that there should be no commingling of styles in one country or climate. Surely where any one style has prevailed in one country for age after age, I mean the general style of building, whether exemplified in temples, state-buildings, or private dwellings, where such a style has long prevailed (of course under different modifications during the lapse of time), it is fair to conclude that no other can *easily* be devised equally well suited to the occasions of the place, or at any rate that a more commodious one is not to be sought for in a land, the climate and character of which is in every way different. Least of all is it to be presumed that any given style, however beautiful and advantageous, (the Gothic for instance,) can be universally available, and afford equal advantages to all regions and people, of every variety of climate and situation, agreeing only in this one point, that they hold the same

faith. And it must be observed that it would not be enough to shew that Gothic *Churches* may be adapted to these climates, for it could neither be wished nor expected that the natives should therefore adopt the same style in their dwellings and secular buildings, to which it is *not* suited, and so we shall have an incongruity of style, which is essentially a mark of false principle. I am far from allowing however that the Gothic or any European style is properly available even for their Churches. As I said before, the probability is clearly against any one style being universally available, and the strongest case that can be put, almost, is that of transplanting a style fostered in England, Germany, and such Northern countries, to the warm regions of the East.

It remains then to consider any particular objections that may be made against the styles now prevailing in our Indian and other dependencies. 1. It may be said that if the style of the temples where the natives have been accustomed to heathen worship be adopted, they will be too apt to associate their new and better creed with the rites which they formerly observed in similar buildings, that there would not be sufficient outward distinction between the Christian Church and the temples of Vishnu or Juggernaut. To this I answer that while the same style is used, the buildings may be thoroughly dissimilar. Wherever the Church extends, of course the symbols of her Creed must be embodied both in the form and ornaments of her temples. The same distinction of nave and chancel may be observed there as here, the same regard had to orientation, and in some Churches the cruciform plan adopted,—in all, the raised Altar at the east, the Font at the entrance, the Rood-screen between Priest and people, will be sufficient tokens of Christianity—yet with all this the style may be that of the country, and all its means of defence against climate be brought into play. Moreover those who make such an objection must forget that our own pointed style, though in its present form so admirably adapted to,

and representative of Christianity, is after all traceable to a heathen style. It is true that after the general adoption of the pointed arch, it assumed a character entirely different from its heathen parent, that the horizontal lines of a classic temple were disused, and vertical ones adopted; but still it is easy to trace its transition from the Romanesque style which preceded it, and this Romanesque had all the main features of a classic building. In fact it bore just the same relation to Roman buildings as I would have our colonial Churches bear to the ancient edifices of the country, possessing their leading features, but having the details Christianized; and yet those who advocated Christianity in Britain did not fear that this resemblance to the style introduced by the heathen invader would impede the overthrow of heathenism. It was indeed an imperfect style for a Christian Church, and in after ages it was gradually altered and modified in conformity with true notions of religion till it reached perfect sublimity during the reigns of the three first Edwards. But this is a precedent in my favour, for we learn from it that perfection may be gained by the gradual exaltation of a national style, rather than by plunging an untried borrowed one into a region not in character with it. I do not contend that we should rest and stop in the style we find in a heathen country, but that we should begin with it, and make it the foundation of better things. 2. It may be said, secondly, that independently of associations, the character of Oriental architecture is not, nor can be made, Christian or Church-like. Now, of our colonies and eastern possessions, those which come under our first class—i. e. which have a style of their own—are, I suppose, the dioceses of Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Bombay. In all these, I think the general character of the architecture is much the same, in no case essentially opposed to the main principles of Christian architecture. The most important point, as symbolizing a great article in our creed, viz. the prevalence of vertical lines in

the building, the upward tendency of the outline, is almost as conspicuous, (accidentally, I grant,) in Oriental buildings as in our own; so that there is positively less *primâ facie* difficulty in adapting the former to Christian purposes than our mediæval architects must have found in Christianizing the Romanesque style. A writer on the architecture of Hindustan, after noticing the very ancient edifices and cavern temples of Salsette and Elephanta, &c. proceeds thus:—

“Here we must close this imperfect sketch of the subject, without touching upon that later style introduced into Hindustan after the Mohammedan conquest at the close of the tenth century. Still we cannot forbear adverting to *the very close resemblance which this latter bears in some of its features to our own pointed architecture*. Hodges refers us to the mosque at Chunar Gur on the Ganges as a proof of the ‘perfect similarity of the architecture of India brought thither from Persia by the descendants of Timur, and that brought into Europe by the Moors of Spain.’ ‘All the minuter ornaments,’ he says, ‘are the same, the lozenge square filled with roses, the ornaments in the spandrels of the arches, the little panellings and their mouldings; so that a person would almost be led to think that artists had arrived from the same school, at the same time, to erect similar buildings in India and in Europe.’ Unfortunately, his own plates do not enable us to verify his statement, since the details, so far from being distinctly shewn, can hardly be made out at all. Yet we have sufficient proof in other representations of other buildings in the same style, which exhibits a much nearer approach to the pointed arch of what is called Gothic, than do the Moorish edifices of Spain. But in both we recognize one characteristic peculiar to the latest style of our English Gothic, namely, the arch being enclosed within a large square-headed panel.”

Thus then as the general character of Oriental buildings is in no wise opposed to right notions of a Christian Church,

so neither will there be great difficulty in embodying the same doctrines in the details. It seems from what I have just quoted that some of their ornamental details are identical with those of Gothic buildings, and if there be any that are unchristian or unmeaning, by substituting Christian emblems, we shall come as near what a Church ought to be as circumstances will well admit. We are not bound to imitate the singular perverseness of those modern architects who have not only built Churches in the classical style but have adorned them with pagan symbols, sacrificial metopes and cinerary urns. The natives of the East are most ingenious in carving and all imitative arts, and will work with better will and understanding if they have some conception of what the edifice is to be like, which they assist to raise or ornament; and while designs for wood-work and fresco-painting are supplied from examples in this country, they will understand, without seeming to learn a new art, that their buildings, now devoted to a higher object than of old, require a higher tone in those arts for which they have never lacked manual skill. Encaustic pavements, poppy-heads, stall or screen-work, fresco, and almost all Church arts may be employed, and without impairing the congruity of an Eastern building will give it a Christian character. Glass-staining only must be excepted, as the windows must be either open or protected by blinds.

Having thus dealt with these objections against their national styles, let me ask if it be as easy to get over the obstacles which oppose our own style when used in those countries. This question must be answered by considering the requisites for an oriental Church, and these are sufficiently set forth in the following extract from the Bishop of Bombay's letter to Mr. Pigott respecting the Memorial Church at Colabah*. "The Church should be *wide open*, so as to admit the sea breeze from south to north west.

* Vide Report for November, 1843.

Care should be taken to have doors on the sides to admit of soldiers easily getting out of the Church. I would suggest whether it would not be preferable to *give up the idea of a middle aisle (gangway?)* and have two side ones: by this arrangement the troops will be more immediately *before* the clergyman. Care should be taken to provide for complete ventilation. It will be desirable to have at least one porch, and on the north side, for the protection from the sun of ladies and others on getting out of their carriages. Moulding in this country, especially on the outside of a building, *soon falls down*; I would therefore recommend as little as possible, so as not to spoil the appearance of a handsome building. The porch, or porches, if there be more than one, should be sufficiently spacious to admit of a carriage driving *under* it. I have thrown the above hints hastily together, as relating to points of importance to us *in India*. It will be well to recollect in framing the design that it will be necessary to have *punkahs* in the Church." Now from the drawings of Indian buildings it seems that most of these requisites are accomplished in the native style: I fear it would be difficult to make any provision for them in a Gothic Church, for Gothic architects certainly never contemplated such demands on their ingenuity. The greatest pains may be taken, cloisters, masked windows, air-chambers, punkahs, mats and jalousies may be assembled till the Gothic building is sadly disguised, and yet the congregation will find it scarcely supportable for want of due provision against the climate. To complete the metamorphosis, we are told that mouldings must be avoided, as they crumble, peel, and blister with the heat, so that our choice lies in fact between an Eastern edifice and, not a pure Gothic one, but a so-called Gothic Church enveloped with foreign and incongruous features, and, above all, without mouldings!

The difficulties I have mentioned, it must be observed, are no longer matter of conjecture: we have experienced failure

and disappointment, and shall do well to profit by the lesson. But perhaps it may be well to look a little to the future as well as to the present: as the Church extends, we may have Bishops in regions where the introduction of European architecture is still less feasible, and if we *cannot* transplant it always and as a matter of course in all cases, we are not *bound* to do so in any; at least we need not shrink from the contemplation of a different course.

II. We now come to our second class, those dioceses where no national style exists. This class we must subdivide into 1. Those where the climate does not materially differ from our own. 2. Those where it is so different that a different style of building is necessary. Among the former we may place Australia, Tasmania, Montreal, Toronto, and perhaps even the cold regions of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Now where materials can be obtained, there can be nothing to prevent such dioceses availing themselves of the style of their Mother Church, the pointed Gothic: and building Churches on the exact model of ancient ones in England. But it may happen that in such dioceses building-stone is not easily found or wrought: the Bishop of Newfoundland himself informed us that such was the case in his diocese, and that wood must be generally the material of his Churches. Even in such cases however advice may consistently be given from the mother country. A true adherence to our own style consists rather in the observance of certain principles of building than in the close copying of existing examples, though with our imperfect knowledge this is the safest method of proceeding. A wooden Church may be built which shall be as Gothic in principle as a stone one, not by imitating in wood the features of ancient stone Churches, but by applying the same principles to a different material. Indeed we have examples of wooden Churches in England—in Essex, Cheshire, and Lancashire; and besides the very early ones, such as Greenstead, we have I believe

in the best periods of our architecture a few examples where wood is employed for the main features of the building. There is a tower of this kind at Upleadon, Gloucestershire; wooden spires, some of great height, at Westbury, Churcham, and Bulley, Gloucestershire; Fownhope, Herefordshire; and many other Churches.

For these cold countries however perhaps yet better models may be found in the ancient wooden Churches existing in Norway. I would direct attention to a paper read by Mr. Patterson at a meeting of the Society in November, 1843, on three Norwegian Churches, and to the book of illustrations which he presented at the same time. From Mr. Patterson's remarks it would seem that these Churches are good models for any similar climate. "The general plan," he says, "of these buildings seems decidedly Christian; in all, chancel and nave; in Hitterdal and Borgund a decided apse; and in all, nave aisles are to be seen. In the Churches of Borgund and Urnes there is barrel-vaulting in the nave; in that of Hitterdal a flat panelled ceiling, such as that of Peterborough Cathedral Church and other Norman Churches; like them also it has had painted ornaments in the panels of the Chancel ceiling." "Much of the fret-work and designs is very similar to that with which we are familiar, as characteristics of the late highly decorated Norman; for instance, the fret-work on the capitals of the pillars in St. Peter's Church, Northampton, at Christ Church Cathedral, in this city, and at Iffley Church." Mr. Patterson, in conclusion, remarked that "he had presented lithographs of these Churches to the Society in the idea and hope that they might afford some useful hints for the erection of similar Churches in countries where the same materials and no others were readily to be found." The Chairman of the Meeting, speaking of the same Churches, observed, "We have here all the elements of a really fine Church, great loftiness, sufficient length, divided into nave, transept, and chancel; and breadth

divided into nave and aisles, with a clerestory over: and roofs we know may be made as ornamental of timber as of stone. Wooden shingles as a covering for the roof are also found to be as effectual a protection, and nearly as durable, as any other covering." It should be added that designs for wooden Churches in Newfoundland have been prepared, at the request of the Society, by Mr. Cranstoun of this city.

It remains to treat of those dioceses where the climate totally differs from our own, and with these it is not so easy to deal. In Barbados, Antigua, Jamaica, and perhaps New Zealand, we can neither consistently implant our own style, nor avail ourselves of any we find there. It seems then that we must either modify the style of some country where the climate approaches nearest to that of these colonies, or following mediæval principles as far as they will extend to such a case, endeavour to carry them out in an entirely new field. Either attempt is difficult and hazardous without much practical knowledge, but in making them we should not be encroaching on the province of another, as in the case of colonies where a national style already exists. I confess my own knowledge of the character of the colonies is too slight to warrant my making any suggestion on this subject, but it is a question well worth the attention of those Members of the Society who are better informed. With regard to the Society itself, I do not think its utility would be greatly impaired, were it entirely to forbear supplying designs in such difficult cases, though I fear this opinion will meet with little sympathy from many Members of the Society. It is easy to conceive how gratifying it must be to the Bishop of a remote colony to consecrate a counterpart of some well-remembered edifice in his native land: it is easy to suppose that those who wish him well are glad to give their aid and advice in so good a work; but I think the question worth full consideration, whether we may not thereby rather injure than benefit our friends abroad? It does not become me to

dictate the duties of our Society, nor do I mean to say that in no case ought we to recommend or furnish designs; but I would not have *that* made a secondary consideration, which is surely the main and primary object of it, instruction among ourselves. This will I hope be much promoted by the increased facilities now afforded: this room is daily opened for the purposes of study, the numerous drawings and engravings are arranged, and the books are here at hand. But we still want the zeal and energy of those Students of Art who are daily seen in the national Museum, examining and drawing from classical and pagan models. Here the end proposed is of a much higher character, though the means perhaps are inferior, and we may hope that before long the casts and models collected here will be looked on as something more than mere curiosities, and that the Society's room may serve as a *School of Art*, from which Members of the University will carry a more intimate and more practical knowledge of architecture, to be employed in the case of those religious edifices among which their lot may be cast.

The Rev. W. Sewell begged Mr. Petrie would inform the Society what style of Architecture the first Irish Churches were built in, and what changes had been made by introducing Foreign designs.

Mr. Petrie (the Author of a work on the ancient Churches of Ireland) pointed out the chief peculiarities of the Irish Churches built between A.D. 500 and 800. The door is at the west, and the distinction between Nave and Chancel carefully maintained; the latter being generally better lighted. The semicircular Arch is employed: and uniformity, simplicity, and proportion are well observed. The larger Churches are generally about 60 feet in length.

Mr. Rooke, of Oriel College, read a letter from the Rev. J. G. Wenham, B.A., of Magdalene College, commenting on Mr. Jones' Paper of February 26th; in which Mr. Wenham trusted that such remarks as he should make would either

elicit a reply satisfactory to himself explaining any mistakes he might have fallen into: or throw some light upon a question important to be understood. Mr. Jones had brought a charge of Utilitarianism against Mr. Pugin, and several Members feeling anxious for the reputation of so eminent an Architect, had endeavoured to shew that he was not liable to such a charge. He, however, maintained that if we considered the nature of Utilitarianism, we should find that the imputation of it was no disgrace, and the apology in consequence little wanted. He would draw a distinction between the vulgar Utilitarian who seeks an earthly object, and the true Philosopher who aims at the highest Good. The latter, he contended, was a character worthy of our praise, and we ought not to fear acting upon his principles. This, he conceived, was the theory on which Mr. Pugin had proceeded. Mr. Wenham concluded his letter by expressing a strong conviction that a truly reverential spirit would be represented in edifices which would reflect its Beauty in their own.

Mr. Freeman believed that the Beauty of an object was independent of its Utility. Salisbury Cathedral, he considered, was no less beautiful because its Western Front had a false Façade, allowing at the same time that the ornamenting of the Construction was the only honest and legitimate mode of obtaining beauty, especially in Churches, where every thing should be real, even more than in other buildings.

Mr. Parkins suggested that the Façade at Salisbury might be found justified on principles of construction, if examined closely. He differed from Mr. Wenham, and still thought that Mr. Pugin was not a Utilitarian. In one point he cordially agreed with him, viz., that Architecture to be beautiful must embody a true and consistent Creed.

The Meeting dissolved about ten o'clock.

MEETING, APRIL 30TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., Trinity College; Sandridge Vicarage, St. Alban's.

The Rev. George Warriner, M.A., St. Edmund Hall, Bloxham Grove, near Banbury.

The Rev. F. M. Knollis, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College.

Francis Robert Hepburn, Esq., Christ Church.

R. R. Lingard, Esq., Brasenose College.

C. M. Robins, Esq., Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

PRESENTED BY

A Collection of Impressions of Seals, with } Cabinet.	The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College.
Eight Impressions of Seals.	J. E. Millard, Esq.
Tracings of Stained Glass from Churches in } the neighbourhood.	H. Wilson, Esq., Exeter College.
Rubbing of a Brass from Charlton Church, } near Devizes.	T. A. Falkner, Esq., M.A., St. John's College.
New Edition of the Glossary of Architecture, } 2 vols.	Mr. Parker.
Archæological Journal, vol. I.	Ditto.
Engraving of Sandown Church, Brading, Isle } of Wight.	The Architect, James Woodman, Esq.
A Collection of Tracings of Quarries in Stained } Glass.	Mr. Parker.
A Collection of Impressions of Brasses. }	C. M. Robins, Esq., Oriel College.
A Drawing of a supposed Confessional* in } Tanfield Church, Yorkshire.	G. S. Master, Esq., B.A., Brasenose College.

The President announced to the Society that Mr. Parkins having found it necessary, in consequence of ill health and

* This is placed at the north-west corner of the Chancel, internally built against the wall, and lighted by several small windows.

other avocations, to resign his office of Secretary, the Committee had elected in his room William Basil Jones, Esq., B.A., of Trinity College, and that Mr. Parkins had been elected to the place on Committee vacant by the Election of Mr. Jones.

The President announced that by a vote of the Committee, the Members of the Architectural Society for the Archdeaconry of Northampton, had been admitted to attend the Meetings of the Society, and to purchase the Publications of the Society at Members' prices; remarking the advantages to be expected from the establishment of similar Associations in different parts of the kingdom. He also stated that the Tracings of Stained Glass presented by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Parker were intended to form the nucleus of a larger Collection, which would be serviceable both for the private study of our own Members, and also for lending in any cases of Church building or restoration, where it might be thought expedient. A grant of £10 had been made by the Committee to be employed in this manner, under the superintendence of three members of the Committee.

The President also announced to the Meeting that arrangements had been made by the Committee for commencing the proposed restoration of Dorchester Church. Many difficulties had arisen with regard to it from the peculiar circumstances of the parish, some uncertainty having existed as to the Ordinary, and whether any person was legally chargeable to the repairs of the Chancel. A Sub-Committee had been appointed, who, after obtaining leave of the proper authorities, and making other preliminary arrangements, had drawn up a prospectus for circulation.

Mr. Jones then read the prospectus which had been issued by the Sub-Committee. The document stated that two members had agreed to sign the builder's contract on behalf of the Society, for the first portion of the restoration, comprising the South Window of the Chancel, with the Sedilia

and Piscina, as soon as sufficient funds had been raised by subscription. The expense of this portion had been estimated at £160. Other portions will be subsequently proceeded with, if a sufficient sum can be raised; which, under the peculiar circumstances of interest attaching to the Church, is not despaired of.

Mr. Parkins then read the following extracts from a letter from Mr. Waller, relative to the palimpsest brass at Water-pery :—

“ Having a few moments of leisure, I sit down to write to you concerning the Brass at Water-pery. I fortunately have Mr. Ellacombe's rubbing by me. He is unquestionably right: it is a palimpsest, and the most curious instance I have ever seen. In general when a brass has been twice used, they have turned the other side up, but in this instance they have converted an older figure into the later date. In order to prove this, when doubt exists, procure rubbings of brasses of the respective dates of 1445—50, and of 1520, to which this is assigned: you will then at any rate perceive the great dissimilarity, and be enabled to trace the form of the older brass. Supposing you have the rubbing of the Water-pery brass before you, you will see that the head and shoulders are a piece of brass joined on to the rest, and that from that joint to the feet it is an older brass, so distinctly to be traced that I could with ease point out the hand of the artist, and refer to other of his work. All the escalloped work is additional, and the minute bits of hatching. This embraces the alteration to the waist. The taces are then converted into a skirt of mail, but the old lines are still distinct. The dagger is untouched, but a little ornament is added to the pommel and shape of the sword: but the dagger alone would fix the age of the earlier work. The escalloped work on the legs is additional: the instep defences have been slightly altered, and an attempt made to give the round toe of the period. The sharp point into which they have worked part of the lion's paws is still visible through the work. The lion itself is untouched, and you will find numbers of the identical design in brasses of the date I have given. The female figure is divided in

half: the lower half is palimpsest: the only additions being the continuation of the chain attached to the girdle and the touches down beside the lines of the folds. The character of the work is sufficient to shew its date. . . .

“P.S. I had written the remarks on the other sheet previously to seeing your letter and the Report: my opinion is so near Mr. Ellacombe’s that I dare say the conversation we had together had some effect in producing the coincidence. The statement of Mr. Baron respecting the inscription on the opposite side is curious indeed. The fact of the inscription being twice used would suggest a suspicion as to the rest.”

The Rev. J. Baron, Vicar of Waterpery, stated that, at the last meeting, not having heard of Mr. Ellacombe’s letter, till the moment it was read by the Secretary, he was only able to speak of the brass in question from memory. He then thought himself justified in withholding his acquiescence in the view of the subject taken by Mr. Ellacombe, because he recollected that both figures bore many strong marks of the costume prevalent at the beginning of the sixteenth century, although there might be some anomalies, and also because he thought it highly improbable that the authorities of the Augustine Friars’ House would pay so poor a compliment to Walter Curzon, a person of consideration, and one of their chief benefactors, as to allow a brass to be laid down to his memory which had been used before. He had since the last meeting given Mr. Ellacombe’s letter that careful attention which he had then promised, and the result was that he now felt bound, notwithstanding the above *a priori* reasons, to acknowledge that the brass bears unequivocal marks of having been made for some other knight and lady in the previous century. Mr. Baron hoped that, while the Society gave Mr. Ellacombe full credit for his ingenious discovery, they would acquit himself of any want of industry in supplying for the last number of the Guide information respecting his own Church. Indeed, it was

owing in some measure to his success in determining together with his friend Mr. Clarke, upon Heraldic and Historic grounds^b, the fact of the Brass having been laid down to Walter Curzon A.D. 1527, that the propriety of every part of the work and costume to the period had perhaps been less minutely questioned than they might otherwise have been. It only remained for him to lay before the Society those evidences which had produced conviction in his own mind, even before the reading of the decisive letter from Mr. Waller. The first was a careful rubbing of the Brass^c of Walter Curzon, shewing the letters on the reverse side of a small portion of the inscription which has been for a long time detached; these letters are (A)ugusti mense Kam.^d He then pointed out those parts of the costume which belong to the beginning of the sixteenth century; the alterations could not be better described than they had been in the letters of Mr. Ellacombe and Mr. Waller; two obvious points of incongruity to the date 1527 were the animals at the feet, and the tight and elegant contour of the lower part of the male figure. The Brass of Thomas Chaucer, mentioned by Mr. Ellacombe, a beautiful rubbing of which, belonging to the Society, was laid on the table, was an exceedingly good instance for comparison with that of Walter Curzon. In this example however the animals at the feet have an heraldic signification, being the Unicorn, which appears on Chaucer's seal, and the double-tailed Lion of Burghersh. To illustrate this point, Mr. Baron produced a rubbing from the Brass of Justice Martin and his Lady,

^b The brass bears the initials W. C., but neither name nor date, which however were ascertained by a comparison of the arms with those in the window, and a reference to the authorities mentioned in the last number of the Guide to Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford.

^c A wood-cut of the brass and inscription, corrected from the one in the Guide, is given on the opposite page.

^d The part of the brass so inscribed on the reverse is that which is occupied by the words *visuri sumus* of the later inscription.



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Graveney Church, Kent, A.D. 1435, having at the feet of the two figures a Lion and a Dog, bearing a remarkably close resemblance to those at the feet of Walter and Isabella Curzon. These appear to have been common appendages in the fifteenth century when no particular reference was intended to the arms or crest of the deceased parties^e. Mr. Baron next referred to a rubbing in the Society's collection from the monument of Robert Baynard, Esq., in Lacock Church, Wiltshire, A.D. 1501, as a specimen of a genuine Brass at the beginning of the sixteenth century, in which the clumsiness of the figure and the round-toed shoes were very remarkable. The next illustration of the point was a painting with which he had been favoured by Mr. Clarke, from the monumental window erected to the memory of Walter Curzon at Waterpery, in which he is represented in very round-toed shoes and in other respects differently from his effigy in brass^f. With regard to the other point mentioned in Mr. Ellacombe's letter, he begged to assure the Society that the brass of Isabele Beaufo or Bellofago was well taken care of, and he only deferred laying it down again till he had further opportunity of ascertaining its original position in the Church. Mr. Baron concluded by moving that the thanks of the Society were due to Mr. Ellacombe for his ingenious conjecture which had turned out to be correct.

Mr. Parkins then read the following Paper:—"Some

* There is in the Society's collection a rubbing from the brass effigy of Sir John Harpedon in Westminster Abbey, who died A.D. 1457, corresponding to that of Thomas Chaucer, and which Bloxam describes in page 190 of the "Monumental Architecture and Sculpture," as a late specimen of this description, seldom met with on monumental figures after the *middle* of the reign of Hen. VI.

^f See also the beautiful and accurate engraving of the brass of Sir Peter Legh and Lady, Winwick Church, Lancashire, A.D. 1527, in the series of Monumental Brasses by J. G. and L. A. B. Waller, Part V. It is hoped that Messrs. Waller will meet with sufficient encouragement to go on with this work with as much spirit as they have begun, as one of these plates is better than many pages of description.

account of Gresford Church, Denbighshire, a specimen of the late Perpendicular style."

It will be generally admitted that the study of Architectural Antiquities requires to be pursued on an Inductive Method. The principles of their art which the old Masters followed, are to be recovered only from their works. And unless we can recover them, we must remain for ever what we are now, tame copyists and unmeaning imitators. But as Induction demands first an acquaintance with individual cases, and secondly the power to form some conclusion from them, we may divide Ecclesiology into two branches, viz., Factological^s, or that part of it which is conversant with details, and Theoretical. The due admixture of which two is of course essential to success. Now if we look about us at the attempts which are being made to advance the knowledge of Gothic Architecture, we must, I think, acknowledge that one side of the Induction is often unduly exaggerated to the great detriment of both. There are some writers who seem to believe Architecture to be a mere affair of mouldings and mullions, and who are so much taken up with the several parts of a building that they have no time to look on it as a whole; or if they can extend their minds far enough to admire the symmetry and proportion (which so highly distinguish the edifices of the middle Ages) they rest satisfied with so doing and imagine that they know every thing which is wanted. This appears to be the error most prevalent at present; but the opposite one is also to be guarded against, I mean the formation of rash and hasty theories, and, what is even still worse, the bigoted maintaining of them. I mention these two extremes, both because they are in themselves very difficult to avoid, and because I cannot but think we have not unfrequently fallen into them here. It may appear invidious, but I cannot help expressing my opinion that very few Papers have sufficiently combined Theory and Facts. We have had many carefully written accounts of Churches descending into the minutiae and niceties of workmanship; but possessing little interest for any of us, except those, (necessarily a small number,)

^s This is a barbarous word: but it has been used by a modern writer, and exactly expresses what is meant. W. T. P.

who happened to be acquainted with the particular edifice described. We have had other Papers setting forth ingenious speculations, but based upon such slender grounds that their only use was to set us upon disproving them. But we have had very few indeed which combined the two, and were at once instructive and entertaining.

This expression of opinion may, I am aware, seem a bold, if not a vain one. I shall be sorry if it does so; but I have too much interest in the well-being of the Society to be deterred from saying any thing which may advance it by personal considerations. I would rather hope that these remarks may lead the Society to think a Paper as difficult a task to perform, as I have found it to be, and to look with indulgence on the following very imperfect one.

The merits of Gresford Church, as a specimen of the late Perpendicular style, have been warmly acknowledged by one most competent to appreciate them—the late Mr. Rickman. And another distinguished writer has recommended the Plan of it for adoption in modern Churches; influenced, I believe, by false views, but still with sufficient show of argument to deserve notice. It will be my endeavour to give such an account of it as may call that attention to its beauties which they deserve. And in performing this—which I look upon as a duty—to make my remarks as generally interesting as may be.

The ground plan is a parallelogram 110 feet long by 59 wide, having a tower at the west end of the nave, and a porch at the extreme west of the south side. Breadthwise there is a triple division, the nave and chancel occupying 25 feet, and the aisles on each side 17 feet. The nave extends 73 feet and the chancel occupies the remaining 37; one third of the whole length being thus assigned to the latter, and two to the former. The aisles are 85 feet long, 12 more than the nave. And two chapels 25 long, and of the same width as the aisles, from which they are parted off by a skreen, complete the parallelogram. The chancel is distinguished from the nave only by a skreen, the width and height of each being precisely the same. This is an arrangement which is generally found in the late Perpendicular Churches; and one which I cannot help thinking to be a sign of the decay of

Architecture ; much as it was atoned for by the noble rood-screens it gave scope for ; of which Gresford affords a splendid specimen. It is common in the south of Devon ; where, alas ! few traces remain of that gorgeous wood-work. The visitor may think himself fortunate, in some districts of that county, if he can discover the lower part of a rood-screen hidden by unsightly pues. Such as at Brent on the borders of Dartmoor, where the compartments are filled with paintings representing allusions in the Psalms. And his sorrow will not unfrequently be increased by discovering that much of the mischief has been done within the memory of man. And he will perhaps arrive at the conclusion that the Puritans have sufficient sins of their own to answer for without being saddled with those of Rectors and Church-wardens of the last Century. A limited experience has made me sensible what great havock must have been made in wood-work within the last 50 or 60 years ; I question if Brasses have been greater sufferers, though they have unquestionably been more wantonly mutilated. And it is with very great pleasure that I bring such a skreen as Gresford before the notice of the Society. No parish Church I know can boast so fine a one ; though I presume that Somersetshire, a county I am quite unacquainted with, can show some as fine, if not finer. It separates the nave from the chancel at the second pier from the last ; forming a magnificent rood-loft by being arched outwards on both sides at the top. This part is much the most elaborate ; the lower panel-work, and the feathering of the arches supporting the canopy, are very delicately carved. The former may easily escape notice, as the northern side is completely blocked up by the pulpit and reading-desk, (unsightly modern erections,) and the southern is partly hid by a low pue ; of which I must plead guilty that I am one among several proprietors.

These obstructions may at some time be removed, and it will then appear in almost perfect preservation. As the only injuries it has suffered are the removal of the doors ; and several slices out of the canopy (made for the sake of accommodating a sounding-board, since happily removed) which have been very skilfully restored, though unfortunately cast iron has been in part employed.

I am far from thinking that iron is an improper material for skreens ; the choirs of several French Cathedrals are, I think, so skreened ; but to palm it off as wood is a deception, similar in kind, though less in degree, than the substitution of plaster for stone groining ; an error which the present revival of Architecture has not saved us from in the choir of Chester Cathedral.

The skreen then passes from the second to the first pier, where it is divided into two branches, one crossing to the exterior wall to separate the aisle from its chapel, the other meeting a respond which forms the end of a wall that passes from the eastern one to the altar steps, and occupies as it were the space between what might have been two piers. These parts of the skreen are very handsome, though less so than the former one ; and either of the parcloes would be considered a magnificent rood-skreen, if placed in any Church near Oxford. Besides the entrances from the aisles into the chapels, there is one from each chapel into the chancel. These last, I believe, were intended for the clergy ; who (strange as it may appear) came into the Church by a small door under the east window ; which opens into a low room formed under the altar floor. Sufficient height has been gained for this vestry by sinking it below the external level, which is still lower than that of the chapels. So that while there is a descent from the churchyard into the vestry, there is an ascent from the vestry into the Chapels. This door is now closed, but some years ago it was used as an entrance into the Church. The vestry is now used as a sort of lumber room, and the porch made into a room to serve as such. I have never seen or heard of one resembling it—the neighbouring Church of Wrexham has indeed a subterraneous vestry, and now employed ; but there is no exterior door to it, and it seems questionable that it was intended for its present use. And if a Church should be built in the same style as Gresford, this feature appears to me extremely worthy of attention. The floor of the chancel is raised one step above the nave, and the altar is ascended to from it by five more, arranged into two flights. This elevation has a very imposing effect, and is a principal part by which the distinction of the chancel and nave is maintained. In the partition wall, above-

mentioned, there is an arch opening into the side chapel, which was probably a hagioscope, and a window of three lights, resembling those of the clerestory, above it ; both of these are now stopped up. The part within the rails has suffered considerably from modern *improvements*, and it has unfortunately been selected for the place of several monuments, which realize the words of the Poet, and "shoulder God's altar^b." The east window is partially obstructed by a skreen erected sixty or seventy years since ; it is of the later Perpendicular style, divided in the head by continuations from the principal mullions, and small ones rising from the heads of the lowest lights. It is filled with stained glass, which has been taken out and put up again in disorder ; some of the figures are however perfect, and the general effect is yet good. The piers and arches are plainly but elegantly moulded, and do not evince the lateness of the building so much as the windows do. Of these last, those in the clerestory are obtusely pointed, the one nearest the altar having a light less than the others have ; those in the sides of the parallelogram are of the same form, the heads being divided by straight mullions, and filled with a light-coloured stained glass ; their width is such that they take up the greatest part of the walls, and as they have square panes of glass which are much too large, they render the Church at present too light. The want of proper glass is, I conceive, more keenly felt in Perpendicular than in earlier Churches. The deep splayed lancet, built before glass staining was much practised, does not admit that flood of light which requires to be diminished ; and the curiously wrought tracery of the Geometric or Flowing Decorated has graceful forms and exquisite proportions, which can be recognised without being set in a groundwork of ruby and sapphire. But the broad and heavy windows of the times of the Tudors, as they have little beauty of their own, demand to be enriched with colour ; and as the glare is great we feel the deficiency more keenly. I would extend this observa-

^b The alterations spoken of, though unquestionably violations of good taste, evince the good feeling of their author, and are considerably better than most contemporaneous ones. One of the monuments alluded to is very superior to the ordinary kind of tablets ; and another is a noble bust by Chantry. W.T.P.

tion to colouring in general, which seems to have been more elaborate in the latest style than in the former ones. And if Churches are built in it, they should follow it in this as in other features. I believe that in other styles Polychrome is essential to the highest excellence, but in Perpendicular that it is indispensable to any. The new Church of St. Paul, Herne Hill, deserves great praise for being one of the first instances of a systematic employment of colouring; and I trust that the same plan may be more carefully carried out in other Perpendicular Churches, if any such must be built. The window at the east of the north chapel is more pointed, it is filled with stained glass, representing in the lower compartments the history of the Blessed Virgin, and larger figures above them. The eastern one of the south chapel is somewhat different in form, being more obtusely pointed; in the head of it is some stained glass, a good deal mutilated, which appears to have once represented the death of St. John the Baptist. The western window of the south aisle appears to be part of an older building, it is Flowing Decorated, but almost verging on Perpendicular. If the opinion of general observers is any test of truth, the preference universally given to this, above all the other windows, is an evidence which of the two styles is the most beautiful, when viewed in detail.

The arrangement of the windows on the south side is somewhat singular; the most easterly one has a horizontal window sill, under which is a small piscina. Such sills are not uncommon, and they may, perhaps, have served for side altars, or at least for supports, to place them on. The two or three next windows appear to have been used for lychnoscopes; they are considerably lower than those beyond them, and command a view of the high Altar from the exterior. The north side presents a similar difference in the height of the windows from the ground, but the peculiar feature of a flat sill in the last window is wanting.

The roof of the nave is richly panelled, but of very low pitch; it is supported by beams rising from corbels, between the clerestory windows, without any pretence at spandrels. The ornaments at the intersections of the rafters in the chancel, which were put up some years ago, are iron. A fact by no means cal-

culated to add much to the tranquillity of those who are acquainted with it; as the huge flowers above them seem to have little cohesion with the roof, and their fall would probably involve the most serious consequences. It is really quite unfair to the designer of the roof to place such heavy weights where he can have anticipated but little strain; and if they shall ever be found to have impaired the structure, the parish will become practically acquainted with the maxim, that those who are penny wise are also pound foolish; and few persons will, I trust, pity them.

The walls of this venerable building are almost covered by monuments of the two last centuries; widows weeping over urns; fat boys naked and unblushing; bodyless heads with frills; are interspersed amid long, and in many cases illegible, inscriptions. Patriots and mighty warriors, deep divines and great philanthropists are spoken of, and certainly are by no means mute, however they may be inglorious. In striking contrast with these flaunting memorials are two monuments of the early part of the fourteenth century. One of them under a low canopy, on the north side, has a shield and lance, with other sculpture, in basso-relievo, carved upon a flat stone; round the rim of which is the following legend, "Hic jacet Gronow ap Jorwerth ap Dafydd."

The other, on the south side, nearly opposite to the former, has a knight in mail, under a similar canopy; according to Mr. Pennant, his name was Madoc ap Llewelin ap Gruff, a person of much consequence in the neighbourhood. He bears a lion rampant on his shield, and the corners of his surcoat are turned back, as if to display the mail under it. His hand is on his sword hilt, which he wears curiously enough on his right side, and he seems in the act of sheathing it, as if to signify that his warfare as a Christian soldier is concluded. These monuments must be nearly 200 years older than the present edifice, or the recesses in the walls they are now placed in. Hidden as they are by pews, many a visitor may pass them by unnoticed, and for this reason, as well as their own intrinsic merit, they deserve to be particularly mentioned.

It is worthy to be remarked, that brasses are very rarely met with in North Wales, or Lancashire and Cheshire. Perhaps this

may be sufficiently accounted for by the fact, that the metal used was imported from the Low Countries, and, consequently, that it did not readily find its way to such remote ports as Chester (then the principal one on the western coast of our island to the north of Bristol). I did not therefore scruple to lay down a brass in memory of my father and mother in Gresford Church, though none had previously been seen there. A rubbing of it has been presented to the Society, which will enable you to determine how far Mr. Waller has succeeded in attaining the high spirit of the old masters. In justice to him, I must observe, that the general effect of it is very much enhanced by the colouring with which the incisions are filled. This has been done in accordance with the old examples, which were, without any exception, so inlaid, though the enamel has, in almost all instances, been since lost.—If I could divest myself of private feelings, and regard him whose memorial I have spoken of as an unprejudiced judge, I would declare how much his Church owes to his exertions for the generally good state we find it in ; I would hold out his example as an encouragement to shew what the poor curate of a large parish, with little or no private fortune, may effect ; and I would not hesitate to give him that panegyrick here which could not be inscribed upon his monument.

The exterior of the Church is perhaps the most beautiful part of it, and that simply for the reason that it has suffered few injuries but those of time. The tower is a very elegant composition. The buttresses are placed diagonally, and have niches in their face, with figures in them ; pinnacles rise above them from the battlements, and two figures, with a pinnacle between, are placed on each side. A band, running round between the belfry windows and the battlements, gives the finishing effect ; and the simile of a crown may very fairly be applied to it. It has often seemed to me that this tower resembles a Queen bearing her coronet ; and the rich swelling lines, which form its outline, help to carry out the resemblance. The lower part of the tower has an earlier look about it ; the door has quite a Decorated character, and a buttress on the north side is undoubtedly part of a much earlier building.

The eastern end has two pinnacles at the corners of the chancel, and a cross of elegant workmanship on the summit of the gable ; but there is nothing else to mark the distinction of nave and chancel.

The aisles have low gabled roofs ; above which, the clerestory windows shew themselves. The gurgoyles and mouldings are in the quaintly rich character of the Tudor times. A rose is an ornament frequently employed.

With all the beauties it possesses, its appearance is much set off by the scenery around it. Standing between the mountains and the rich plains of the Dee, it overlooks the valley of Gresford, one of the most beautiful in North Wales ; and those only who are familiar with the vicinity can feel how admirably the Church harmonizes with the country. From almost every point in the neighbourhood glimpses of the tower may be had : particularly fine ones used to present themselves from the woods below. These woods in combination, with the river under them, rendered the situation a most favourable one for bells ; and, at one time, the Gresford bells were accounted among the seven wonders of Wales ; but the peal is now deteriorated, and the old wonders have long given way to others ; and the woods, to the great grief of many, have recently been levelled, in many places, for a railway to pass through them.

A yew tree in the churchyard has attracted more notice than the Church itself. Its girth is about 30 feet, and botanists have fixed its age at more than 2000 years. Supposing this calculation to be correct, we may perhaps believe it to be the spot of the mysterious worship of the Druids, and that this was the reason for building a Church near it : and it does not seem an improbable conjecture, if we endeavour to account for the yews in churchyards, in some measure, by the fact of a sacred character having been attached to them by the Celts : other reasons must of course have kept up the practice of planting them, but the one I mention, seems to account best for their introduction.

About half a mile from the Church the base of a cross lies under a sycamore where four ways meet. This however can hardly have been the situation of the cross, from whence the

name of Gresford (which is in Welsh "Croes-ffordd," or the "Way of the Cross,") has been derived. This cross was probably fixed near where the Church stands.

I have no knowledge of the builders of this Church. Its date must be about the accession of Henry VIII. : and one tradition ascribes it, with several others in the neighbourhood, to his father, who is alleged to have built them in order to conciliate the adjoining district, which was greatly enraged at the execution of Sir William Stanley, who had large possessions in it. This story I am inclined to question. It seems to me more likely that Gresford and Wrexham, like the Somersetshire Churches, owe their existence to the munificence of religious houses. Tales about the builders of Churches are oftentimes most untrue. There are people who believe that the Churches of Somerset were built with the hoards which Richard Whiting had amassed. The murderers of that abbot, I suppose, traduced his memory ; and popular tradition, not content with propagating the scandal, took pleasure in attributing the good deeds of their victim to the infamous men who slew him. Something after the manner of the savage who attributes to his chieftain the virtues of the warriors he has scalped. Such gross ignorance induces me to suspect a somewhat similar distortion of fact in an analogous case. I have done all in my power to clear up the uncertainty, but as yet without success. From the rectorial tithes being now attached to the Cathedral of Winchester, I had conjectured that they might formerly have belonged to one of the religious houses of the district, and that this Church, like so many others, ought to be attributed to the piety of the monastic orders. But I find from the Valor Ecclesiasticus that the Rectory of Gresford was a sinecure, and not attached to any monastery or collegiate body, at the time when that survey was taken ; some years subsequent to the erection of the present edifice. I will however make all the inquiry I can to determine the truth of the tradition : and that not from any wish to deprive King Henry of his credit, or to aggrandise the monks ; but simply for the sake of justice. Nothing can well be more invidious than this popular account, which by imputing motives destroys the merit of his acts. According to the Poet,

"Who builds a Church to God and not to fame
Will never mark the marble with his name."

Perhaps the converse of this is true, and they who build to win men's favour will take care to commemorate their munificence. And if so, the absence of any memorial which might have recorded the founder's merit, will be regarded as a sufficient evidence of the purity of his purpose. Common fairness seems to demand that those who have lavished their substance upon God's sanctuary, and made His house exceedingly magnificent, should have their deeds estimated as they deserve. True they built not to win our praises, or to seek the commendations of men. Yet we cannot help revolting at the injustice which would transfer their merits to another, or slander them away by a lie. "Tulit alter honores" must ever be painful to a candid mind.

I had intended to make some general observations on Perpendicular Churches, and to consider particularly the view taken by Mr. Petit. But this would necessarily involve a comparison with earlier styles, and require more space than the conclusion of a Paper would allow. It will be better to reserve what I have to say till some future occasion, when a general view of the progress of Gothic Architecture may be taken, and confirmed by an historical induction; when it may be shown that the rise and decline of Medieval Art, as displayed in sacred edifices, accompanied the increasing prosperity or corruption of the Church; and I may produce something better calculated to entertain you than the very imperfect account I have just given. An apology should be made for a Paper which, while it described an unknown Church, had no drawings to explain its meaning. But it is the principles and not the details of Architecture which are most necessary at present. And if what I have said shall suggest one single reflection, or promote in any way the habit of induction, it will not have been entirely without use.

The President thanked Mr. Parkins for his Paper; and, referring to that part of it in which he alluded to the difference between ancient and modern monuments, stated that an eminent Member of the Society was present, whom we had

not often the pleasure of seeing among us, but to whom the Church was deeply indebted for being the first to revive among us a better taste with regard to such memorials. He requested Mr. Markland to make any observations which might occur to him.

Mr. Markland expressed his satisfaction at the decided improvement which was already beginning to take place in our Sepulchral Architecture, alluding especially to two beautiful memorials lately set up in our own University, the Memorial Window in St. Mary's Church, and the Brass in Balliol College Chapel in memory of a late Scholar of that foundation. The Church described by Mr. Parkins he was well acquainted with; he thought that in no case was stained glass more needed than in such a lantern-like building, where the flood of light admitted through the large and numerous windows was positively painful to the eye.

Mr. Parkins stated that remains of ancient stained glass were to be seen in nearly all the windows.

Mr. Freeman remarked with reference to what Mr. Parkins had stated as to the omission of the Chancel Arch in late Perpendicular, that it was by no means peculiar to that style, as the noble Decorated Church of Higham Ferrers was without one, and that in the neighbourhood of Northampton, where Romanesque detail in other parts of Churches is exceedingly common, he had remarked very few Chancel Arches of that style, unless under a Central Tower; St. Peter's Church in Northampton was clearly built without one, and in its plan offers a remarkable similarity to the late Perpendicular Churches. If the Chancel Arch was generally omitted by the Norman builders in that district, it was a very singular local peculiarity, as on no part of a Church was more ornament commonly bestowed at that period.

Mr. Parker said that similar instances, though comparatively rare, were to be found in all the styles.

Mr. Freeman read several Questions which had been in-

serted in the Notice-Book. One, by S. P. Rooke, Esq. of Oriel College, inquiring what was the best way of providing a space for ringing the bells, when a lantern tower which had been floored off was re-opened to the Church, (as in Merton College Chapel,) and there was not sufficient height to allow of a separate floor for the ringers. It seemed to be the general opinion of the Meeting, confirmed by the President and Mr. Markland, that there was no real objection to ringing from the floor of the Church, and that the common prejudice against bell-ropes hanging down in the interior of a Church was a groundless one. Mr. Freeman quoted some remarks of Mr. Petit's to the same effect, and said that while the sanctus-bell remained in use (as was still the case in many Churches for another purpose) there must have been one at least in every Church.

Another question as to the existence of stone Confessionals had been raised by G. S. Master, Esq., B.A., of Brasenose College, who presented a drawing of a singular building in the interior of Tanfield Church, near Ripon, which appeared to have been most probably used for that purpose. Mr. Way was however of opinion that it was a receptacle for a shrine.

Mr. Parker remarked that the ancient practice in England was to make confession to the Priest in the open Church, and that the Confessionals now in use in foreign Churches were only modern wooden boxes.

The President mentioned a supposed confessional in Ripon Minster.

Mr. Jones mentioned two possible Confessionals, one in the north Transept of St. David's Cathedral, the other at Lapworth, in Warwickshire.

Mr. Parker remarked that it was most common to give this account of anything of which the purpose was unknown.

The meeting separated about ten o'clock.

MEETING, MAY 14TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart. M.A., Oriel College ; Good-nestone Park, Kent.

The Rev. James Bellamy, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.

H. J. Dyson, Esq., Merton College.

Richard Vincent, Esq., Brasenose College.

W. K. R. Bedford, Esq., Brasenose College.

W. G. Tupper, Esq., Trinity College.

Frederick Meyrick, Esq., Trinity College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Churches of Warwickshire, No. 3. }

Engraving of the proposed Cathedral Church }
at Frederickton, New Brunswick. }

A collection of Impressions of Seals.

Casts of the Evangelistick Symbols in Basso }
Relievo. }

A Collection of Impressions of Brasses, from }
Hever and Westerham, Kent. }

* Impression of a Brass from Chinnor Church, }
Oxfordshire. }

* Drawings of a Vestry at Marlton, Devon. }

* Drawing of a Painting on the Roof of the }
Quire of St. Alban's Abbey Church. }

PRESENTED BY

Rev. S. H. Cooke, M.A.,
Christ Church.

The President.

J. H. Parker, Esq.

Ditto.

C. M. Robins, Esq.,
Oriel College.

F. Manning, Esq.

Rev. W. Grey, M.A.,
Magdalen Hall.

Joseph Clarke, Esq.

* This Brass in memory of John Hotham, "Magister in Theologiâ," Provost of Queen's College, and Rector of Chinnor, who died in 1361, is in a frame made of a rafter of the Church of St. Peter's in the East, showing that it was oak, and not chestnut, as supposed by some when the Roof was taken down in the late repair.

* This is situated on the North side of the Chancel, forming part of the Eastern façade, which is mostly good Perpendicular with a fine niche over the East Window. In the Parvise is an ancient fire-place.

* This is supposed by Mr. Clarke to be contemporary with the roof, which is a valuable example of wooden groining, cir. 1380.

^d Two casts of the sides of the Font at East Meon, Hampshire.	}	Rev. C. Walters, M.A., Magdalen Hall.
Impression of a Brass from Graveney Church, Kent.	}	Rev. J. Baron, M.A., Queen's College.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Paley's Manual of Gothic Mouldings.

The Ecclesiologist, New Series, Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive.

Memoirs of Noble British Families, No. 6.

Tracings of Stained Glass from Churches in Oxford and its neighbourhood.

Oxford University Calendar for 1845.

Several letters illustrating the presents were read by Mr. Freeman.

The President announced that, for the sake of greater regularity, a Report would for the future be made by the Committee to each Meeting of the Society, instead of the desultory announcements of business which have hitherto taken place.

The following Report was then read by Mr. Freeman.

"The chief subject of interest which the Committee have to report this Evening is the farther arrangements for the Restoration of Dorchester Church. A Sub-Committee consisting of three Members of the Committee, the Treasurer, Mr. Parkins, and Mr. Freeman, has been appointed with authority to collect subscriptions, and to carry on the general business of the Restoration with the co-operation of the Parish Authorities, and under the controul of the Committee. With regard to the first branch of the duties of the Sub-Committee, it has been agreed to solicit subscriptions personally of all resident Members of the Society, which has been already commenced, and it is gratifying to have to announce that during the few days which have hitherto elapsed, scarcely any

^d This is of Norman date, exhibiting in rude sculpture the Creation and Fall of Man, and his expulsion from Paradise, which is represented as a building richly ornamented with Romanesque details.

refusals have been met with from Members of the Society, and several very liberal donations have been paid or promised. It is hoped that there will be no lack in other Members in following this example, and that sufficient funds will be raised to commence at least the first and most necessary portion of the Repairs before the Long Vacation. The Church was inspected personally yesterday by two Members of the Sub-Committee, in company with the Architect and some of the Parish Authorities, and they may safely say that the necessity of speedy repair as a mere matter of safety, is becoming every day more apparent. It is most pleasing to announce that the Vicar and Churchwardens, (of whom the former and one of the latter are Members of the Society,) enter most fully and zealously into the designs of the Committee, while the Lay Rector has done, what was perhaps all that could be expected from a Member of another Communion, in giving, in a most obliging manner, every facility for carrying on those parts of the Restoration which affect the repairs of the Chancel.

The Committee cannot but allude briefly to the decision come to with regard to our sister Society at Cambridge, which has decided by a large majority to prolong its existence. They may perhaps be allowed to hope that, as the principles on which its dissolution was proposed were those of the most loyal submission to Ecclesiastical and Academical authority, so in its renewed form its zeal and energy may not be diminished, while its directors may learn from experience to abstain from those expressions of opinion on matters not coming within its province, which have brought down on it the censure of constituted authorities, and, as they cannot but think, greatly diminished its influence and power of advancing the holy cause we have all so much at heart.

The Committee consider it necessary, in consequence of mistakes which have arisen in several quarters, to announce that the Society is in no way connected with or responsible for a work called "Designs for Churches and Chapels in the Norman and Gothic styles by several Architects." The seal presented by the late Secretary to the Society is to be engraved, and will in future mark the Society's Publications.

The Sub-Committee appointed to provide tracings of Stained Glass have already commenced operations, and several tracings have been made under their directions. It is hoped by the Committee that Members of the Society generally will be induced to follow the example of those who have already added to this collection.

The presents* received since the last Meeting have not been so numerous as on some former occasions. There is however among them a brass of historical interest, that of Sir Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire, Father of Queen Anne Bullen. This is presented by Mr. Robins of Oriel College, a newly-elected Member, but one who has manifested both zeal and liberality in presenting the Society with many of these interesting Memorials.

The Committee have also to call the attention of Members to a new feature in its collection of Antiquities, namely the impressions of ancient Seals presented by the Principal of Brasenose College, and other Members. Arrangements have been made to provide for the placing of them in due order, and it is hoped other Members will add to the Collection, as such impressions are exceedingly valuable in many respects bearing on the study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

The Committee most earnestly recommend Members to attend to a request put forth in the Secretary's notice at the beginning of the present term, namely that all Communications, Presents, &c. intended for any Meeting should, whenever it is possible, be forwarded to the Secretaries on or before the preceding Saturday. The Committee would thus be able to arrange the proceedings of each Meeting in an orderly and business-like manner, whereas at present great hurry and confusion is often occasioned by Members bringing forward letters and presents at the very last moment, when it is quite impossible for the President or Secretaries to give them the necessary attention, or bring them before the Society in the manner which they often deserve. They have also to request that all communications on the affairs of the Society be made to the President or Secretaries, except when they relate to Subscrip-

* Several Presents received this evening were presented after this was written.

tions or payments, in which case the Treasurer is the only person authorized to transact business.

The Committee have finally to announce that during the Act Term the Society's Room will be open from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening in addition to the usual time."

Mr. Jones then read a second paper "On Uniformity, considered as a Principle in Gothic Architecture."

"In a paper which I had the honour of reading before the Society at the last meeting of Hilary Term^f I stated this question, and made some remarks on the proper mode of pursuing the enquiry. It is intended, with the leave of the Society, to consider the question itself on the present occasion. But it may be as well briefly to recapitulate the results of my former paper; more especially as the principles advocated in it have been made the subject of some discussion. I stated that there were four modes of treating the subject of Gothic Architecture. By the first, which I termed Archæological, I certainly did not mean, as has since been assumed, the *animus* with which certain persons approach the study. It is a method most valuable under the guidance of a leading idea, but without such guidance most prejudicial to the formation of any thing like a philosophical view of the subject. I dispensed at the same time with two other methods, and avowed my conviction that to the symbolism or expression of Ideas,—not of certain historical facts, but of Ideas,—we are to look for the true principles of Art. In the course of the argument I was led to animadvert on certain passages in the writings of Mr. Pugin, which I thought, and still think, were Utilitarian, if not in their import, at least in their tendency. My remarks, as I had expected, excited an opposition from two very different quarters. One of my antagonists answered my objections by denying the proposition that the passages in question were Utilitarian,—the other^g, by bringing forward a doctrine, which, though not altogether novel, we are not accustomed to hear advocated in this

^f Report for Hilary Term, 1845, p. 30.

^g Report for Easter Term, 1845, p. 16.

place. On this point, I cannot refrain from asking a plain question ;—are we to recognize any moral rule other than the rule of interest,—any moral sense other than the sense of interest,—any moral perfection other than the perfection of self-seeking? Of distinctions between *long* and *short-sighted* Utilitarianism I know nothing. With regard to Mr. Pugin's words, whether they are Utilitarian or not, is a question of no very great importance: but of their liability to be so interpreted, and consequent dangerous tendency, I conceive that the letter just alluded to is a practical instance.

So much having been premised, it remains to follow up the enquiry by the track which has been assigned for the purpose. And I must entreat the Society to remember, that if in these remote regions we have fewer obstacles in our path, we have also a less solid foundation for our steps,—if we are breathing a purer, we are also breathing a rarer atmosphere. I shall therefore, I trust, be pardoned if these remarks shall appear in some measure to be, what I am most anxious that they may not be, obscure or fanciful. The question as already stated is “what measure of Uniformity is essential to Gothic Beauty,”—and this again resolves itself into the question whether Uniformity,—or that of which it is the exponent, Unity,—is to be regarded as the law of Gothic Beauty, or whether that place is to be assigned, as it is by some in practice, to Irregularity. Are we then to hold that Unity is essential to Gothic Beauty? or rather, are we not to hold that it is the ground of all Beauty? An author already quoted observes that “children take pleasure in uniform arrangements^b,” and he might have extended his remark to the childhood of national as well as individual taste. A young or partially educated mind refuses to acknowledge the effect of what we term the Picturesque: it is a question whether the ancients, excepting perhaps in the declining days of antiquity, had any notion whatever of it. Now, as has been already remarked, irregularity seems, and is popularly acknowledged, to be connected with the Picturesque. What I am now urging is, that a mind which can take in, as it were, only one view of an object, is delighted by the Unity manifested in it.

^b Dugald Stewart, *Philosophical Essays*, p. 281.

Hence we may fairly argue that the pleasure which arises in a more enlarged and cultivated mind when an object of great variety and complexity is presented to it, has its source in the contemplation of a Unity amid the multitude and diversity of particulars. Thus, Plato classes, τὸ ξύμμετρον, i. e. the expression of one harmonious form, with Truth and Beauty, as a phase or aspect of Good¹. Now that some such principle lies at the root of Gothic Beauty, may be rendered evident, by imagining a building the outlines of which have been so displaced and distorted as to confound not only all regularity but every thing suggestive of it. We can scarcely picture to ourselves such a Chaos, much less dignify it by the name of a Gothic building. On the other hand having restored the regularity of the general form, multiply and vary its minuter details, and you will rather enhance than diminish its Gothic effect. Hence we may assume the law of Gothic Beauty to be Unity seen in a plurality and variety of particulars. And let it be observed that the variety of the particulars gives us a greater notion of their multitude, and at the same time sets off, as it were, that degree of Uniformity which we observe in them. For instance in a long row of shafts whose capitals agree in *contour*, but differ in the particular arrangement of their foliage, we are struck, not only by their multitude, but also by their similarity; and the eye delights to wander from point to point, and to trace obscurely revealed in each the common features of all. A friend has suggested the close resemblance of this pleasure to the effect produced by variations in Music, which echo more or less distinctly the tones of the original strain. And this indeed is the method of Nature, who subjects to one law the numberless and infinitely varied bodies of space,—by that law groups them into systems, directs their motions, gives them relations and a place in the universe,—perhaps indeed originates and sustains their very existence. The mysterious unity of animal and vegetable life is so apparent and so striking, that a certain school of naturalists have assumed it as the leading idea in their investigations. And, if I may so speak with due reverence,—in Spiritual things for the Unity of the Prin-

¹ Philebus, c. 155.

ciple and the marvellous diversity of its manifestations we may appeal to the highest Authority.

Now let us conceive an instance, in which the particulars are diversified to such an extent that the general form can be traced only with great difficulty : in this case some compensating principle must of necessity be introduced,—some medium, by which we may reduce the manifold details to the common formula. This is ordinarily affected by grouping the various objects according to some easily recognized principle of arrangement ; either alternately, as in the Nave Pillars of St. David's and Oxford Cathedrals,—or in pairs, as those at Rochester, and the windows in Merton College Chapel. This may be called the principle of correspondence of parts : and upon this, as far as outline and general arrangement is concerned, our Gothic Churches, especially those of the largest size, are commonly constructed. A cruciform building is not thought irregular because its Transepts are nearer the East than the West end ; as it certainly would be, had it only one. The violations of this law are those which we are more immediately concerned to notice.

It is observed that when there is a general uniformity pervading the several parts of a Gothic edifice, or when the parts are grouped according to some definite rule, in one or two instances the law appears, as it were, over-ruled by some prevailing counter-force. The mind instinctively refers such phenomena to the conflict of opposite principles, just as a casual fissure in a continuous mountain chain suggests some mighty convulsion of nature in an age of which it is the only remaining record. As the uniformity of a structure declares the presence of a law, so the occasional departures from it are tokens of the obstacles in the way of its complete realization ;—they are the evidence of a struggle,—a clashing of antagonist energies ;—the law striving to bring into subjection to itself the individual powers,—the individual powers in part resisting, and in part submitting to the general law. Thus they at once bear witness to the vigour of the law of Unity (for a struggle implies strength), and invest a building with a character typical of a system formed under the influences of such a conflict. These two points deserve to be considered separately, and at length, for by

that means some light may be thrown on what has been said already.

I say that occasional deviations from Uniformity bear witness to the strength of the law of Unity, just as a solitary rock standing in the middle of a stream, and parting its waters this way and that, bears witness to the violence of the current which has in the course of ages torn away so many of its fellows, leaving it as the sole memorial of their existence. It heightens and sets off that law by the mere force of contrast ; and it is analogous to the effect of chiaroscuro in painting, or discords preparing the ear for harmony. In this point of view, it is merely a fuller development of the principle of variety which we have already considered in connection with the lesser details of a building. It will be necessary to notice another application of this principle, as bearing on the question of the relative superiority of the several styles of Pointed Architecture. I have heard it urged, and that by a gentleman whose opinion in Architectural matters I value most highly, on behalf of the Perpendicular style, that in it the parts are perfectly fused together and subordinated to the whole. Now I contend that this, so far from being a ground of admiration, is one among many reasons why it should be ranked as inferior to its predecessors. It certainly seems to me that the parts of a building ought to stand out in bold relief, and while they are subordinate to the whole, at the same time to preserve a certain degree of individuality. But in the Perpendicular the parts are as it were held in solution ; —there is nothing marked, nothing prominent ; nothing to suggest to the mind of the observer that the one law has gained a victory over the discordant elements in which it works. Its pillars for instance consist in the union of the two mouldings which they support ; its windows are merely panelling pierced to admit the light. The want of bold and sharp angles is scarcely atoned for by the power of fringing the outline with pinnacles, of which Mr. Petit speaks so highly. On this account a greater degree of irregularity is admissible in the later than in the earlier styles. Perhaps the quaint and grotesque details, which appear most in the late Perpendicular, are owing to the same principle.

I wish to observe that while I am disposed to place the culmi-

nating point of Gothic Architecture somewhere in the Decorated period, I perfectly agree with Mr. Petit in regarding that period as one of transition. The Early English and perfect Perpendicular,—or to use his nomenclature, the “Early Complete, and late Complete, Gothic,”—are two epochs of Medieval Art, the Decorated being a period of gradual progression from the former to the latter. But I by no means agree in the inference which some might be inclined to draw from this view, that that style is therefore of an inferior character. On the contrary, analogy would lead us to suspect that the highest poetical and artistic feeling would be developed during a transitional period.

But to return from this digression, which is somewhat alien to the subject, let us see how the idea of a conflict of principles is especially appropriate in Ecclesiastical Architecture. The following passage, which I quote at length from one of Mr. Coleridge's lectures, will at once display this idea in its most general form, and in a particular manner illustrate the foregoing argument. “Art would or should be the abridgement of Nature. Now the *fulness* of Nature is without character, as water is purest when without taste, smell, or colour; but this is the highest, the apex only,—it is not the whole. The object of Art is to give the whole *ad hominem*. * * * *To the idea of life victory or strife is necessary*; as virtue consists not simply in the absence of vices, but in the overcoming of them. So it is in Beauty. *The sight of what is subordinated and conquered heightens the strength and the pleasure*; and this should be exhibited by the Artist either inclusively in his figure, or else out of it and beside it to act by way of supplement and contrast¹.” This idea pervades all Nature:—we conceive of her laws as working in matter as in a resisting medium;—the life, both of animals and vegetables, has its disturbing forces. In the case of the latter, by which the idea of life, as being entirely contained in the subject, is most sensibly represented to the mind, the whole organization seems the result of a struggle, and is singularly irregular, especially in the higher species. What is true of each species individually, is so in a remarkable degree as regards the entire system of organic nature. Even the cold,

¹ Literary Remains, Vol. I. p. 229, 30.

lifeless mineral world gives an obscure prophecy of vegetation in the various kinds of crystals, and the arborescent forms of the Arragonite and other mineral products. Certain species of vegetables present as it were a mimicry of motion and sensibility. The higher animals, each after its kind, darkly shadow forth the intellect and even the moral instincts of the human race. Further, as each faculty presupposes all inferior faculties, as the necessary conditions of its existence, so does it appear to be the sole conceivable aim and object to which they are tending. Each species seems struggling on to gain a higher place in the scale of creation : there is nothing fixed, nothing at rest ; all is motion, and strife, and progress : death labours to give birth to life ; matter is ever striving to become mind : "the whole Creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now." The fact that false and dangerous theories have been framed upon these data, no more militates against a right use of them, than any similar abuse of phenomena. For all facts have two faces : and evil men with a wonderful readiness wrest the teaching of Nature, as they do that of Scripture, "to their own destruction." The same law rules our moral, our political, and our social life. And by the same law of Unity, subordinating to itself by many fierce struggles the wills and temperaments of individuals, the characters and institutions of nations, has the Church been built up, a motley structure,—one, and yet diverse,—self-consistent, and yet anomalous,—harassed alternately by persecution and by controversy, like the giant oak of the forest, which is set on fire at one time by the lightning, at another by the collision of its own branches. And we should have expected the Church to be analogous to the moral world, a system of half-realized ideas and half-completed tendencies, and accordingly to present to an ordinary observer an appearance of partial confusion. And let it be observed that this view is quite independent of any peculiar doctrine respecting the Church, its nature, functions, and authority ; it is a plain matter of fact, and as such to be decided by history and experience. The irregularity therefore of a Gothic building, and the idea of a conflict suggested by it, is as was above stated, typical of the Church as a system formed under the influences of such a conflict. In strictness of language,

indeed, it is symbolical only of the general idea of life; but in a secondary sense it is so of any particular form of life, and especially of the Church, as its highest form.

Of the idea of strife as displayed in Gothic Architecture, irregularity is not the only development. The author just quoted, in an *Essay on Beauty*, says of lines, that "the rectilineal are in themselves the lifeless,—the determined *ab extra*; * * * the curve line is a modification of the force from without by the force from within, or the spontaneous^k." And afterwards, referring without doubt to this strife of opposite forces, he says, that "the introduction of the Arch is not less an epoch in the fine than in the useful arts^l." Again, in a very valuable paper read before this Society^m, the grotesques in Gothic Architecture were referred, if I mistake not, to the notion of "two opposite principles working in a common subject." I adduce these instances merely to shew, that the principle under discussion is one of very wide extent, and admits of a considerable variety of developments.

It will be necessary to mention two other principles of Gothic Architecture to which the deviations from Uniformity may partly be referred. In the first place by breaking up and distorting the stiff and regular outlines of a building, its effect becomes more *ideal*;—there is, as it were, a veil thrown over its inner form. And again, by destroying the regular horizontal lines in certain cases the vertical effect of a building is increased. For instance, a tower crowned with pinnacles of equal height has a certain degree of flatness, which is overcome by elevating the summit of one or more of them above the rest. It is assumed, as being generally admitted, that the vertical principle is essential to Gothic Architecture; but why it is so, is a question of such latitude and importance, that it might fairly form the subject of a separate enquiry. I will however at once state that I believe it to be Symbolical, in the primary sense of the word, and closely connected with the principles which I have just advanced.

And now that our theory is complete, what, it may be asked, is the practical conclusion? Has an artist any actual obstacles to

^k Literary Remains, Vol. I. p. 271.

^l Ib. p. 272.

^m Report for Hilary Term, 1844, p. 2.

contend with and to overcome in the realization of his idea? There certainly are such obstacles,—as the intractable nature of the material, the difficulties of mechanical construction, and the necessities arising from the object of the work. These must be subordinated, but not annihilated. The Architect should aim at Uniformity, but not so as to necessitate the introduction of superfluities. This view coincides in substance with Mr. Pugin's rules, already alluded to; but while I most heartily appreciate their value, I must contend that it is not lessened by their being put on a more philosophical basis. I have to offer one or two more remarks of a practical nature. As a general rule the more important buildings, and their more general and characteristic features, require the greatest degree of Uniformity. This is an obvious deduction from the theory, and one or two practical rules follow from it as corollaries. Ecclesiastical is more regular than Domestic Architecture; large and important Churches require more Uniformity than more humble buildings; and in a large Church, the principal parts must preserve a considerable degree of regularity, while the lesser appendages, as Chapels, Cloisters, Vestries, Chapter-houses, and the like, allow a considerable degree of variety. The Tower, although an appendage to the building, as far as its object is concerned, is yet so important and characteristic a feature, that an Architect should be most cautious in allowing it to break in upon the general Uniformity of an edifice. Again in Perpendicular buildings, as I have already remarked, irregularity is admissible, and to a certain extent desirable. May not this be partly the reason why the Domestic buildings of that period are of so superior a character? These rules will I think bear to be tested by ancient examples. For an instance of Unity of effect, take almost any large Church which is the work of the same age and hand,—perhaps Salisbury Cathedral is as near an approximation to it as we can find. For an instance of irregularity, as displayed most abundantly in Domestic Architecture, contrast the South front of All Souls with the West front of Exeter College. One fertile source of irregularity in Churches has been left unnoticed hitherto; I mean, when it proceeds from the alterations and additions of later ages. Nor does it really deserve notice,

because it is neither connected with the principles of Architecture, nor very likely to influence our practice. It is of a purely accidental nature. And indeed it is by no means an unfailing source of irregularity: additions are in many cases made in later styles, without materially impairing the Unity of effect. As an instance of this I would mention Merton College Chapel, where an unpractised eye would probably fail to discover the difference of date in the several parts of the building.

In conclusion, I have to observe that I am by no means in love with this theory; much less so wedded to it, as not to rejoice at seeing it overthrown or modified. It would be absurd to overlook its many imperfections as well of design as of execution. If these remarks have any value, it can only be so far forth as they are hints thrown out for the formation of a more philosophical view of the subject than is ordinarily entertained: the systematic formation of such a theory I leave to those who are better qualified for the task. I would likewise apologize to my hearers, before many of whom the assumption of such a tone would have been in the highest degree indecorous, for any thing which might at first sight bear the appearance of dogmatizing. Principles have been assumed and broadly stated, simply because the exhibition of the process by which they are reached would have been at once superfluous and uninteresting. I would also apologize to the Society for the extreme shortness of this paper, had I not reason to expect that they will look upon this as its only redeeming quality."

Mr. Parkins made some remarks on the Paper just read, thinking that such inquiries, however ingenious, were but of little practical utility, as being investigations into an abstruse metaphysical question, which would probably never be answered, as to the Formal Cause of Beauty; while the province of Architecture, as an *Art*, the end of which is *Production*, is rather to produce a beautiful object without reference to abstract principles of Beauty. With regard to the mention which had been made of Utilitarianism, he thought there was such a thing as mediate Utili-

tarianism, following the Useful as our immediate aim, but still not as an end in itself but as a means to something higher. With this view he considered Mr. Pugin's sentiments to coincide. He feared that we might pursue these inquiries to the prejudice of our real objects, and when we should be building or restoring be merely speculating.

The Rev. John Baron, M.A., called attention to another Palimpsest Brass in the Society's Collection, from Bromham Church, Bedfordshire, in which figures of the early part of the fifteenth century were employed again in 1535 without alteration, but only the addition of a fresh inscription and shields of arms.

Mr. Freeman suggested that this custom of using brasses a second time seemed to prove that they were not intended for likenesses. Some conversation took place on this point, the result of which was that in the later ones, when the art of portraiture was advancing, such was frequently the case, but seldom or never in the earlier examples.

Mr. Jones mentioned a very curious wooden doorway in a cottage near Stanton Harcourt.

The Meeting dissolved shortly after half-past nine o'clock.

MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Rev. George G. Perry, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College.
C. B. Bicknell, Esq., Exeter College.
E. H. Burrows, Esq., Balliol College.
A. V. Walters, Esq., Cornmarket, Oxford.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Buckler's Architecture of Magdalen College.	}	J. E. Millard, Esq., Magdalen College.
A collection of fifty-three rubbings of Brasses from Churches in Norfolk and Suffolk.	}	The Rev. R. M. White, D.D., Magdalen College.
A collection of rubbings of Brasses from New College Chapel, and elsewhere.	}	C. M. Robins, Esq., Oriol College.
Encaustic Tiles from Rotherfield Grays Church, Oxfordshire.	}	The Rev. the President of Trinity College.
Engraving of Howden Church, Yorkshire.	}	Ven. H. J. Todd, Archdeacon of Cleveland.
Cast of a modern finial in Llanganfelin Church, Cardiganshire.	}	W. B. Jones, Esq., B.A., Secretary.
A collection of Stamped Glass.	}	T. E. Powell, Esq., Oriol College.

PRESENTED BY

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Le Moyen Age Monumental, Parts 43 to 53.
Illustrations of Monumental Brasses (Camden Society), No. 5.
Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Nos. 9, 10.
Browne's History of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, York, Nos. 15 to 26.
Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts.
Decorated Windows, Edited by Edmund Sharpe, M.A., Architect.
Nichol's Examples of Encaustic Tiles, Parts 2 to 4.

Mr. Freeman read the following letter from the Rev. the President of Trinity College to the President, accompanying his present of tiles from Rotherfield Greys :—

Trinity College, May 28.

DEAR RECTOR,

My friend Mr. Kinsey, our incumbent at Rotherfield Greys, has just forwarded to me, for the inspection of our Society, a few specimens of paving tiles lately discovered in the Church there, under the floor of the pulpit, in making some alterations. Four of them, though much worn, form a regular square ; the other two are of different patterns, and have nothing remarkable in their design. The pattern of those forming the square consists of two concentric circles ; the inner one resembles an ornamental crown, or rather coronet. They are probably of the manufacture of Stoke Row, or Lane End, near Ciss-beach Cross, in Buckinghamshire, being of coarse manufacture, like many other specimens of an early date, and may be supposed to be a part of the original flooring of the Church ; which, though much modernized throughout, has a very interesting square font of early date, and a few lancet windows, with one round-headed doorway, now walled up, and a modern square-headed doorway by the side of it, which is used instead of it. The subject of tile-works and potteries, in which our encaustic tile-pavement was formerly manufactured from our native clay and brick earth, is one which I think might be illustrated to advantage by some of the younger Members of our Society, if they would direct their attention to it during the ensuing very long vacation ; of which I hope they will avail themselves. With my kind regards to you all, I remain, dear Mr. President, yours truly,

J. INGRAM.

Mr. Jones then read the Report of the Committee.

“The Committee have to report to the Society, that it is in contemplation to make improvements in the Society’s room. At present its small size and inconvenient form precludes any thing like a methodical arrangement of the numerous specimens of medieval art now in the collection of the Society, while it scarcely affords accommodation for the Members at the ordinary Meetings.

It is intended, if it can be effected at a moderate expense, to remedy these evils, and at the same time to improve the approach, which is at present highly inconvenient.

The Committee have determined to publish the interesting paper on Romsey Abbey Church, in Hampshire, read before the Society in Michaelmas Term, 1844, by E. A. Freeman, Esq., of Trinity College. A new edition of the Drawings of Littlemore Church has been already issued, and a copy lies on the table of the Society.

Among the presents received by the Society since the last Meeting, is a very large and interesting collection of Rubbings of Brasses from Norfolk and Suffolk, presented by the Rev. R. M. White, D.D., of Magdalen College. Mr. Robins, of Oriel College, has also presented a collection of Rubbings, among others some from New College Chapel, which are remarkable for the excellence of their execution.

The Sub-Committee appointed for collecting Tracings of Stained Glass, have reported that they are at present employed on the windows in Merton College Chapel.

The Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the Restoration of Dorchester Church, have also reported progress to the Committee. They have decided upon printing the list of Subscribers and issuing a second Circular."

Mr. Jones then read the Circular of the Sub-Committee. The Subscriptions, of which a list was printed with it, amounted to £168 9s. 9d.

The following paper was then read by Mr. Freeman, "On the Architectural Antiquities of the Island of Jersey."

"I think I may safely say that the subject to which I would call the attention of the Society this evening is one which will be new to all, except those who may be personally acquainted with the buildings which I am about to describe. Although the Churches of Jersey contain much that is interesting, and not a little that is highly beautiful, I have not, to the best of my knowledge, ever seen any reference ever made to them in any Architectural work. That common observers should pay but little attention to them

is not to be wondered at; here are no vast Cathedrals, no ruined Abbeys; there is scarcely the same tone of home romance which belongs to our own Village Churches; they are scarcely mentioned in any of the guide books to the island; even Mr. Inglis, in his very entertaining book on the Channel Islands, merely mentions them as adding to the picturesqueness of the landscapes, adding, that few, if any, will repay an examination of the interior; and the state of neglect and desecration in which they are, shew but too plainly that the people of the island are equally devoid of taste for architectural beauty and of reverence for the House of God.

The Churches of Jersey were of three kinds; the original small Chapels, the Parish Churches, twelve in number, and those of, if I mistake not, four Priors. Of the latter no footsteps whatever remain, as far as I am aware, and what is left of the Chapels is, with one exception, very small. It is then to the Parish Churches that our attention, as far as regards the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the island, must be chiefly confined. These, I should say, must in their original state have been superior to the common run of village Churches with ourselves, but it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that those in England, which are in the worst condition, are more fortunate than those in Jersey which are best preserved. The usual mutilations and barbarisms of our own Churches, the pews, the galleries, the windows robbed of their tracery, the doors turned into windows and vice versâ, are here to be seen in full force, but, as far as I am acquainted with English buildings, it is a peculiarity which ours never share with them to be without Font or Altar, as is the case with most of the Jersey Churches. The Font I only observed in one case; in a few instances the Altar is to be found, but generally, and even in the Decanal Church of St. Helier, the pews reach to the East wall, and a mean table is brought in at Communion time. Besides this, scarcely any Church in the island has escaped desecration, it being the prevalent custom to block off a portion of each to hold the cannon belonging to the Parish, a gratuitous insult to religion in an island full of castles, towers, and barracks from one end to the other.

With regard to the architectural character of these Churches, I must intreat the indulgence of the Society to remarks drawn up solely from notes and sketches taken so far back as the Long Vacation of 1843. They were taken alone, as I had no companion interested in the subject, and, as I said before, I have seen nothing whatever to aid me in any architectural work, and none of my friends acquainted with such matters have ever visited Jersey. My paper therefore will claim every allowance due to the sole and unaided efforts of one whose only qualification for entering on so new a field was an examination of some districts of his own country.

And, most certainly, to one who had never before crossed the water, the Churches of this island presented much both new and striking, in their remarkable similarity to one another, and in their great differences from the buildings to which we are accustomed in England. Whether they at all agree with those in Guernsey or on the adjacent coast of Normandy, I have no means of ascertaining. I have had no opportunity of inspecting either personally, and Mr. Cotman's work on Normandy, which I have examined for the purpose, does not give sufficient instances of the smaller Churches of that province to furnish materials for an induction on this point.

These Churches almost invariably consist of an imperfect cross, the single Transept being indifferently on the north or south side; there is usually a single Aisle extending the whole length, and equal in size to the Nave and Chancel; it is generally difficult to tell, otherwise than by the interposition of the Tower, which is invariably central, which is to be considered the Body of the Church, and which the Aisle. The Aisles have, with one single exception, distinct gables; the triforium and clerestory are features utterly unknown. These roofs are always externally high pitched, internally is a stone vault, almost always of the pointed barrel form, commonly springing from flat pilasters. Porches are thrown out on all sides, north, south, and west, and are sometimes attached to the Transepts. The central towers are in six of the twelve Churches crowned with quadrangular stone spires, two have the octagonal form, two have saddle-back roofs, and two are flat-topped.

These Churches are to be chiefly referred to two periods, the latter part of the twelfth century, and the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth. Of work of this latter period, from my very slight acquaintance with foreign Architecture, I would not fix the date with too much certainty. The work of the former date exhibits an excessively rude Romanesque or Transition style; but for the use of the pointed arch, no period would have seemed too early for the massive and barbarous architecture of these parts of the Churches. They exhibit nothing whatever of the beautiful ornament of our own buildings of this date, or of the different, but still graceful features of the German Romanesque. Pure Romanesque, as well as anything like our Early English or Decorated is rare, but the national style of the island, in which all the Churches have been repaired, is a species of late Gothick of no great merit in most respects, but affording in its window tracery, wherever it has been uninjured by the ruthless barbarism of later days, most graceful forms, not exactly Decorated, Perpendicular, or Flamboyant, but combining the beauties of all three. One peculiarity may be noticed in those approaching most nearly to our Decorated, the use of the trefoil instead of the quatrefoil in the upper part of the lights, whereby perhaps the eye is better carried along the line of tracery, and not left to rest so much on the quatrefoiled spaces. Some of the more Flamboyant windows are worked partially without foliations, which of course impairs their effect. All these windows are under well-proportioned arches, of which the dripstone is sometimes crocketed and almost always has a finial of foliage at the top. The mouldings are stated by those better acquainted than myself with French buildings to be a mixture of Perpendicular and Flamboyant; they exhibit one feature which is, if I mistake not, a characteristic of the French style, the bowtells being furnished with bases, but without capitals, an arrangement less commonly seen in English structures. One thing may be always remarked, that great attention was everywhere paid to the working of the jamb mouldings, in contradiction to the meagre chamfers so often seen in the Decorated of our country Churches.

The doorways are mostly late Flamboyant, with the depressed arch of the style, and mouldings similar to those of the windows.

On one or two I observed an ornament very similar to the cable-moulding of the Romanesque style. Where there is any attempt at decoration, the crocketed ogee canopy is more prevalent, although the square-headed label of the English Perpendicular is not excluded. The round arch is not unknown in this style; there are also many round arched doorways so devoid of moulding as not to present the distinctive character of any style.

The piers and arches are commonly Flamboyant; massive round columns with octagonal capitals and bases; Romanesque and Transition are seldom seen, and the instances are generally excessively rude. The arches of the Towers are most commonly Transition, pointed, rude even to barbarism, springing from rectangular piers without the slightest attempt at decoration beyond a plain impost. The round arch prevails in the windows in the Towers, which are always, as well as all the few Romanesque windows occurring elsewhere, quite plain, without any shafts or ornamental mouldings.

Having thus mentioned the leading general peculiarities of these buildings, I will describe the more remarkable features of the individual Churches, premising that the parishes of Jersey are twelve in number, and, with a single exception, called after the patron Saint.

St. Heliers, the parish Church of the chief town of the island, and the Rectory of which is in practice, although I believe not by any formal enactment, annexed to the Deanry of the island, has been a fine Church in its time, but is dreadfully disfigured. It consists of a double Nave and Chancel, and North Transept. To the North Chancel is annexed a small Aisle under a continuous roof. The West front is poor, and offers nothing remarkable but a small round window without tracery or foliation, now blocked up, but the East elevation is very handsome and in tolerable preservation,—i. e. for a Jersey Church—the great East window has had its tracery mutilated, but not so much so as to prevent the recovery of the pattern. The window of the small Aisle is made into a door. A handsome, though plain Tower, rises from the centre, with a good pierced parapet, and a small square turret at the N. W. corner; the lantern within has cross-vaulting, the rest

the usual barrel-vault. The guide books attribute this Church to the year 1341, and internal evidence does not seem to contradict it. There are some modern Churches in St. Heliers, but of no merit whatever. St. James is a showy edifice with two towers, but the merest conceivable preaching-house within.

St. Saviours, about a mile from St. Heliers and commanding a magnificent view of the sea, is, as a whole, the handsomest Church in the island, and in the best preservation. No part is desecrated, a Communion Table appears, though of recent introduction, and the window tracery generally remains, and, where mutilated, it has been patched in wood, which is good restoration for Jersey. The Church, which is throughout Flamboyant, consists of a double Nave and Chancel, and a South Transept; the West Front has two high pitched gables, with two-lighted windows; beneath are doorways with depressed arches, blocked up. The Northern one has the common ogee crocketed canopy, the Southern, now made into a window, the English spandril with a niche over it. The Tower is in outline very like St. Heliers, but is palpably much later, and even Debased in style. The belfry windows are double, of one light, round-headed, with a transom. For the pierced parapet of St. Heliers appears the common battlement of our village Towers. The interior has the common Flamboyant pillar, but the arches of the Chancel are round. The Lantern has cross-vaulting from engaged columns.

Grouville Church exhibits in its East end the finest architectural display of which the island can boast. Its treble Chancel, with its three lofty gables, and magnificent windows, contrasts well with the stern simplicity of its steeple. This is the only Church in the island whose Chancels are not of equal length; the Nave, which is single, is desecrated, and the vaulting destroyed; there are no Transepts. The Chancel has an Altar, but a Pulpit, &c. in front of it, and is galleried all round; there are some considerable remnants of stained glass in the upper part of the East windows; how they escaped in this stronghold of Puritanism is difficult to imagine.

St. Laurences is chiefly remarkable for the exceeding elegance of its North Chancel, whose pinnacles and turrets, and elegant

window tracery, wherever preserved, raise expectations by no means disappointed by the beautiful interior. It has the only groined roof in the island, except a few of the Lanterns; the vaulting is quadripartite, the key-stones are carved into bosses. Unfortunately however the vaulting does not spring from shafts, but corbels, which always gives the roof the idea of something put on, and not an essential part of the building contemplated from the foundation, thus destroying the great advantage which a vault has over other roofs in carrying the eye upwards, instead of breaking its course with the horizontal line of the cornice. I know I shall be propounding a sentiment repugnant to the feelings of many of my hearers, when I profess my full agreement with Mr. Petit's opinion that no Early Gothick Church—I should be inclined to add, no Gothick Church whatever—is really complete without vaulting. This subject is too important to be treated of in a cursory or incidental manner, and I may perhaps recur to it on some other occasion.—I will now only allude to this Chancel, and the glorious Nave of Warmington in Northamptonshire (where, be it remembered, the vaulting is constructed of timber) as showing the immeasurable superiority of the vault, however simply designed, and of whatever honest material, over the ineffectual attempts of our English architects, ancient or modern, to construct Church roofs after the barn-fashion of principals and tie-beams.

The piers of this Chancel are plain octagons; the vaulting corbels are attached at about the height of the impost, which is discontinuous. The rest of the Church, consisting of a double Nave, and South Transept, is more curious than beautiful. The South Chancel is much injured by modern windows, but retains a handsome one at its East end. Perhaps the most curious feature is its double lantern, as if it had been intended to erect two Towers side by side; the Northern one has vaulting, if I rightly recollect, similar to that of the North Chancel; the Southern cross vaulting of a rude Transition; over this rises the Tower, a low structure with a saddle-back roof; its character is almost destroyed by injudicious modern alterations. The Northern Nave, which is desecrated as usual, is separated from the Southern by

cylindrical piers of Flamboyant character, with round arches. These cut through the pilasters of the original vault of the Southern Nave, so that the Northern is probably a later addition. The South Nave has a curious receding doorway of rude pointed arches, set in a pedimented projection, differing from those Romanesque Doorways of our own country in which a similar arrangement occurs in its greater projection and high gable. Over this is a small round-headed window.

St. Brelades Church, situated near the Bay of that name, is said to be the oldest Church in Jersey, and the date given is 1111. The general style is however the Transitional Romanesque of the island, but so rude and clumsy that, but for the use of the pointed arch, it might be of almost any antiquity. The Norman pilaster buttress occurs throughout the original part. There are a few Decorated windows, and a rather good round-headed doorway of Flamboyant character; but the best point about the Church is the low gabled tower, which, with its round turret, has a most picturesque effect. In the Church-yard stands a small Romanesque Chapel, now desecrated; the roof is the common pointed barrel vault, but adorned with some paintings of later date.

St. Peters has been a fine Church, but is even more deplorably disfigured than usual; it has an Altar, but, strange to say, its place is in the North Transept. The lofty quadrangular spire of this Church, and the bold elevation of the Northern Nave, rising above the rest of the building, give it a very remarkable outline. The most singular feature in the interior is a triangular arch in the South Transept, of very rude character, and resembling those of like shape in the Saxon remains of our own country. The Chancel arch of Brading Church in the Isle of Wight, struck me as similar, but I do not remember to have seen either cited. This in St. Peters has an ordinary pointed arch built over it.

St. Ouens Church consists of three parallel Naves and Chancels with no external distinction, except in the centre one, from the middle of which rises the tower, crowned with a low quadrangular spire. The windows have mostly lost their tracery; and the Southern Nave is doubly desecrated, being made into two stories, of which the lower is, as usual, employed to keep the guns, while

the upper was, when I saw it, employed as a laundry. The interior of the Chancel exhibits on the South side a fine specimen of Romanesque in the Piers and Arches, excessively plain, but without the rude clumsiness of the usual Jersey Romanesque. The Piers are mere masses of wall, only chamfered so as to make them of a sort of octagonal figure; the round Arches are simply continuations of the Piers, without any moulding or other ornament. What may be the date of this severe example of Roman Architecture I know not, but the effect is far from unpleasing, and the work certainly better than is usual in the island. The North Chancel and Lantern are the usual rude Transition, the Nave Flamboyant, with very massive round columns with octagonal capitals. There are three good doorways and some small quatre-foiled circles for windows of the same date in the West Front. In the interior is a singular stone staircase leading apparently to the Rood-loft, the only relic I remember in the island of the employment of that feature of our ancient Churches.

St. Marys also affords some very good Romanesque work. The windows and North and East walls of the Chancel remain untouched, and are unmixed specimens of the style. The East end is very good, two round-headed lights with a pilaster between; the interior has pointed vaulting, but the pilasters supporting it are cut away by the Flamboyant Arches of the South Chancel, in which is a piscina of that date, exhibiting the cable moulding mentioned before as occasionally found in the Flamboyant doorways in Jersey, of which this Church affords a good example. Over it is a singular triangular window, richly crocketed, but, at present at least, without tracery. The most remarkable feature however in this Church is its tower, exhibiting a development of the Spire with Romanesque details, but of an outline hardly found in England till the later days of Early English. The Lantern has the usual rude pointed arches and vaulting; the tower, which rises only one story above the roof, has round-headed windows; it is crowned by a handsome octagonal spire of the same character, and at the corners, grouping well with it, are square pinnacles, open, upon round arches. In fact, this steeple is the same, only on a smaller and plainer scale, as those of St. Stephens Abbey at Caen,

which I believe to be part of the original design, only perhaps carried out with more richness and lightness in the details.

St. Johns Church has but little to interest beside its handsome Flamboyant East Window. There is a rich but rather debased doorway of that style bearing date 1622. Inside are some Romanesque arches. This Church, as well as St. Marys, has no Transept. Trinity Church has still less to remark, except a broad four-centered pier-arch in the Chancel. These two Churches have quadrangular spires.

St. Martins approaches nearer to our Early English than any other Church in the island. The tower with its lancet windows is quite in that style. The spire is octagonal. There are some other lancet windows and heavy pedimented buttresses. The pillars of the Nave are octagonal, and have quite an English look. The East Window has had its tracery tampered with, but seems to belong to the peculiar Flamboyant style of the island.

St. Clements is chiefly remarkable for being the only Jersey Church which retains its Font, a handsome Flamboyant one of octagonal form ; to make up for this most unusual appearance, the Altar is absent, and part of the Nave applied to profane uses. The East Window has beautiful Flamboyant tracery, and the gable above it is crocketed. The spire is quadrangular.

Such are the Parish Churches of Jersey, in which among greater neglect and desecration than perhaps ever befel any buildings still professedly dedicated to holy purposes, the eye of faith will still recognize and lament over the despised temples of God, while the Ecclesiastical antiquary will, as must be plain even from the above imperfect sketch, discover very much that is both singular and beautiful. In one department of antiquities they are exceedingly poor ; the whole twelve Churches do not contain a single brass or other monument of the slightest value or interest.

Of other Ecclesiastical buildings little is to be said ; the Chapel of Rozel, some account of which was read to the Society about a year ago, I have never seen ; but the piety of Mr. Lempriere, the owner of the mansion to which it is attached, has lately rescued it from desecration, and carefully restored its principal features ; an act sufficiently honourable under any circumstances, but the more

so when it stands out alone among the utter want both of taste and reverence prevalent in Jersey. St. Katharines Chapel, near the bay so called, is in ruins, and only a small piece of wall remains, with a window so rude as to baffle all architectural skill to assign it any definite style or date; it appears to me quite ante-Norman, perhaps as old as the first introduction of Christianity into the island. At Princes Tower near St. Heliers is what is thought to be a desecrated Chapel, but it has no architectural features; in the grounds are the remains of an ancient Font.

I must now add a few words on the military and domestick Architecture of the Island. I am too little acquainted with the former to give any correct technical account of the Castles I shall have to mention, so that all that I can do is to allude to such of their details as have any marked architectural character. I will first mention the point which these buildings offer of most interest—their doorways of late Flamboyant character—with rich mouldings and crocketed ogee canopies: sometimes the arch is of the flat Burgundian form, of which two noble examples occur at St. Ouens Manor House, a Mansion of very fine outline, but ruined by the tracery being cut from its windows; but the most common form is the semicircular arch similarly adorned; Longueville Manor-House has a magnificent one with no possible mark of debasement but the form of the arch; in Elizabeth Castle and near Trinity Church are plainer examples; but the common sort, which has lasted almost to our own day, and which is worked well so late as 1687, is a good, bold, doorway without a canopy, the arch round, and no attempt at ornament, except occasionally a chamfer, and now and then one or two mouldings. Such doorways are seen continually in houses and other buildings of every sort throughout Jersey, the masonry is solid, and without pretence, and the effect invariably good. The English Tudor Arch I saw but twice, in a very handsome doorway in Mount Orgueil Castle, and in a very tall unornamented gateway in an out-house of Trinity Manor.

The most ancient fortress of Jersey is the Castle of Mount Orgueil; were it not my place here to describe the *architectural* antiquities of the island I might run on almost for ever on the

majestick appearance of this venerable Castle frowning over the waves from its rocky height, whence for so many centuries it has defied equally the power of the elements and the assaults of hostile force. I might tell of the historical associations of a spot which witnessed the defeat of Du Guesclin himself, and was the last fortress in the British dominions to hold out for King Charles II against the usurping power of Cromwell; or the awefulness of a position where the works of nature and of man appear equally in their sternest form, the massive walls of the Castle growing out of, as it were, and scarcely to be distinguished from the rugged cliffs on which it is built. But to come to sober matter of fact, my ignorance of castellated architecture will hinder me from describing more than one portion, a building thought to have been the Chapel, but which strikes me as having been rather the crypt underneath it. Only a small part is perfect, but the foundations can be traced throughout; it seems to have been divided into two aisles by a row of five low massy pillars, with square abaci, from which springs, without any pier arch, quadripartite pointed vaulting, without ribs. This vaulting, which at the side rises from plain corbels, is of rubble without plastering. The windows are bare openings, few, small, and without architectural character. Two bays only towards the west are perfect, but the bases of the columns and the spring of the roof from the wall can be pretty well made out. In this building is preserved, where it was originally found, an image of our Lord in the arms of His Ever-Blessed Mother, quite perfect, except that the head of the Divine Infant is broken off. It is now kept in a glass case. In another and higher part of the Castle is a good bell gable with a four centered arch.

Elizabeth Castle, near St. Heliers, built on an island accessible at low water by a natural causeway, is a highly picturesque object, but, being built at intervals between the reigns of Edward VI and Charles II, has but little of architectural interest except one or two of the doorways mentioned above. The same may be said of St. Aubins Castle in the same noble Bay.

On Grosnez Point, in another part of the island, stands a ruin, consisting of a single pointed arch of rude masonry.—I can give

no account of its history, but its position is exceedingly romantick ; a bleak moor reaching to the brink of the wild and precipitous rocks on whose edge stands this ruin, with the sea immediately beneath, lashing the bottom of the cliffs without any intervening beach.

The Manor-Houses and the smaller domestick buildings are well built and picturesque, but have seldom or never any details worth noticing beyond the doorways. Indeed, wherever modern gimcrack taste has not intruded itself, a remarkably good, honest, and substantial style of building prevails in the island to the present day ; the material is generally, if I mistake not, granite, with quoins and dressings of brick. The reverse is more common in England, but I have seen the Jersey fashion in a gateway of the Tudor period at Boxley Abbey in Kent, where the body of the edifice is stone, and the dressings are done in moulded brick.

I have thus done my best to describe a class of buildings to my mind highly interesting, both from their intrinsic merit, and their remarkable conformity to one type. I may perhaps, in conclusion, be allowed to suggest to other Members the composition of Papers on the Churches of *districts* with which they may be acquainted. Local peculiarities in Architecture are seldom so strongly marked as in the Jersey Churches, but they are always an interesting field for inquiry ; and though I do not feel myself capable of investigating the philosophy of them, I am persuaded that some reason is to be assigned both for the fact that they do distinguish the buildings of particular districts, and also for the peculiar connexion which one may reasonably expect à priori to find between such peculiarities, and some circumstance of the district. This connexion I have myself in many cases vainly endeavoured to find out ; but I am fully persuaded that something more than mere chance is at the root of them, equally as of similar provincialisms in dress, manners, language, and tone of thought ; provincial I mean as opposed to national distinctions, although the latter would be only a greater development of the same principle. The adaptation of style to scenery would be a part of the same investigation, although these peculiarities are found to belong to geographical districts irrespective of hill or dale, field or forest.

They are sometimes peculiarities of outline, sometimes of minute detail ; sometimes a similarity is found in buildings of totally different dates—not so of course as to renounce their own style—within the same district, as though the effect of some principle in the mind remaining through different ages. Thus in Jersey the great features of the Churches are invariably the same whether the style be Romanesque or Flamboyant. These few hints are thrown out in the hope that, while some abler minds than my own may work out a philosophical investigation of the principle, others may not decline sharing with me the humbler task of establishing the fact by instances. The subject is further one of practical importance ; modern architects seem scarcely ever to attend in their erections to the peculiarities of the district ; yet surely the same principle which would make us prefer,—prefer simply as examples for our own use, not as condemning the foreign style—our own Beverley or Canterbury to the gorgeousness of Beauvais or Abbeville, should in a less degree make us hesitate to place a copy of Taunton tower, for instance, among the spires of Lincolnshire, or an oblong clerestoried Church with a western tower, and low timber roof, among the high gables, stone vaults, and central lanterns of the Churches of Jersey.”

The Paper was illustrated by numerous pen and ink sketches of the buildings and details referred to.

The President thanked Mr. Freeman for his highly interesting account of a district which had not hitherto come under the notice of the Society. He observed that the remarkable fact of local peculiarities of outline and detail, to which Mr. Freeman had adverted, though in some instances owing to the same Architect having built many Churches, must be referred ultimately to a deeper principle.

Mr. Robins, of Oriel College, mentioned the Church of St. Anne in Alderney, a Norman edifice, which was in a precisely similar state to those in Jersey.

In answer to a question of the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, Mr. Freeman observed, that he thought the buildings were chiefly of the granite of the island, but would not

express any positive opinion, from his very slight acquaintance with the different kinds of stone.

Mr. Sewell remarked that the builders often modified their details to suit the nature of the stone. He adverted to a soft stone used for minute details in some Irish Churches, being a kind of fine Steatite.

Mr. Parker observed that hard chalk was similarly used in many Churches both in England and Normandy.

Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, mentioned a very friable sandstone used in the Church of St. Jaques, at Liege, which was hardened by oil. This application gave it a deeper colour, but possibly prevented weather-stains. He alluded at the same time to the foliations in Cologne Cathedral, the upper sides of which universally sloped outwards, so as to prevent the water from lodging on them.

Mr. Parker observed that it was usually the case, the Early English base being the only moulding that would hold water. In answer to a question of the President, he remarked that a surface drain paved with brick or tile was the only effectual method of carrying off the water which falls from the eaves of a building.

The Meeting separated shortly before ten o'clock.

**SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, AT WYATT'S ROOM, HIGH STREET,
JUNE 3RD, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P.M.**

**The Rev. the Master of University College, V. P.
in the Chair.**

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

**The Rev. C. L. S. Clarke, B.C.L., Fellow of New College.
The Rev. Alexander P. Forbes, B.A., Brasenose College.
William Johnston, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.
William Frederick Simmons, Esq., Worcester College.
H. M. Clarke, Esq., Union Club, London.**

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

**A Collection of rubbings of Brasses from Little
Wittenham, Cholsey, and Goring Churches,
Berkshire, one of the former a singular one, of
so late a date as 1689.**

PRESENTED BY

**E. Walford, Esq., B.A.,
Balliol College, and
E. A. Freeman, Esq.,
B.A., Secretary.**

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

**The Round Towers and Ancient Architecture of Ireland, by G. Petrie,
R.H.A. Vol. i. 4to. Dublin, 1845.**

**Hierurgia Anglicana, Edited by Members of the Cambridge Camden
Society, Nos. 1 to 9. 8vo. Cambridge, 1843-4.**

**Alphabets, Numerals, and Devices of the Middle Ages, by Henry Shaw,
F.S.A., Nos. 1 to 10. 8vo. London, 1843-5.**

**The Chairman apologized to the Society for the absence
of the President, who had been prevented, by unavoidable
business requiring his attendance at a distance from Oxford,
from taking the Chair in person; alluding at the same
time to the pleasure he would otherwise have had in
attending on the present occasion, as the principal Meeting**

in the year of the Society, in whose proceedings he took so lively an interest, and over which he so ably presided.

Mr. Parkins exhibited some specimens of brasses executed by Messrs. Waller, having all the incised spaces filled with enamel, according to the ancient custom, which had a very rich effect. Some specimens of decorative colour, prepared for Clifton Hampden Church by Mr. Margetts, of this City, a Member of the Society, were also exhibited to the Meeting.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Freeman, as Secretary, to read the Annual Report of the Committee, which was as follows,

“The Committee in laying before the Society its Sixth Annual Report, cannot but congratulate its Members upon the steady advance of the principles advocated by our own and similar bodies. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of the middle ages, considered both in a merely æsthetical, and also in a higher point of view, is now, after so long a period of contempt, arriving at the admiration justly due to it as the highest development of human art, and that applied to the highest and holiest of all purposes. The erection or restoration of a Church is now beginning to be looked upon as something of higher moment, and to be conducted on different principles from a building intended for merely secular uses; there are now oftentimes shewn among us instances of faith, and zeal, and liberality, abundantly testifying that there are many who look upon the decoration of the material Church, as being in itself, what it ever was in the ideas of our ancient Architects, an act of Religion. The Committee do not scruple to speak thus, for, while they would utterly repudiate any notion of making Church Architecture into an engine of polemical Theology, while they would have our Society be the handmaid of the Church, not of any party in the Church, and would refuse alliance to none of our Communion who recognise the con-

secrated building as set apart for the especial service of God, they must equally repudiate the chilling lifelessness of mere antiquarian research ; they have no sympathy with those who would place a pagan vase and a consecrated chalice side by side as objects of mere curiosity, nor with those who reduce Ecclesiastical Architecture either to simple æstheticks or to a mere affair of Norman mouldings and Perpendicular tracery. It is to the life-giving spirit which animated the Church-builders of former days, their heart-felt reverence, their faith and self-denial, that we alone can even reasonably look for such results as those which crowned their pious labours.

“In our own University and City perhaps less has happened to recount than in some former years. The foremost object is undoubtedly the beautiful gateway erected at Magdalen College. This is not the place to enlarge critically on its merits, or on its defects, if such there be ; but it is impossible to avoid the praise due to a structure so elegant in itself and so well harmonizing with the more ancient parts of the noble College of which it is the entrance.

“Of the works lately executed at St. Peter’s Church, as being little more than mere *repairs*, much need not be said ; but the Committee cannot avoid making some remarks both on the merits and defects of the Church now erecting in St. Ebbe’s Parish. While they are willing to allow the beauty of its lofty Nave, its well proportioned pillars, arches, and clerestory, they cannot but regret its stunted Chancel, and the departure from the ancient arrangements of the English Church in its position North and South.

“In the neighbourhood of Oxford a Church of considerable merit, though by no means faultless, has been erected at Tubney by Mr. Pugin : but the Committee would more especially call the attention of the Society to the recent restorations at Clifton Hampden, as proving that there is no

occasion to go beyond the limits of our own communion for skill, taste, and feeling of the highest order. The Committee do not think it necessary to enlarge more on this most honourable example of Mr. Scott's and Mr. Willement's professional talents, as they doubt not but all our Members will make a point of viewing an example of a Church such as we believe all once to have been, and trust to behold them once again.

"The Committee cannot help also adverting to several instances of a like feeling in other parts of the kingdom, in which they cannot but feel an interest, as being in many cases owing to the efforts of our own Members. The piety of two non-resident Members has rescued from its long-continued desecration one of the holiest spots of our land, the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury; and in matters more exclusively Architectural, the noble restoration of St. Mary's Church at Stafford stands forward as an everlasting monument of the munificence of one of our Members and the genius of another. The Church also erecting at Leeds, from the designs of another of our professional Members, Mr. Derick, is worthy of very high commendation, and the Committee feel it more strongly incumbent on them to make this acknowledgement to that gentleman's talents, on account of the confusion which has been sometimes made between his very beautiful design and the far less commendable one of the Parish Church, which has been more than once attributed to him.

"The past year has been a truly eventful one in the internal affairs of our own and several other Architectural Societies. Two new ones have arisen in the counties of Lincoln and Northampton, districts renowned for their architectural riches. The last named Society has already taken in hand a History of the Churches of that Archdeaconry, which bids fair to be a valuable addition to the list of similar works. The Lichfield Society has also recom-

menced its Meetings, which had been discontinued for a considerable time.

“But the interest which the Committee feel in these valuable provincial Societies is necessarily surpassed by that excited by the recent proceedings at Cambridge. The Committee may safely assert that they had long been anxiously watching the course of the Camden Society, and, while yielding all merited admiration to the energy displayed by its directors, could not but feel alarmed lest the decidedly controversial tone of many of its publications should hinder the cause which both Societies equally desire to promote. They have only farther to hope that the Society in its renewed existence will profit by the experience of the past, and learn, while diminishing nothing of its vigour, to beware lest its good be evil spoken of through lack of discretion.

“Having noticed the recent act of our sister Society, the Committee cannot but briefly advert to several important changes which have taken place during the past year in our own. The alterations in the Constitution and rules of the Society, which have been effected in consequence of a memorial presented at the last Annual Meeting, have now had a tolerably fair trial, and it cannot be denied that the result is such as to raise expectations of an increased efficiency on the part of the Society. Still much remains to be done; the most carefully planned code of rules, and the best ordered Constitution, will never secure the attainment of the great object of our Society without a greater manifestation of zeal and activity on the part of individuals: and although the Society owes much to the aid of certain of its Members, whether resident or non-resident, yet their number is altogether disproportionate to that of the very numerous list of Members appearing in our Reports. The memorial to which allusion has been made, was signed by upwards of sixty resident members, each of whom it is

to be presumed, was at that time keenly interested in the welfare of the Society, and anxious to see an increased degree of activity displayed by it; and yet a very small portion of the Memorialists have since that time manifested their feelings on this subject by anything approaching to action.

“In addition to the general alterations in our constitution, several particular changes have taken place in the Officers of the Society. The venerable President of Magdalen College, under whose auspices the Society was originally instituted and had continued from its foundation, resigned his office at the close of the last year. The Committee cannot refrain on this occasion from expressing their deep sense of gratitude to him for having during so long a period given to the Society the sanction of his name; and it is not doubted that every Member will most heartily respond to this expression of feeling. At the same time it is due to his successor, the present President, that fitting mention be made of his courteous and affable conduct, and above all his zeal and energy in the cause of the Society.

“On the formation of a new Committee at the commencement of the present year, Mr. Parker, who had since the foundation of the Society administered its affairs in the capacity of Secretary, was unanimously re-elected to that office; however under the pressure of important engagements he found it necessary to resign that post. The Committee cannot refrain from expressing their regret that the Society should have been deprived of his valuable services, and beg leave at the same time to thank him for his unremitting carefulness and assiduity in the discharge of his office, and above all for his kindness in taking care of the Library of the Society before it was removed to its present place. It is right also to mention with praise the activity displayed by his successor, Mr. Parkins, during the period he was in office. Another of the Officers of the

Society, Mr. Patterson of Trinity College, has deserved the thanks of the Committee, for his care of the finances of the Society, which at the close of the last year were in a very low state. Subscriptions which were in arrear, in some instances for two or three years, have been called in, and the funds of the Society are now, both from this cause and from the increased number of Subscribers, more flourishing than they have been at any time since its foundation. In alluding to the new Members it is right to mention the distinguished name of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, who has honoured the Society with his Patronage since the last Annual Meeting.

“The publications of the Society during the past year have been rather numerous. The Drawings of Shottesbroke and Wilcote Churches, and the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, which were announced at the last Annual Meeting as nearly ready for publication, have since that time been published, and there is some hope that the drawings of Minster Lovell Church will at length be completed. As regards the series published in octavo, the valuable paper read last year, by the Rev. H. Addington, B.A., of Lincoln College, on Dorchester Abbey Church, which has received additional interest from the intended restoration of that venerable building, has just appeared, and lies on the table. His paper on Ewelme Church and Hospital is preparing for publication. The Committee have also decided upon publishing a paper read by Mr. Freeman of Trinity College, in Michaelmas Term last, on Romsey Abbey Church, in Hampshire, a magnificent specimen of a Norman Conventual Church. These, with the papers on Great Haseley and Fotheringhay Churches, are intended to form a complete volume of papers read before the Society.

“Of the Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford a third number has been published during the foregoing year, being the first part of the

Deanry of Cuddesden, for which the thanks of the Society are due chiefly to Mr. Parker, and the Rev. J. Baron, M.A., Vicar of Waterpery, the latter gentleman having been principally occupied with the Heraldick and Archæological portions. A second part will follow shortly after the Long Vacation; this part will complete the first volume. The second volume will be commenced by the Deanry of Abingdon, in the mode of conducting which some changes are in contemplation.

“As connected with the publications of the Society, the Committee would allude to what they hope will be considered as an improvement in the Terminal Reports, namely the giving a more detailed account of the Society's proceedings, in many instances printing the Papers at full length, and the occasional introduction of woodcuts. The Secretaries, on whom this branch of the Society's business chiefly devolves, sincerely hope that this will render the Reports more generally interesting and acceptable to the Members, and they have had much pleasure in hearing several Members express their satisfaction with the change.

“With regard to one branch of the Society's operations, the Committee feel themselves unable to follow the course prescribed by annual custom. It has been usual to allude to the most valuable and interesting Papers read at the Meetings; which is this year precluded by the fact that, with the exception of the essay promised us for to-day by a distinguished scholar and divine, every Paper read since the last Annual Meeting has been contributed by some Member of the present Committee, so that they cannot be fit judges of the merits of their own productions. The Committee mention this in the hope that Members generally will not look upon the composition of Papers as a mere official duty of Members of the Committee, but will themselves come forward with essays more frequently than has been of late the case.

"A new feature in the Meetings has been the substitution of discussions on a given Architectural subject, when a paper has not been provided. This has been as yet only once necessary, and it is hoped that the debate was not without interest and advantage.

"Many valuable presents have been made to the Society during the last twelve months; the additions made to the collection of Monumental Brasses, chiefly by the Rev. Dr. White of Magdalen College, and Mr. Robins of Oriel College, call especially for the thanks of the Society, though the Committee regret that the accommodation at present afforded by the Society's Room is so totally insufficient for displaying them as they deserve. The collection of Seals presented by the Principal of Brasenose College, Mr. Parker, and some other members is also a new feature in our Collection, and a very interesting one. The specimens of building stones presented by Mr. Millard of Magdalen College should also not be omitted, as the nature of the stone is a point not to be overlooked in our Architectural researches, as it oftentimes exercises considerable influence on the character of a building.

"The very great inconveniences of the Society's Room have long been a subject of complaint among many Members of the Society. As there does not appear to be any prospect of obtaining a more eligible situation, it has been determined on by the Committee to inquire what steps may be taken for its improvement, at least so far as regards obtaining a more desirable approach*.

"The Committee trust further that the arrangements made for rendering the Society's Collection of Antiquities more generally accessible to the Members, as well as the re-

* It may be advisable to state that, by a recent vote of the Committee, a Sub-Committee of three Members—the President, the Rev. M. J. Green, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, and Auditor of the Society, and Mr. J. H. Parker—have been appointed to enquire into this matter, and report to the general Committee.

moving the Library to the Room have been found advantageous to the Society, and calculated to forward the study of Christian Art among individual Members by means of the large collection of Drawings and models of ancient buildings and details. They think that these monuments, so valuable as specimens of the taste of our Forefathers, and as models for Ecclesiastical design, cannot fail to excite at least as much interest as collections of the relics of mere Pagan Antiquity.

"The Portfolios and Notice-book suggested by the Rev. John Ley, B.D., of Exeter College, have been for some time on the Society's Table. Several valuable suggestions have been inserted in the latter, but it is hoped Members in general will be more active in contributing Drawings to the former than has hitherto been the case.

"The Committee regret to state that Mr. Derick's beautiful design for Colabah, after all the pains taken to adapt it to the requirements of the climate, has been found altogether unfit for the purpose, as well as requiring an expense for its erection far surpassing the extent of any funds which can be provided for that end. Under these circumstances a second application was made to our Society, and Mr. Salvin, one of our Honorary Members, has been engaged to furnish a second design at the expense of the Bombay Committee.

"Applications have also been made for designs by several Colonial Bishops, and a plan furnished by Mr. Cranstoun of this City has been approved of by the Committee for a Church in the Diocese of Newfoundland.

"The Committee have finally to allude to the arrangements made for the Restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church under the superintendence of the Society. This it is hoped will quite answer all the objections which have been made with regard to the supposed inactivity of the Society in any practical work; though at the same time

the Committee must express their opinion that our duty, as a Society for promoting the *Study of Gothick Architecture*, did not absolutely require our going beyond the development of principles, and the general promotion of Architectural knowledge.

“It is not necessary to enlarge on the requirements of the case, the ancient splendour and present neglect of Dorchester Church, and the interest attaching to it even in its fallen state, or on the peculiar arrangements made by the Committee for carrying on the work; as two circulars announcing these particulars have been widely dispersed; suffice it to say that the Vicar and Churchwardens co-operate most heartily with the Society, and, with their concurrence, the first portion of the Restoration will be commenced immediately after the Long Vacation, and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be raised to enable the Society to proceed further in so good a work.”

The Report of the Committee was unanimously received by the Society.

The Chairman said that he felt bound, as one of the Committee for building the new Church in St. Ebbe's Parish, to state the circumstances under which that Committee had acted. They were bound to afford a certain amount of accommodation with very limited means and upon an extremely inconvenient site. This had curtailed the Chancel, and had compelled them, much against their wishes, to depart from the usual rules of position. The site however had been granted, and no other ground could be obtained for the purpose.

A Lecture was then delivered by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College, on the “Early Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Ireland.”

Mr. Sewell commenced by stating that the remarks which he was about to lay before the Society were suggested by the interesting researches lately published by

Mr. Petrie, in his *Essay on the Round Towers*. The interest attached to these remains is derived chiefly from their connection with a period in which religion and literature flourished in Ireland, as in the great school of Europe, and in which St. Columba and his followers, by their domestic and missionary exertions, maintained in it and diffused the light of the Gospel, at a time when it was becoming obscured over the rest of the world. The object and result of Mr. Petrie's enquiries was explained, and the evidence pointed out by which the Round Towers were proved to be Christian Ecclesiastical Edifices, constructed to serve a variety of purposes, as belfries, places of protection for the inmates of the religious houses, and for their treasures, and also, it would appear, as beacon towers. Many instances were adduced of the important aid rendered to the Irish antiquarian by the MS. records and unbroken popular tradition still in existence.

A sketch was given of several other classes of ecclesiastical remains connected with the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries. Among these are the ruins of several hundred Churches anterior to the eighth century—the oratories used by the earliest saints in Ireland—of the ancient cemeteries of the Irish kings—and the singular beehive cabins, many of which still remain, especially in the islands off the coast of Connemare. A description was also read from Mr. Petrie's book of the remains of the great Monastery of Ardoilen.

Mr. Sewell also alluded to the number of interesting ecclesiastical relics still existing in Ireland, such as MSS., croziers, bells, and crosses, which can be authenticated by MS. and traditional records, as having belonged to the most celebrated saints,—St. Patrick, St. Columba, and others. But as the whole *Essay* will shortly be printed, and the details on which the evidence of these facts is based scarcely admit of condensation, it has been found

impossible to do more than allude generally to its contents, and invite attention to the subject, developed as it has been recently by Mr. Petrie's celebrated Essay on the Round Towers, which has just been published, and by many other scattered publications of the same learned antiquarian, which it is hoped may soon be given to the world in a collected form.

The Chairman complimented Mr. Sewell on his Paper, and thanked him for bringing forward a series of interesting facts which had not previously come before the Society. They were of a nature which could not fail to excite great interest, now that so many circumstances were conspiring to draw general attention to the present and former state of Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. Buckland, V.P., stated that he was acquainted with some of the officers who were employed on the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and offered to communicate with them, in case any facts could be brought to light by their means.

Mr. Sewell said that the officers employed there had to a great extent illustrated the antiquities of the country by their labours. They had taken considerable pains in searching the ancient manuscripts, in order to obtain sufficient accuracy in their reports, as, for instance, in spelling the names of places. He adverted to the proposed Restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, to which considerable interest attached, as being the first instance of Restoration in that kingdom.

The Meeting, which was very numerous attended by Members and their friends, dissolved shortly before four o'clock.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING, OCT. 29TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Rev. Henry Holden, M.A., Balliol College; Upminster, Essex.

John Henry Brookes, B.A., Brasenose College.

Frederick Helmore, Magdalen Hall.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

PRESENTED BY

Plans, Sections, and Elevations of the Chancel of All Saints, Hawton, Notts.	Cambridge Camden Society.
The 1st and 2nd Reports of the Lichfield Architectural Society.	E. A. Freeman, B.A., Secretary.
Church Arrangement, by the Rev. Irvin Eller.	The Author.
An Index to the Rev. J. L. Petit's work on Church Architecture.	The Author.
Observations on Incised Sepulchral Slabs, by Albert Way, Esq.	The Author.
Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. XI.	The Society.
Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales.	W. Basil Jones, B.A., Secretary.
28 Engravings of Ancient Ecclesiastical Building, Crosses, &c.	Dawson Turner, Esq.
Engraving of the *destroyed Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, near Winchester.	E. A. Freeman, B.A., Secretary.
Engraving of the *South Doorway, Easton Church, Hants.	Ditto.
Engravings of the Exterior and the Porch of Llanbadarn Fawr Church, Cardiganshire.	W. Basil Jones, B.A., Secretary.
Drawings of the Western and Southern Doorways and an Arch in the interior of Morwenstow Church, Cornwall, the two latter rich Romanesque.	E. A. Freeman, B.A., Secretary.
Drawings from Churches in Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, including some remarkable Tombs from Tintern Abbey and elsewhere, and a singular Early Decorated window from Ripple, Worcestershire.	C. M. Robins, Oriel College.

* This appears from the engraving to have been a fine and rich example of Transition or incipient Early English, with considerable traces of decorative colour on the archivolts and elsewhere.

* A curious late Romanesque doorway, lately freed from whitewash. The bands on the shafts are very remarkable.

Drawings of old Oak Standards—scale, 3 inches to 1 foot, Shaftesbury, Dorset.	C. M. Robins, Oriel College.
Drawing of a singular Romanesque Doorway, in Strata Florida Abbey Church, Cardiganshire.	W. Basil Jones, B.A., Secretary.
Rubbing of a brass from Bletchworth, Sussex, of an Ecclesiastic, with Chalice.	C. M. Robins, Oriel College.
A rubbing of a brass in the Rivers Chapel, at St. Michael's Church, Macclesfield.	R. R. Lingard, B.N.C.
A brass of a female found in London, no inscription or any clue to trace where it came from originally.	C. M. Robins, Oriel College.
Encaustic Tiles from Shaftesbury, Dorset.	Ditto.
Piece of Carving, Rood-screen, Shaftesbury, Dorset.	Ditto.
Impression of the Seal of the Georgian Prince.	Ditto.
Five Impressions of Seals.	S. P. Rooke, Oriel.
Ten Impressions of Seals of Ecclesiastical Corporations.	The Secretaries.
Impression of the Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth.	C. M. Robins, Oriel.

BOOKS PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

- Architectural Parallels, by E. Sharpe, No. 3, imp. fol.
 F. de Laysterie on the History of Stained Glass. Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19. fol.
 Gailhabaud's Ancient and Modern Architecture. Parts 32 to 35, 4to.
 Bau-denkmale der Römischen Periode und des Mittelalters in Trier und seiner Umgebung, 4to. and plates in fol. Liëf. 5.
 Nürnberg's Gedenkenbuch, by J. G. Wolff Liëf. 9 and 10.
 Decorated Windows, by E. Sharpe. Nos. 5. and 6. 8vo.

The President, in remarking that the time for the nomination of the New Members of Committee had now arrived, bore witness to the advantages which had accrued to the Society from the changes made in its Rules and Constitution about a year back. He particularly alluded to the mingling of Senior and Junior Members of the University in the Committee, the result of which had been that the life and energy of the one was tempered by the greater prudence and experience of the other; he could bear witness for himself and the other Senior Members, that they had acted throughout the year in the greatest concord and harmony with their younger brethren. With regard to himself, having now filled the office of President for the current year, and that of acting Vice-President for the year pre-

ceding, he felt it was time for him to retire from his position at the head of the Society, especially as other avocations required much of the time which it was befitting for the holder of that office to devote to the Society's affairs. He felt it a high honour that the first choice of the Society under the present system had fallen upon him, and stated that he retired from the Presidency with increased feelings of interest and attachment to the Society, and hoped that the next choice of the Society would fall upon some one more capable of worthily discharging its duties than himself.

This speech of the President was received with marks of warm approbation.

Mr. Freeman then read the Report of the Committee, which was as follows :

“The Committee, in presenting to the Society their first Report after the Long Vacation, trust that Members of the Society have not allowed the opportunities which that season must have given to many of them to pass unimproved; many have probably inspected numerous Churches and other ancient buildings, and collected information on subjects connected with ecclesiastical art, which may form the materials of papers, as well as add to the Society's collection of drawings and other representations of the relics of ancient skill. The Committee hope that Members generally will look upon the Society as a worthy depository for whatever information can be found on these matters; notes and drawings of every description are always valuable both for the private study of individual members, and also to aid the Committee in forming their opinion in the many cases in which their advice is asked with regard to the erection and restoration of Churches. The way in which the Committee would more especially invite the co-operation of Members of the Society generally, is by providing plans, notes, sketches, or measurements of the Churches within the Deanry of Abingdon, a district whose Architectural Antiquities will form the beginning of the second volume of the Guide. Any such forwarded to the Secretaries will be thankfully received, and will be of great advantage in providing materials for the continuation of that work.

The Committee also suggest to Members that it would be desirable if they would in like manner mention any examples which may occur to them of Parish Churches which might serve as models for modern Churches to hold about 500 worshippers; Decorated Churches in the Diocese of Oxford would be preferred.

The Committee have now, in accordance with Rules VII and VIII, to announce that the following Members of Committee will retire according to the provisions of the former Rule, The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Parkins, and Mr. Merriman; and that they have determined on recommending to the Society the following gentlemen to be elected in their room.

The Rev. John Ley, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College.

The Rev. Thomas Chamberlain, M.A., Student of Ch. Ch.

The Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke Coll.

J. W. Knott, B.A., Fellow of Brasenose College.

H. J. Coleridge, B.A., Fellow of Oriel College.

Members having other Candidates to propose must forward their names to the Secretaries before the next meeting of the Society, remembering that by the provisions of Rule VII, three of the Members to be now elected must be above the degree of B.A.

The Committee have to bring before the Society's notice this evening several very interesting presents; they would allude especially to the large collection of drawings presented by Mr. Dawson Turner, and by Mr. C. M. Robins, of Oriel College. The latter gentleman has also presented a brass which he discovered in London, removed from some unknown Church, and which he hopes the Society or some of its Members may be the means of restoring, on any opportunity which may occur, to its original locality, or to any other which may be found feasible.

The Report of the Society's Proceedings for Easter and Act Terms has been issued by the Secretaries, and it is hoped that each member has received a copy. They have been enabled to print all the Papers read during the two Terms at full length, with the exception of the learned essay on Irish Antiquities read

by the Rev. W. Sewell at the Annual Meeting, which they regret to say is prevented by unavoidable circumstances from appearing at full length.

The Committee trust they will not be exceeding their bounds by alluding to the proceedings of a kindred Society in a neighbouring County and Diocese, if they call the attention of their Members to the projected work on the Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, published by the Architectural Society of that Archdeaconry, under the supervision of a Committee, several of whose Members are also to be found in our own lists. The Churches of that district are well known as some of the finest in England, from the earliest Romanesque, or even Roman, to the latest Perpendicular, and many of them are rich also in historical and antiquarian association. Comparatively few names are now required to raise the list of Subscribers to such a number as to justify the commencement of the work, in which the Committee sincerely hope the Northampton Society will meet with the success which they deserve. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. Parker.

The Sub-Committee, appointed to make arrangements for the restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church, have reported that the subscriptions received are sufficient to enable them to commence the first portion of the work, the repairs of the Sedilia and South Window of the Chancel, immediately, and they hope that the work will be actually commenced in a few days. Every facility has been found on the part of the Parish Authorities, who enter most heartily into the Society's purposes, and are zealously seconded by the Parishioners in general, who have already begun to offer of their substance for so good a work at the Altar itself; the proceeds of a Monthly Offertory being devoted to the restoration, which already amount to a considerable sum. The Committee congratulate the Society upon being able to proceed thus far, but they hope that the fact of the work being really set about will only serve to excite Members and others to enable them to proceed still farther; they trust that, when the beautiful Sedilia are restored, they may be able to free the magnificent Eastern Window from its present mutilation; indeed they cannot utterly despair of seeing the vast pile of Dorchester Abbey restored throughout to the

perfect beauty which again marks its more lowly but not less graceful daughter Church of Clifton Hampden. Those who aid in this restoration will shew practically their agreement with the great principle on which Societies like ours are founded, that the appropriate decoration and arrangement of the Temples of our Religion is really a pious work, that the beauty of the material Church tends in no small degree to the honour of God, and, by that moral teaching which is a great end of Christian art, to the edification of His spiritual Temple. And surely no better object for this end can be found than this ancient Abbey, the successor of a more ancient Cathedral, the mother Church of such daughters as Winchester and Lincoln, the first seat of Christianity in this part of England, whence the truths of the Gospel were spread over at least one half of our country. Though Church and City are equally fallen from their ancient dignity, such associations as these, independently of the intrinsick interest of so splendid and in many respects so unique a fabrick, cannot surely but have a deep claim upon all who share in the revived feeling of reverence for the seats of ancient piety: no one, the Committee would fain hope, within this County and Diocese can behold the present condition of the Abbey Church of Dorchester, and not contribute according to his means to the restoration of what, next to our own University, is its chief glory; and they deem that we may look yet farther and call the attention of all English Churchmen to our present design as to a national work in the highest sense, the restoration to its former beauty of a Church which all should look upon with reverence, as connecting them with some of our earliest ancestors in the faith, the first preachers of true Religion to our heathen forefathers."

Mr. Patterson then, as Treasurer, at the request of the President, gave an account of the funds raised for the Restoration of Dorchester Church. He remarked on the great interest taken in the work by the parishioners in general, manifested especially in the Offertory collections alluded to in the Report of the Committee, which had amounted in the five months that they had been established to £39. 2s. 3½d. viz.—

				£.	s.	d.
June	.	.	.	9	11	5½
July	.	.	.	6	8	7½
August	.	.	.	7	14	7
September	.	.	.	5	16	11
October	.	.	.	9	10	8½

He thought it was worth while to mention the exact sums received, as the odd halfpence seemed to prove that even the poorest deemed it a privilege to contribute according to their means to the restoration of their Church; and he considered that the amount was highly satisfactory for a poor agricultural parish. Still he could not deny that the whole amount of subscriptions received was disappointing. While £4000 at least was required to complete the whole restoration, the subscription list amounted at present to no more than £373, of which £120 yet remained unpaid. Still however the very smallness of many of the donations afforded him ground for hope that they were not intended as the whole extent of the subscribers' liberality, but that they might in many cases be renewed, annually or otherwise, according to the ability of the donors. If by this means an annual subscription of £200 or £300 could be raised, so as to keep four or five workmen constantly employed, we might hope to see the restoration extended to the whole Church, of which otherwise he feared there was but little prospect. He had himself, as well as others interested in the work, often experienced the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions from persons at a distance not locally or otherwise connected with Dorchester and its neighbourhood; by far the greater portion of the subscriptions already received had been collected in the University, but he still looked to the County of Oxford, whose inhabitants were after all the persons most interested in the work, to come forward in its aid in such a manner as the excellence and importance of the proposed end required.

Mr. Freeman read a letter from Joseph Clarke, Esq.,

Architect, promising a paper on the desecrated Chapel of Coggeshall Priory, Essex, a valuable specimen of Early English; also illustrating a drawing which was exhibited of some fresco paintings in the apse of Swyncumbe Church, Oxfordshire, which are remarkable from the circumstance of the original Norman windows having been blocked up in order to form a surface to receive them.

Mr. Jones then read a Paper on some remains of Ecclesiastical Architecture in Cardiganshire.

“The principality of Wales possesses very few interesting specimens of Ecclesiastical Architecture: the parish Churches are, with a few remarkable exceptions, rude and humble, and even the Cathedral and conventual buildings will not bear a comparison with those of the more favoured portions of our island. But however poor in art, it is rich in association: the memories of the early heralds of the Faith, the precursors of Augustine and Paulinus, which in this country are either altogether lost, or obscured by the more vivid recollections of later historical events, are there still fresh and green: and the existence of an independent British Church, which has here been so lost sight of, as to have been made the subject of controversy, is attested by the numerous memorials of local Saints, prior to or coeval with the Gregorian mission. Each humble country Church bears the name of some primitive teacher of Christianity, who, far from the tumults and temptations of the world, in the deep recesses of the mountains, or on the solitary shore, there dedicated his life to the service of the Church. Their names survive in the poetical traditions of the period, closely linked with those of the celebrated heroes of the romantic age, Arthur and his stalwart brethren in arms; the mighty wizard Merddin; Taliesin, Aueurin, Llywarch the Aged, and the whole quire of bards who have consigned their exploits to the memory of posterity.

The three Churches which I have the honour to bring before the notice of the Society this evening, are a remarkable instance of this general statement. They are the only Ecclesiastical remains of any importance in the county of Cardigan, and even these present features which are rather unique than beautiful.

But their principal interest lies in their historical and traditional associations, and though they well deserve a visit from the Architect or the Antiquary, yet they are in the highest degree interesting to the Churchman.

The Church of Llanbadarn-fawr (i. e. Great St. Padarn's) is situated about a mile to the east of Aberystwyth, in the valley of the Rheidol. It is sheltered from the north by a steep hill, rising immediately at the back of the churchyard; and a narrow winding glen running up into the hill bears the name of the patron Saint of the place. The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, and Transepts, without Aisles; and has a central Tower, south Porch, and a Vestry on the north side of the Chancel. They are, with the exception of a few later insertions, wholly in the Early English style, and from the obtuseness of the arches appear to have been built at a very early period after the adoption of the pointed arch. The building is of grey rubble stone, the arches and jambs of the doors and windows being of free-stone. The roof, which is of a rather low pitch, is slated, and the gables have high parapets. The Tower is low and massive, and is crowned with a crenellated parapet with machicolations, and surmounted by a low octagonal spire of timber covered with slates. The interior dimensions are, if I recollect rightly, nearly as follows; the Nave is about seventy feet by thirty; the space within the Tower and the two Transepts, each about thirty feet square, and the Chancel about forty feet by thirty. The Nave has three Early English windows on each side, and three at the west end disposed in a manner that I do not recollect having seen in any other building, two of them being in a line with each other, and the third forming the apex of a triangle, of which the other two bound the base. At the western extremity of the south side is the porch, which is entered from without by a plain pointed arch, and communicates with the Nave by a lofty Early English doorway, with rich shafts, capitals, and mouldings. The capitals are foliated, and curiously interlaced with each other, and the mouldings of the arch, which are well and deeply cut, continue the shafts upwards, as is usual in arches of the Perpendicular style. The arch itself is singularly obtuse. Immediately opposite the door, in the centre of the Nave, is the Font, elevated on steps. A plain octagonal base and pillar sup-

port a basin of the same form, surrounded by a rude arcading. A little east of the Font a modern singing gallery, adorned with Grecian columns, extends across the Nave; and from this up to the very Altar, the Nave, Chancel, and Transepts, are encumbered by unsightly pews of all shapes and sizes. There is a considerable ascent in the floor of the Nave, although the Church stands upon perfectly level ground. In like manner in the Nave of St. David's Cathedral, there is a most perceptible ascent. Is it not possible, that this may have been designed to give the building an appearance of greater length, according to a well known law of perspective? The effect of the roof is very striking: it consists of ribs placed very near to each other, each forming an obtusely pointed arch. The Tower rests upon four massive pier-arches, obtusely pointed, but not chamfered or in any way ornamented. Each of the Transepts has an east and a west window; that on the east side of the north Transept is a square-headed Perpendicular window of two lights, under which is a curious recess probably marking the place of an Altar; the remainder are Early English. In the south gable are three Early English windows, arranged like those at the west end; in the north gable are two, of very fine proportions; and under them are two low sepulchral recesses, which are the only remains of ancient monuments in the Church. However, the monuments themselves have long since disappeared. This Transept is called "Canghell Clarach," or the "Clarach Chancel," the township of Clarach in this parish being chargeable to its repairs. It was formerly separated from the rest of the Church by a parclose, of which a small portion still remains, and is very richly carved. Its roof nearly resembles that of the Nave, that of the south Transept being perfectly plain. The side windows of the Chancel are all blocked up, for the sake of modern monuments: they consisted of an Early English light at the south-western extremity, and two Perpendicular windows with four-centred arches, one on each side of the Altar. Close to the southern one, inside, is a shield bearing a large W, over a pastoral staff in pale, with two quatrefoils in chief: there are no other devices remaining in the Church. The east window is Perpendicular, of five lights, and is greatly disfigured by a transom which crosses it at the very spring of the

arch. Between the windows on the south side is a Priest's door, having a plain pointed arch, and nearly opposite to it a door leads to the vestry. Somewhat to the west of the latter, two steps lead up to a doorway in the wall, now closed up : what this led to I cannot conjecture. The roof has a vaulted wooden ceiling, panelled ; and on a panel over the Altar is a rude representation of the Sun, the Moon, and seven Stars. In the north-east pier of the Tower, a winding staircase leads to the belfry, wherein there are six bells of very sweet tone, but without any remarkable inscription : they are rung from a stage which is placed so low as to cut off the heads of the arches, thereby greatly impairing the effect of the interior. One of the beams which support it is very richly carved, and was evidently a part of the ancien trood-loft. The belfry has four square-headed Perpendicular windows of two lights. In the churchyard, which is one of the most picturesque I have ever seen, among several fine trees, is a yew tree of great size ; and near the west gate are two Crosses : one is about seven feet in height, and is richly carved ; the other is low and plain, but has three small holes in it : there is no inscription on either of them.

The Church derives its name from its founder Padarn, or Paternus, a native of Armorica, who erected a bishopric here in the sixth century, of which he was himself the first prelate. In a curious Latin poem, written about the commencement of the eleventh century, by John, son of Sulgen Bishop of St. David's, in honour of his father, there is a long description of Paternus. This poem was written at the end of a copy of St. Augustine's works which had been transcribed by the poet, for the use of his father. The volume was in the Cotton Library, and was entirely burnt, with the exception of about a hundred lines of the poem in question. It is by no means remarkable for its elegance, either of Latinity or of versification, but as it is rather curious, and illustrates the subject, I will make no apology for quoting a portion of it. After describing Cardiganshire, the poet proceeds to mention Llanbadarn, of which he was himself a native :

"Hujus ad Arctoas locus est, Metropolis alta,
Antistes sanctus quo duxit jure Paternus
Egregiam vitam, septenos terque per annos

Votivus cœlo quot menses quotque diebus :
 Nam quiddam sæclo novit rationis in isto,
 Omnia quæ mundi sunt, vana et lubrica cernens,
 Intendens animo cœlestia numina toto,
 Devovit Christo totum servire per ævum.
 Ac se jam sancto mactans cruciamire corpus,
 Semper inexhausto persistens valde labore,
 Orans, jejunans, vigilans, lacrymansque, gemensque,
 Esuris alimenta fuit [?] nexisque levamen,
 Hospitibus pandens aditum, sitientibus haustum,
 Ægrotis curam, nudis miseratus amictum.
 Prudens quæque gerens perfecit cuncta potenter ;
 Ac sic lucifluum meruit conscendere cœlum,
 Cuncti quo Sancti miro splendore beantur."

From this poem it appears that he ruled over this diocese for one and twenty years : when upon the death of Ennius, Bishop of Vannes in Armorica, he was translated to that see, A.D. 575. He rebuilt the Cathedral there in stone, it having been hitherto of wood ; and died A.D. 590. At a synod held at Worcester by Augustine, in the year 602, there was a bishop of Llanbadarn present, and the see appears to have retained its independence until the early part of the eighth century, when the inhabitants of the place murdered their bishop, whose name is said to have been Idnerth. There formerly existed at Llanddewi Brefi, a place which I shall have occasion to notice this evening, a stone with the following mutilated inscription in rude characters ;

HIC IACET IDNERT FILIVS I
 QVI OCCISVS FVIT PROPT ERP
 SANCTI

Whether it has reference to this circumstance, it would now be difficult to determine. From this period the diocese of Llanbadarn, has formed a part of that of Saint David's. Its limits can I think be traced without difficulty. A straight line drawn from Llanddewi Aberarth on the coast of Cardiganshire, to Hay in Brecknockshire, passes close to five Churches bearing the name of Dewi (David), and three bearing that of Padarn, the latter being invariably on the northern side. This line cuts off from the diocese of Saint David's, about one half of Cardiganshire, two thirds of Radnorshire, and small portions of Mont-

gomeryshire and Brecknockshire. This then was in all probability the extent of the diocese of Llanbadarn.

The Church of Llanbadarn from henceforth became conventual; but upon the subjugation of Cardiganshire by Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Clare, this Church with the tithes, offerings, &c. appertaining to it, was given in the year 1110 to the monks of St. Peter at Gloucester, by whom it was held until they were deprived of it by Owen and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, who recovered that district from the English in the year 1136. After this time it was visited by Giraldus Cambrensis, who attended Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury when preaching the Crusade in Wales. He describes its state in the following terms :

“It is to be noted that this Church, even as divers other in Ireland and Wales, hath a lay Abbot. For an ill custom hath sprung up, that men of power in the parish, who had been first appointed by the clergy as stewards, or rather as patrons and protectors of the Church, in course of time waxing covetous, have taken unto themselves the whole authority, leaving to the clergy the Altars only with the tithes and offerings, and these too giving to such of their sons and kindred as were clerks. Now such defenders or rather destroyers of their Churches, caused themselves to be called Abbots.”

The tithes were in process of time granted to the Abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire : from thence, at the dissolution, they fell into the hands of the Crown, and were afterwards granted away. The passage above quoted from Giraldus, is in a certain measure applicable to the present state of the Church ; but in the place of a lay-abbot it has a lay-rector.

The Abbey Church of St. Mary of Strata Florida, or Ystradflûr, stands on the banks of the river Teifi, at the foot of a hill which divides two narrow valleys. Before the Church these valleys unite and form a plain of considerable extent, open to the west, but enclosed to the north and the south by lofty hills, which are partly covered with wild copse-wood. Leland thus describes it :

“Strateflour is set round with mountains not far distant, except on the west part where Diffryn Tyve is. The Church is large, side islid and cross islid. The foundation of the body of

the Church was made to have been 60 feet longer than it is now. By is a large cloyster, the fratriy and infirmariy be now mere ruines." . . . "The cemeteri wherein the country about doth bury is veri large and meanly walled with stone. In it be 39 great hue trees. The base court or camp before the abbey is veri fair and large."

I regret to say that this description is no longer applicable. Of this magnificent fabric, the only remains at present are a portion of the west front, containing a singular and beautiful Romanesque doorway, with a very early pointed window to the south of it, and a mere fragment of the north transept. The marks of the foundation still bear witness to the magnitude of the building; it was evidently cruciform, as stated by Leland, and had the short choir peculiar to Churches of the period, apparently with an apsidal termination. The great west doorway is exceedingly curious, nor am I aware of any parallel example. The shafts, of which there are five on each side of the doorway, have no capitals, but are continued round the arch. Over the arch is a hood-moulding with singular terminations: the shafts (and the hood-moulding as far as it extends) are connected by a series of bands terminated by well carved finials. Of the thirty-nine great yew trees there is but one left, and a



Door, Strata Florida.

flat stone, having a richly foliated cross incised upon it, is the sole relic of the ancient sepulchral monuments. These must have been very numerous, for this was the resting place of the Princes of South Wales. Here also their genealogies were recorded, and the annals of the principality were kept.

The Abbey was founded in the year 1164 by Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, and his sons Gruffydd, Rhys,

and Maredudd : the charter was confirmed by King Henry II. It was founded for Cistercians, according to Dugdale's *Monasticon* ; but Camden states them to have been Cluniacs. In the war which put an end to the independence of the Welsh nation, the Abbey was burnt, and afterwards rebuilt, under a charter of King Edward I., granted in the twenty-third year of his reign. The charters of Rhys, Henry, and Edward, are preserved by Dugdale. It was again destroyed in the fifteenth century by Owen Glyndwr. At the dissolution its revenues were valued at £118. 17*s*. A mansion house was afterwards built here by the Stedman family, into whose hands the place fell. This has now fallen into decay, but among the offices attached to it, there appear to be portions of the ancient conventual buildings.

About nine miles from Strata Florida to the south west, is the Church of Llanddewi Brefi. It stands on a rising knoll, in the middle of a narrow dell, opening on the west into the fertile valley of the Teifi, but closed in on the other sides by steep and rocky mountains, the lower parts of which are clothed with wood. The Church was formerly cruciform, and of considerable size ; the Nave had one if not two aisles. But the aisles and Transepts have been pulled down, and the Nave has been rebuilt without any pretension to architectural character, nor can the Chancel in its present state be referred to any style. The Tower, which is part of the ancient edifice, is large and lofty, and is supported by four massive pier-arches, nearly resembling those at Llanbadarn. Above the arches is a rude stone vaulting. The belfry lights are of the Perpendicular period, but under that on the south side I observed some herring-bone work. The Tower is machicolated, and surmounted by a low pyramidal capping, at its north-eastern angle there is a square staircase turret. Near the west door of the Church is a rude stone pillar, about six feet in height, called St. David's staff, on which he is said to have leaned when he preached to the multitude. It bears a cross, and an inscription in ancient characters. I could make nothing of it, and my cicerone could give me no account of the stone, excepting that he seemed to have a vague impression that it had something to do with the Romans. A fac-simile of the inscription is given in Camden's *Britannia*.

The chief interest attached to the place, arises from its being the spot where Saint David confuted the Pelagian heresy in a Synod held in the year 519, or according to Usher, as early as 475. On this occasion it is said that the truth was attested by a miracle, which is thus narrated by Giraldus, whom I have already quoted :

“ From thence we journeyed by way of Landewi Brevi, that is to say, the Church of Saint David of Brevi, which is set on a hill, which on a time grew up under the feet of the aforesaid David, who was preaching the while^c : to wit, in that great Synod of all the Bishops and Abbots of all Wales, and likewise the whole Clergy thereof, which was there gathered together, with much people, by reason of the Pelagian heresy. For howbeit it had of old been destroyed out of Britain by Saint Germain, Bishop of Auxerre, yet had it at that time risen up anew in these parts with fresh pestilence. Whereupon, at the sight of so great a miracle, David, however unwillingly, was elected Archbishop by the choice and acclamation of the whole meeting.”

A Collegiate Church was founded here in the latter part of the thirteenth century by Thomas Beck, Bishop of Saint David's, in honour of Saint David, for a precentor and twelve prebendaries. King Henry VIII. appropriated its revenues, which were then valued at £38. 11s., as well as those of the College at Abergwili, in Carmarthenshire, to the foundation of a Collegiate Church at Brecon under the name of Christ's College, which still continues to exist. It was intended to found a College at Llanddewi for the education of Clergy for the diocese of Saint David's, but this design was afterwards carried into execution at Lampeter, at a distance of about eight miles from thence ; where a College, dedicated to Saint David, was founded about twenty years since. Thus another place in the county of Cardigan has been consecrated to Ecclesiastical uses : and we must hope that in due time the Clergy who owe to it their religious nurture, emulating in piety and learning the illustrious band of Saints who adorned the British Church in the fifth and sixth centuries, and him especially whose name the College bears, may

^c In commemoration of this miracle, it is usual to depict St. David standing on a mount.

rescue the diocese from the attacks of false doctrine and schism, and restore it from its present unhappy state to a condition more nearly approaching to primitive perfection."

The paper was illustrated by a few engravings and sketches.

The President thanked Mr. Jones for his Paper, and, there being no further business, the Meeting dissolved shortly after nine o'clock.

MEETING, NOV. 12TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Honorary.

The Rev. George Ayliffe Poole, M.A., Secretary of the Northampton Architectural Society; Welford Vicarage, Northamptonshire.

Ordinary.

The Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., Secretary of the Lichfield Architectural Society; the Uplands, Shiffnal.

Rowland Bateman, Christ Church.

G. W. Cox, Trinity College.

Dudley C. C. Elwes, Esq., Brigg, Lincolnshire.

C. R. F. Locke, University College.

C. B. Mount, New College.

R. W. Randall, Christ Church.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Lithograph of Sedilia in Furness Abbey }
Church.

3 Impressions of Seals. }

Impression of an Ancient Seal found at St. Alban's. }

PRESENTED BY

W. P. Neville, Trinity College.

W. T. Parkins, Mer-
ton College.

The Rev. C. Boutell, M.A.,
Trinity College.

Impression of a singular Brass at Oakover, } Staffordshire.	M. W. Gregory, Wadham College.
4 Specimens of Ancient Tiles. }	C. M. Robins, Oriol College.
Rubbing of a Brass. }	R. S. Oldham, Wadham College.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Tracings of Stained Glass, Merton College Chapel.
Ecclesiologist. November, 1846.

The President read the list of Members proposed to serve on the Committee.

Mr. Jones read extracts of letters from the Rev. C. Boutell, and M. W. Gregory, accompanying presents.

Mr. Jones then read the Report of the Committee.

"The Committee have to call the attention of the Society this evening, to several matters of the highest interest and importance to the Society, as regards both its internal economy, and its external relations. The increased activity displayed in the Society since the introduction of certain important changes, within the past year, has been such as to warrant the completion of those arrangements, if they should have been left in any respect imperfect. The Committee would allude especially to a motion for making alterations in Rules VII. and XII., which will be brought before the meeting this evening, under its sanction. This motion having been laid before the Committee, and approved of since the last General Meeting, under the provisions of Rule XIX., must be proposed to the Society this evening; but as the Society is not required to decide the question without due time for deliberation, the discussion of the question will be reserved for the Special Meeting to be held on Tuesday, November 18th. In order that Members may be able to consider the question in all its bearings, it is necessary to observe, that the object of the motion is to assign to the Treasurer certain duties which seem naturally to belong to his office, and which appear to have been overlooked at the late revision of the rules. Up to that time all the duties which now devolve on that officer, had been executed by the Secretaries; so that in point of fact, at the election of a Treasurer with new duties at the commencement of the present year, a new office was created

by the Society. The object of the present motion is to complete this important alteration.

The Committee have already alluded to the changes made in the mode of printing the Society's Reports. In consequence of the present arrangement applications have been received for copies in addition to those which are sent gratuitously to each member. It has been therefore determined to print a sufficient number both for distribution and for sale.

Among the presents received since the last meeting, it is necessary to notice a very curious palimpsest Brass from Oakover in Staffordshire, for which the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Gregory of Wadham College. Its great peculiarity consists in the figures of the children being engraved on a figure which must have previously represented a priest.

As regards the external relations of the Society, and the daily extension of its influence in the country, the Committee are much gratified in stating that the Architectural Society of Saint Alban's has been admitted to the same privileges which have been granted to other local Societies. It is most satisfactory to observe the frequent formation of new Architectural Societies in various parts of the country, each of which bears fresh testimony to the improved tone of feeling, in matters pertaining to Ecclesiastical Art, which now pervades all England, and is beginning to manifest itself in various parts of Christendom.

The Committee have to record some most satisfactory instances of this feeling, in the applications which have been made to them for advice, in the restoration of Churches in the country; the Committee allude in particular to the Churches of Rudbaxton in Pembrokeshire, Abergele in Flintshire, and Llanfairynghornwy, in Anglesey. But the restoration which naturally most engages the attention of the resident members of the Society, has been commenced, and has hitherto proceeded most satisfactorily. The Committee refer to the repairs now in progress at Dorchester. The workmen are at present employed on the great window over the sedilia, on the mouldings of which traces of colour have been discovered. The sedilia themselves likewise exhibit marks of having been painted, their backs having been adorned with diaper work of various patterns, which can be made out sufficiently to afford a

hope that they may at some time be restored to their primitive splendour in all respects. Painting has also been discovered under the Jesse window, on the north wall of the Chancel^a.

The Sub-Committee appointed to commence a collection of tracings of painted glass, report that they have confined their attention in the first instance to Merton College, as affording the best specimens in Oxford for their purpose. They have procured tracings from the side windows of three running patterns, the oak-leaf, the vine-leaf, and the ivy-leaf, with borders, among which are the castle, the badge of Eleanor of Castile, and the fleur-de-lis; three patterns from the tracery in the heads of these windows, three small figures, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Nicholas; all these are of the time of Edward the First, the gift of Henry de Mamesfield a fellow of the College, whose figure in a kneeling attitude, with a scroll from his mouth, bearing his name inscribed on it, is many times repeated in these windows.

From the west window of the chapel, a small Crucifixion, the head of an abbeas with a pastoral staff, and a small figure of a seraph or angel, standing on a wheel; these are of the fifteenth century.

From the side windows of the Library, four patterns of quarries and borders with the Agnus Dei in the centre, these are also of the fifteenth century. Among the early glass, there are also small heads of Christ and the Blessed Virgin, a pelican, and a lion's head. All these tracings are intended to be as exact facsimiles of the glass as possible, forming in fact working drawings for glass-stainers, which can be retraced on glass with a flux, and burned in the oven.

The tracings are mounted on calico to prevent their being torn, and can be lent to any of the Members who may wish to make use of them.

The Committee hope that this will prove to be only a small beginning, and that when Members see the utility of these tracings,

^a This painting consists of a series of quatrefoils, the spaces between them having contained representations of animals, of which a lion has been distinctly made out, and something nearly resembling a griffin. "The Chancel wall," says Leland, "hath all been painted verie gloriously with all sorts of beastes; there yet remains a lyon, a griffin, and a leopard." *ed by Google*

and the facility with which they may be made, requiring only care, patience, and industry, many of them will come forward to add to the collection : there are some valuable specimens of various ages in the Cathedral at Christ Church, and some of the original glass of Wykeham, in the south transept of New College chapel. Members belonging to either of those Colleges may do good service to this Society, by making tracings of their glass.

The thanks of the Society are due to Charles Winston, Esq., of the Inner Temple, for the assistance he has rendered in the matter, and for some of his very accurate tracings which he has kindly given to the Society.

The Sub-Committee appointed to report to the Committee in the question of the removal of the Society to another room, have to report that they have with this view visited and inspected the only two places that offered for the purpose, viz., Giles' auction room in the High Street, and the Music room in Holywell. That in regard to the former of these, it is at present very badly lighted, and altogether inferior to the room now occupied by the Society, except in situation, and in the fact of there being two or three small rooms connected with it, that might be rendered available for the general objects of the Society : but that they do not consider that the last mentioned advantages offer an adequate compensation for the additional rent of £30. per annum beyond their present, and for the outlay required on the room, which if borne by the landlord would probably entail a further increase of the rent.

In regard to the Music room, they consider that it might very easily be adapted to the purposes of the Society, without materially disturbing its present arrangement ; that it presents very great advantages in its situation, in the spacious accommodation which it offers, and in the ample room in particular, which it affords by its lofty walls for the display of the Society's rubbings and casts, as well as in the domestic apartments connected with it, which are capable of lodging the clerk of the Society, and who would thus be in constant attendance in the room. Altogether they consider it to be very eligible, and do not hesitate to recommend the Society to secure it, if satisfactory terms can be made with Wadham Col-

lege, to which it belongs, and with the present lessee under the College, who has a considerable unexpired term in it."

With regard to the question of the Society's removal, the President remarked that it was a matter of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Society, and that he, as a Member of the Sub-Committee, had seen so many difficulties in certain details of the proposed arrangements, that it appeared inexpedient to proceed farther in the matter without obtaining the concurrence of the Society. The question therefore would be laid before the Society at their next meeting, whether full powers should be given to the Sub-Committee, to treat with Wadham College and their lessee. He thought it right to add that the removal of the collection would entail a considerable expense on the Society, which he trusted would be defrayed by subscription among the individual Members, as the general funds of the Society could very ill afford it.

Mr. Marriott of Trinity College rose to propose the motion which had been adverted to in the Report of the Committee. He observed that at the last revision of the Rules, the consequences of the alterations were not wholly foreseen. He alluded in particular to the appointment of a Treasurer, with duties that had hitherto devolved upon the Secretaries. It was evidently desirable that that officer should be always a Member of the Committee, as his advice was frequently required on matters connected with the funds of the Society. The present Treasurer was a Member of that body by election, and not by virtue of his office. He therefore proposed that in Rule VII., after the words "the two Secretaries," the words "the Treasurer" should be inserted; and after the words "exclusive of the Secretaries," the words "and the Treasurer" should be inserted; also that in Rule XII. for the words "the Secretary" the words "the Treasurer" should be substituted.

Mr. Jones seconded the motion.

Mr. Freeman then read the following paper on the "Development of Roman and Gothick Architecture, and their Moral and Symbolical teaching :"

"The subject of mere detail in ancient Architecture is one which either is or ought to be sufficiently known. Almost every Church and other ancient building has been examined ; books and engravings multiply almost daily ; the mere historical succession of the several styles is accurately marked ; there is little danger of attributing an Early English spire to Cardinal Wolsey, or a Perpendicular one to the Saxon period, mistakes made within the memory of man ; but the majority of our Ecclesiastical antiquaries seem not to get beyond heaps of isolated facts, or at best, a mere historical arrangement of them. One influential party indeed, with something more like a pretension to philosophical investigation, not satisfied with preferring one style without condemning others, sets up the style of one individual period as the standard of perfection, and measures every thing by strict canons of its own making : the Chapel of Kings College and the great Tower of Canterbury scarcely meet with more favour from many professed admirers of Gothick Architecture than from an Evelyn or a Wren, and to regard the awful Naves of Peterborough and Ely as fit temples for Christian worship is looked on with as great suspicion in many quarters as would be the imitation of the caves of Elephanta, or the mosque of Cordova. But within the favoured period, all must be accounted perfection ; the rudest village Church of the fourteenth century must be looked on as teaching us more of the true spirit of Christian Architecture, not only than the foreign, and therefore proscribed piles of Worms or Seville, but than some of the most noble buildings of our own land. If these ideas are really carried out, Romsey, and Iffley, and our own Cathedral must be classed with idol temples, and the works of William of Wykeham must be held as breathing only the spirit of a corrupted taste and a faithless heart.

That it is to the disadvantage of the present day that we have no one fixed style, I will not for one moment deny ; the simultaneous cultivation of all appears too likely to lead to excellence in none ; but this is very different from binding one style like a

yoke upon the architects of all ages, and bidding us not only forbear from imitating, but actually set our seal of condemnation upon all others. If Architecture, the first of arts, if Ecclesiastical Architecture, that art applied to the highest ends, if Gothick Architecture, its noblest form, be something more than a stock of details for antiquarian research, or of picturesque effects for the pencil, or of mere æstheticks in any shape, we must look on its successive changes not as the result of mere chance, or of the caprice or taste of individual architects, but as the developments of some great philosophical and moral principles, intimately connected with the spirit and feelings of the successive ages in which they arose; and not merely as arising from them, but as being best suited for them, best calculated, each in its own day, to produce that moral effect which is the end of all art, especially when immediately devoted to sacred purposes. Different ages of a nation as well as of an individual require different kinds of teaching, that which most edifies the early and unsophisticated mind of a people will have but little effect on the heart grown hard amid the luxury and artificial tone of a "civilized" age; and if art be moral, if Architecture be the chief of arts, thus to narrow and limit its teaching, shews as little perception of its inward depth of meaning, as of its merely outward beauties.

I hope I may be understood as only speaking what I think, when I say that I feel myself quite inadequate to treat this subject as it deserves; yet as it is one which has been often in my thoughts, and which I have seldom seen attempted, and scarcely ever satisfactorily carried out, I may perhaps be doing some service in throwing out a few hints which some other person more competent for the task may be induced to develop in a more able manner. Much will doubtless be found in this paper which my hearers will recognize as derived from other sources; much I am aware I owe, (as what writer on Gothick Architecture can fail to owe?) to the works of Professors Whewell and Willis, and especially to the truly thoughtful and original volumes of Mr. Petit; much too is doubtless derived from the writings and conversation of several valued friends; but to refer each idea to its original source is of course impossible; and, though it is possible that no one idea may be originally my own, I feel that I may claim independence of

thought in selecting, arranging, and carrying out the notions that I have been struck with elsewhere.

It can hardly be necessary to prove, and it appears to me to be a truth of that nature, which, if it be not at once admitted, cannot be proved by argumentation, that Architecture, like every other product of intellect, is symbolical. I do not mean intentionally so, for, though the architects did, I have no doubt, intend to symbolize certain truths, yet these would only affect the parts, or, at most, the arrangements of the building; but that a work of Architecture, or of any art, will be and must be the material expression of some predominant idea in the individual or his age, and that without any design on his part; just as a writers style is characteristic of his feelings, habits, and tone of thought, without being, in most cases, actually the result of his determination; just as all similar peculiarities, whether of individuals, countries, or ages. Thus the vertical principle in Gothick Architecture is symbolical of the tendency of the Christian Faith to raise and elevate the thoughts and affections, and in every thing rise heavenwards, not from a deliberate purpose of the architect, but from an invisible law impressed on the heart. Still less do the low and grovelling forms of Grecian Architecture, incapable of soaring from the earth, or attaining any but a positive elevation, proceed from any deliberate purpose in the architects mind to symbolize the low and grovelling tendency of his own superstition, but from a similar, though opposite law, which kept his works as well as his thoughts on the earth. This I believe to be the real symbolism of Architecture, proto-symbolism, as it has been happily called in a discourse to which the present attempt owes much^b; it is a true and philosophick view applicable to all art in all ages, and utterly removed from the over-minute allegorizing of Durandus and his followers.

And this is the symbolism which I intend to take as the groundwork of my observations on the Roman and Gothick styles of Architecture. I would consider each style as the material expression of an idea within the architects mind, constituting the building a vehicle of moral teaching in the manner naturally arising from and most calculated for the feelings and circum-

^b Report for Hilary Term, 1845, p. 37. Digitized by Google

stances of the ages in which they severally arose. I would previously make two observations: First, that it is highly probable that a style should continue a while after the circumstances which at first called it into being had ceased to exist, so that buildings would very often reflect the spirit of a period a little antecedent to their own. When we consider that the symbolism, the expression of ideas, which we are now considering, is something perfectly unintentional and even unconscious, and make allowance for the force of habit, so clearly manifested in the Transition styles, where the architects appear unable at once to emancipate themselves from early associations, and consequently mingle the characteristics of the old and new style, we shall see that this is not antecedently unlikely, and, as we proceed, history will shew that it is so in matter of fact.

Secondly; it may be objected, as it has been before now, that such inquiries are void of practical utility. But surely the philosophy of art cannot be considered as an unimportant branch of the highest of human studies, that of the human mind; and as to practical effects on buildings, I cannot think the mere copyist of mouldings and measurements so likely to produce a really excellent building as he who to this antiquarian knowledge (which when used as a means, and not rested in as an end, I should be the last to depreciate) adds a thorough perception of the spirit and principles of the style in which he is working, and can justify his proceedings by referring not only to ancient examples, which are, after all, only the exponent and evidence of the principle, but to the principle itself. And besides, the present inquiry may be of great value in assisting us in the choice of a style for employment in modern buildings; if we consider our present position as analogous to that of any past age, we shall surely be doing better to adopt the style of that period even in preference to others of greater beauty and perfection.

And now, after this long exordium, really to commence the subject; the styles we are at present to consider are the Roman and the Gothick; the round and the pointed arch being the chief external mark of each, that most easily seized upon and recognized, though being in themselves only parts of the development of a higher principle. It will be thus seen that I employ the

term Roman Architecture in a very wide sense, to include not only classick Roman, but all the varieties of Romanesque ; Byzantine, Lombard, German, Saxon, and its perfection, our own glorious and venerable Norman style. The name Roman I do consider to be appropriate ; it was from Rome that it proceeded originally, and, what is of more importance, it is the type of a state of things of which Rome was the head. It is the style of the first twelve hundred years or nearly so of Christianity. Its distinguishing feature is the round arch, and that more truly than the pointed arch is of Gothick ; the pointed arch requires, and is nothing without, certain mouldings and accessories, but the round arch requires no mouldings at all of necessity ; the sweep of the arch merely marked by the voussoirs, and at most constructed of two orders, is all that is absolutely required.

I am not going to enter into the question of the first introduction of the arch into architecture ; whether in historical fact the Romans attempted to engraft the Grecian orders on a previously existing Italian system of piers and arches, or whether they attempted to introduce the arch as a novelty into the existing Grecian style, is no consequence ; the classical Roman style is to us an endeavour to unite two discordant principles of construction, the entablature and the arch ; the latter for the most part being the mechanical support, the former a mere ornamental appendage.

And hence I assert, paradoxical as it may appear, that the style of the palmy and splendid days of imperial Rome is but a Transition to one which arose in the days of its decline and came to its perfect development among nations of whom the Cæsars had scarcely heard. It is but an inconsistent mixture of principles ; like all transitional styles it strives to engraft its new principle of construction upon the old, the latter therefore becoming merely ornamental ; thus the entablature, which in the Grecian style is the mechanical construction, and its adornments the legitimate ornamenting of the construction, is in the Roman a mere decoration, if so be, unconnected with the construction ; the arch, the real construction, is obscured, and thrust, as far as might be, out of sight, while decoration is sought in something foreign and adventitious, clearly an inferior and dishonest means

of obtaining ornament, and marking an imperfect style. The architects who, in the later days of the empire, cast aside the useless entablature altogether, brought the arch forward into notice, and made it and its pier—whether a square mass of wall or a Corinthian column, it matters not,—the chief features of the building in appearance as well as in reality, were those who gave to Roman Architecture its first approach to a consistent form. It may be that the art of detail was then miserably debased or rather lost, that the sculptures of one building were often actually removed to ornament new ones; but still the building itself was constructed on a rational and consistent principle. Several beautiful Churches of this period are to be found in the first volume of Mr. Gally Knights *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy*; and he himself in his Introduction, though apparently unconsciously, bears ample witness to the view I am contending for. ‘All that art could still effect,’ says that observant antiquary, ‘was reserved for the interior, of which the chief decoration was the long colonnade which, on either side, divided the nave from the aisles. But the columns now supported round arches instead of the unbroken architrave of better times^c.’ And again. ‘Before the end of this century, the portals ceased to be square and began to be round. Even in good times the Roman architects frequently introduced an arch above the doorways to relieve the lintel from the pressure of the wall above, but they always concealed the arch with an elaborately sculptured architrave. The sculptors of the 5th century had no longer the skill to embellish architraves, and they escaped from their dilemma by leaving the arch exposed^d.’ It is really astonishing that any one could write this paragraph, and not see that the practice, whatever it be with reference to sculpture, betokened a great advance in the true and honest principles of architectural construction. Of this style are the Churches of St. Paul, St. Agnes, and St. Clement in Rome, St. Nazario and Celso at Ravenna, and especially St. Mary at Toscanella, all in Mr. Knights work.

But still the style was far from being brought to perfection; a reluctance still existed utterly to forsake the beautiful forms of Grecian art, incongruous as they were with the principles of

Roman building. As long as any thing like a Roman Empire lasted, and even after, the influence of Grecian skill yet lingered ; the buildings of the Roman style, using the term nationally, never quite got rid of it ; it is to the Romanesque styles that we are to look for the perfect development of the round-arched form of architecture. Thrown back as were the arts by the incursions of the Northern tribes, yet, if not the minutiae of detail, the elegancies of sculpture and painting, most certainly the true principles of Architecture, superior to any such minuter considerations, were, after a season, revived under the hands of the northern builders ; and the Romanesque style, differing, as did the Gothick also, in different lands, was developed in the majestick piles of Bonn and Worms, of Caen and Bayeux, of Ely, Peterborough, and Romsey, of Iffley, Barfreston, and Northampton, and the other glorious Cathedrals, Abbeys, and parish Churches, which bear witness to the skill and munificence of the builders of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Some beautiful Churches of this sort had been already produced in Italy by the Lombard builders, as those of St. Michael at Pavia, and St. Ambrose at Milan ; but these were far surpassed by the Churches on the Rhine ; and I apprehend we must go on stil farther, and that it is in our own Norman structures that we are to look for the perfection of the round-arched style ; the piers and arches stand forward boldly as the main features, and a system of ornament is introduced which whatever be its origin, and whatever opinion may be held as to the beauty of its individual parts, must be allowed to harmonize well with the forms of the building, and to add greatly to its general effect. I do not mean to enter into the subject of mouldings ; *why* it is that certain forms harmonize with certain arches ; *why* the ornamenting of the surface agrees best with the round arch, the carving *into* a shape with the pointed, *why* the broad plain soffit looks well with a round arch, while the architrave of the pointed one requires to be swept off into a gradually diminishing suite of mouldings, are questions beyond my power to answer as I could wish—it is not merely a part of the question relating to the vertical principle, as arches with incongruous mouldings are in themselves unpleasing without reference to the rest of the building. However this be, as a *fact*, the Norman system of ornament does set off and agree with the

Roman forms, which the Grecian mouldings of the entablature, and the Gothick of the pointed arch equally fail to do.

Before I bid adieu to the subject of Romanesque, I would make a few observations on a matter wherein I have the misfortune to differ from a gentleman of whose taste and discernment I have the highest opinion, and with whom it has been several times my lot to agree where both our views are opposed to the general feeling of ecclesiastical antiquaries. Mr. Petit, while doing full justice to the capabilities of the Roman style, appears to consider that it was never fully developed; the Rhenish Churches he seems to look upon as approaching the nearest to it, while our own Norman he regards as an approximation, almost a Transition, to Gothick. Now in this view I cannot agree; the only instance of this Gothick tendency would seem to be in the shafts which at Peterborough, Romsey, and other great Romanesque Churches, run up from the floor to the roof. But these are as frequently absent, and though, when employed in Gothick structures, very much helping to develope the vertical principle, do not seem sufficient of themselves to constitute an approach to it, while nothing in the other parts of the building at all leads one to it. But granting that this does to a certain extent imply an approach to Gothick, as it is, I believe, comparatively rare except in the later Norman edifices, it might be considered as the first step in the Transition, and could not at all affect the claim of the earlier Norman buildings to exhibit a perfect and consistent style of architecture. But even the introduction of more decidedly transitional features does not always bring in a Gothick effect. The Nave of Oxford Cathedral has octagonal pillars, and in the Clerestory pointed arches, yet the general effect is purely Romanesque, it is only on minuter examination that the marks of incipient Gothick appear.

Of the Rhenish Churches I would not speak too confidently, as my whole knowledge of them is derived from Mr. Petits own work, and that of Professor Whewell; but as far as I can thus judge, they do not seem to differ essentially from our own form of Romanesque, but only as species from species, just as our Perpendicular differs from the French Flamboyant. Their widely different, and certainly more varied and graceful outlines, do not at all affect their being essentially of one style, any more than a similar

diversity in the plans of English and foreign Cathedrals prevents both being pure models of the Gothick style.

We now come to the Gothick style, that noblest offspring of human art, a style hallowed by every association of national and religious feeling, the pure and undisputed possession of our Teutonick lineage and Christian faith. We have at last approached to the æra when mere skill such as heathen Greece never surpassed, and vastness of conception with which the most splendid piles of antiquity could not for a moment compete, were equally devoted to the highest of ends, the honour of God and the edification of His Church; when our land began to be covered with those wondrous and unearthly temples, where even among mans most glorious works, we most feel his littleness; where the tall shaft, and soaring arch, and the vault spread over us like the canopy of heaven make us feel ourselves in the immediate presence of Divinity, where angels themselves might tread with awe. And yet there was a time when men could walk through the solemn aisles of Canterbury or Winchester, perhaps when the very shades of night were creeping over its mighty walls, with the last notes of the organ perchance dying away through the long series of arch and vault, with Kings and Bishops and saintly founders lying as if still joining from their tombs in the worship of the faithful, and not feel the inspiration of the gorgeous temple; when men of refined taste and upright life could decry these our noblest monuments as the work of barbarians, and prefer not only the stern and chaste simplicity of Greece, but the gaudy and incongruous structures of Rome; when Addison could talk of the "meanness of manner" in Gothick Cathedrals, and Evelyn speak of them as "dull, heavy, monkish, piles, without any just proportion, use, or beauty." These days are happily gone by, may it be for ever.

There can, I suppose, be no occasion nowadays to go about to prove that the pointed arch is not the essence of Gothick Architecture. It is but one development among others of a principle; but there seems a disposition now at work among that class of antiquarians who proceed not on any philosophical principle, but on mere induction of ancient examples, to throw away all reference to the form of the arch, because forsooth an occasional caprice employed

the round arch now and then during the best periods of Gothick. Now, although the pointed Arch is not *the essence* of Gothick Architecture, yet it is *of its essence*; it is the application of the pervading principle of the style to the most important features of the structure; consequently no Gothick building can be considered perfect without its employment in its main portions, the pier arches and the vaulting—a Gothick building with round arches or a Roman with pointed are equally incongruous.

But what is this pervading principle? I believe it to be the upward tendency of the whole building and of its minutest details, in a word, the vertical principle; by which, when it is fully carried out, a Gothick Cathedral, as one harmonious whole, appears rising heavenwards, and the eye is directed upwards throughout; the whole rises from the floor to the roof, no part seems an after-thought, as something unavoidably put on, but each portion grows out of that beneath; all is light, airy, and soaring. But this requires the pointed arch; in viewing a round arch the eye travels up one side and down the other; but in the pointed both sides seem to rise at once, and joining at the apex, to unite in the general ascending tendency of the whole. Hence the pointed arch—however first called into being, in its solitary state, is a mere matter of antiquarian curiosity—became generally adopted, as the only form adapted to and required by the newly developed principle. Why then, it may be asked, does the pointed arch appear in buildings otherwise of Roman Architecture, where no further trace of the Gothick or vertical principle is visible? Now, as I before mentioned, it is the characteristic of a Transition style to engraft its own principle of construction on the anterior principle of decoration; but the use of the pointed arch would probably be one of the very first developments of the vertical principle, and, as relating to the construction of the main features of the building, it is clearly the manifest, outward, recognizable mark of that principle, so that we find it introduced before any other Gothick feature—unless possibly the roof-shafts before alluded to—and that first in the main portions of the building; the pier and vaulting arches being continually found pointed, while the arches of doors, windows, and merely ornamental arcades remain round; exactly as in the engrafting of Roman

Architecture upon Grecian, the arch was used in construction while the entablature still remained the only source of decoration. The Romanesque details long survived ; doorways especially, probably from a feeling of unwillingness to surrender that noblest feature of the decaying style, were constructed after the pure Norman manner till the end of the twelfth century, and it is not uncommon to find round-headed doorways with pure Early English mouldings. But though we do occasionally find round pier-arches with Gothick mouldings, or more Gothick than Romanesque, as in some parts of the Nave of Romsey Abbey, and, if I remember right, in Castor Church, near Peterborough, yet the instances are scarce one in ten of those which exhibit the pointed arch with unmixed Norman detail.

Next to the pointed arch in importance of single tangible features, is the introduction of the round or octagonal instead of the square abacus. This, if I mistake not, arises from a deeper source, and is of more consequence as an effect, than might at first be supposed. Now it seems clear that in order to produce a perfect vertical effect, the eye must be prevented from resting on any point in the ascent. Now in the classical orders, adopted under the requisite modifications in the Romanesque style, the column has a real separate existence, often physically, as being not uncommonly a single piece of stone, and always in the decorative construction ; it is something put there, as a post or a block of stone might be, in order to support what is placed upon it, but otherwise without any necessary connexion with the superincumbent mass. The square abacus, originally a tile placed on the capital, properly remains as the boundary of the pier or column, and indeed has an existence of its own. But to produce the true vertical effect, the separate existence of the parts must be destroyed, they must be subordinated to the whole ; the column, whether a pier or a mere decorative shaft, must be such as not to exist without the arch above it ; it must not be a post with a weight laid on it, but a trunk with its branches growing inseparably out of it. The square abacus then, the boundary of the separate existence of the column, must be discarded, and sink into a mere moulding corresponding with the form of the column, and forming a relief, without being a stoppage, to the eye in its vertical progress.

A third Gothick feature is the clustered pier. This in its genuine state is an assemblage of shafts, as opposed to the nook-shafts set in the angles of a rectangular pier. This is also connected with the principle mentioned above; the round column maintains its separate existence, so does the square pier, however disguised by nook-shafts or half-columns attached; but in the genuine clustered pier each shaft is, in the decorative construction at least, the support or rather source of its own peculiar moulding in the architrave; in a word, the shaft is continued in the mouldings. The clustered pier I consider as essential to the ideal perfection of a Gothick building; the octagonal shaft with mere chamfered architraves corresponding, as far as may be, with the sides of the shaft, may be allowed as a substitute; but the single round pillar I cannot but consider as marking an imperfect development of the Gothick principle; still it is a feature so exquisitely beautiful in itself that our architects seem to have been loth to surrender it entirely, and we accordingly find it used almost throughout the Gothick period; and no where in a more graceful form than in some Churches in the Isle of Wight, where the column is a single shaft of Purbeck marble, now white-washed over.

To produce this system of continuation a new style of moulding is introduced. In the Romanesque style the moulding is mere surface ornament, the voussoirs of the arch being left pretty much in their original rectangular section. But the Gothick architrave in its rudest form has the angles chamfered off, in its richer and more perfect development, each order of the arch has its *section* carved into a graceful suite of rounds and hollows, each growing out of its own shaft in the cluster below; hence the separate existence of the arch as opposed to the wall it supports is destroyed, and also that of the several orders, which are moulded into one continued sweep of architrave; besides the facilities given for allowing the continuous principle to be developed in a connexion between the shafts and mouldings. This difference between ornamenting the form and ornamenting the surface is equally apparent in the ornamental capitals of the two styles; the Romanesque being a sculptured mass with the ornament something superadded and superficial, the Gothick exhibiting the mass itself cut away into graceful forms.

We have thus the continuous or vertical principle developed in the four most conspicuous features of the style, the pointed arch, the omission of the square abacus, the clustered pier, the peculiar style of moulding. A fifth important feature remains to be noticed, which I take to be essential to the ideal perfection of a Gothick building, but in a different manner from those just mentioned, as not being itself peculiar to it, or a development of its principle, but, as in the case of the arch, only the particular form employed. This is vaulting, which I consider to be required by the style, as being the only means by which the vertical principle can be carried out from the floor to the roof. With any other form of roof the vertical progress of the eye is checked by the horizontal line of the cornice, and the roof seems like an after-thought, something put on because of physical requirements, but not contemplated in the decorative construction of the whole. But in a vaulted Church, supposing of course the vaulting to spring from shafts, not from corbels, the eye ranges uninterruptedly from the pavement to the keystone of the vault, which, itself formed of pointed arches, seems soaring into infinity. Some remarks on the different kinds of wooden roofs will be brought in with more propriety when I come to consider the different varieties of Gothick Architecture.

We have thus made out the life-giving principle of the Gothick style, and its principal developments, common to all its varieties. Now these, in England, are commonly stated as being three, Early, Decorated, and Florid or Perpendicular. But this division, though very convenient in practice, and the result of induction, I cannot but consider as unphilosophical, and not formed on any real principle. As in dividing the two great forms of Christian Architecture, so in ascertaining their sub-divisions, we must not let our arrangement be merely antiquarian or chronological, but philosophical; not the classing together the buildings of a particular date, nor even those which agree in some easily recognized detail, but those in which a particular principle is to be traced. A building with round arches is not to be called Gothick, because it was built in the time of Henry III. ; or an elegant Perpendicular or Decorated building Debased, because it had the bad fortune to be erected under the Stuarts ; it is to the real principle of the style which we must look

And in this view I do not hesitate to affirm that there are but two styles of Gothick Architecture which have really specifick characters to be distinguished by a pervading principle in each, instead of a mere chronological line arbitrarily fixed at an assumed point among the ever fleeting varieties of detail. These two are the Early and the Perpendicular or, as I may be perhaps allowed to call it, the Continuous; for the term Perpendicular expresses only one development of its principle, namely in its window tracery, and further only includes the English form of the style, so that, convenient as it is in practice, where I do not wish to interfere with its use, a more comprehensive one is wanted in a disquisition like the present. The so called Decorated style I believe to have no kind of cohesion; the Flowing Decorated belongs to the Continuous, of which it is a very graceful, although not quite perfectly developed form; the Geometrical is an off-shoot from the Early style, or rather a Transition to the Continuous. The styles are well marked in the feature where their differences are most readily discernible, the windows. In the pure Early style the lights are separate windows; they soon begin to be united into a single window; means of filling up the head are now required; the Geometrical or Transition endeavours to effect it by tracery unconnected with the mullions below, an after-thought thrust in to fill up a gap; the Continuous effects it by continuing the mullions in the tracery, either by wavy lines, as in the Flowing Decorated and Flamboyant, or by rectilinear, as in the English Perpendicular. Now these differences strike me as arising from the essential differences of the two styles—the Early being the application of the principle of destroying the separate existence of parts only to the construction of the parts of the whole—that is it subordinates the shaft and capital and arch to the whole formed by them, the pier-arch, the triforium, the window, &c., without subordinating these to the whole; the parts of the parts lose their separate existence, but the parts of the whole retain theirs. The Continuous on the other hand effects the subordination of the inferior parts more completely, while it extends the application of the principle to the farther subordination of the parts of the whole to the whole, so that the parts sink into nothing of themselves, but exist merely as parts of the whole. The beauty then of the Early is that of parts; the slim

and delicate shaft, the graceful foliage of the capital, the bold rounds and hollows of the mouldings are brought into notice, are forced on the eye at the first glance; in the Continuous these are not noticed, if they exist, but it is the whole that is seen, and contemplated. Hence of course the details of the Early style are in themselves far more graceful; the Nave of Canterbury cannot boast of the rich foliage or toothing of the Quire of Ely; its beauty is that of the perfect, harmonious whole.

Let us now see how this principle is really carried out in buildings of the Continuous styles, the late Decorated and Perpendicular; and first as to the parts of the whole. One of the most remarkable instances is in the disposition to do away with any thing like an unoccupied surface, a mere wall—this is accomplished by making the parts as much as possible fit into one another. A fully developed building of the Continuous style will have its window-arches correspond as nearly as possible with those of the vaulting, so that the window fits into the roof; the Triforium will sink into a mere paneling or arcading; so that scarcely any thing will be left unoccupied but the spandrils of the pier-arches, which if ornamented in the usual manner will seem to become part of the arch; and the lines of paneling being continued in the window tracery, and the vaulting springing from shafts rising from the ground, every part will be connected and fit in with every other part, and the whole will be predominant. The superior effect of the window fitting into the vaulting will be manifest to any one who will compare the Eastern and Western windows of Kings College Chapel. The latter is the West end of the building, the paneling being made open as a window. The former is something put into the East wall, something adventitious, and not necessarily connected with it.

From the abolition of the Triforium, a greater height of pier in comparison with the arch results, the result of which, though many think otherwise, I cannot but consider as great lightness and increased vertical effect. Even in smaller Churches the slender lofty pillar is surely a great improvement on the low pier and broad arch of the earlier style. The benefits of this arrangement are continually seen in the noble Belfry-arches of our Perpendicular Churches; and surely nothing could improve on

the tall graceful columns and small arches of the ante-chapel of Magdalen College.

The carrying out of the Continuous principle is manifest in all the details; every thing that could hinder the vertical progress of the eye is omitted; the panel is substituted for the arcade, the shaft is no longer necessary for the jamb of the richest window, and a new form of pier arises more consistent with the style; even in the cusping of windows we may observe the subordination of parts to the whole, as they do not now stand out individually and distinctly as is often the case in the Early style. Indeed I am inclined to think that the architects of this period sometimes ran wild in the development of their grand principle, and removed what were not so much stoppages as reliefs to the eye in its vertical ascent. The window, as having but little splay, may dispense with the shaft, but I cannot think that doorways and still less pier-arches are improved by the removal of the shaft and capital. The perfect pier of the Perpendicular style seems to be that in which each suite of projecting mouldings is supported on a shaft with a capital, while the hollows run uninterruptedly from the base to the apex. Thus sufficient vertical effect is gained, while the eye is relieved by the capital, without which its progress upward is one of painful velocity. But if the capital be dispensed with, the pier must be channeled with exactly the same mouldings as the arch—nothing can be worse or less vertical than the discontinuous impost, sometimes seen in this country and more frequently abroad.

It is thus I hope made tolerably clear, though the nature of the subject hinders such plainness as might be desirable, on what grounds I both assert the identity in principle of the Flowing Decorated and the Perpendicular, and also challenge the perfection of Gothick art to belong to the latter. As to the former question I hope I have shewn that the same principle runs through both, whatever difference may be seen in details; and they certainly have as much resemblance as the French Flamboyant and the English Perpendicular, which are generally allowed to be identical, although they differ in those peculiarities of window tracery from which their respective names are derived. The chief difference between Flowing Decorated and Perpendicular is also in

the window tracery; both are continuous, but the latter is more vertical, though it may be that the Decorated is abstractedly the more graceful. It is not necessary to pursue this question of the identity of late Decorated and Perpendicular much farther, as examples can hardly be wanting to show how all the objections made by Mr. Pugin and the Cambridge Camden school to the latter apply with equal force to the former. An examination of the Churches of Northamptonshire will show that roofs were lowered and clerestories added, and Churches originally built in that manner in the reign of Edward III., as well as of Henry VII.; and I would refer to the exquisite Decorated Church of Wymington in Bedfordshire as exhibiting, without the least mixture of Perpendicular details, unless possibly in the Belfry Windows, all the great characteristic of that style. All the gables are low; there is internally the low timber roof; the parapet, gable and all, is embattled throughout; all the side windows are square headed, except one which has a low segmental arch; the aisles are prolonged to the East end; and there is no external distinction of Nave and Chancel. To all these things I see no objection, but I do not understand how those who decry Perpendicular because of them can reasonably praise a style which, in one of the fairest of its smaller specimens, admits all the peculiarities which are objected as grievous faults to Whiston and Gresford and Kings College Chapel itself.

And this brings me to the consideration of the objections which are ordinarily made against the Perpendicular style. That it does not supply the same beauties of detail in many instances as the Early English naturally arises from the principles of the two styles, and is, if my theory be correct, amply compensated for by the superior effect it is capable of producing in buildings viewed as a whole. And yet Perpendicular does afford detail of the most exquisite beauty; if not so much in the individual capital or mouldings, yet most certainly in tombs, stalls, skreen work, etc. it is unrivalled. But the chief objection is made to the low gables and roofs, which will require to be considered at some length. I again repeat that the vault is essential to the perfection of a Gothick building of any date; the consideration then is what is the best substitute when from any cause it is unattainable. That of course which best carries out the vertical principle; and this,

paradoxical as it may seem, I assert to be the low-pitched timber roof in preference to the soaring open roof with all its beauties. In the latter the eye is carried vertically to the wall-plate, and there has, as it were, to set out on a new journey, a vertical one indeed, as the high pitch is certainly in itself an exemplification of the principle, but not the same as that which it commenced from the floor: disguise it as you will with the arched beam at intervals, the roof remains something adventitious, put on because physically necessary, but unconnected with the building below. But it may be asked how the low-pitched roof is preferable on these grounds. Because, as the principle cannot be carried out in perfection, it brings it out by the force of contrast, boldly adding a horizontal covering to its vertical walls. Mr. Petit has remarked that the absence of vaulting at Peterborough adds greater height to the tall, narrow, divisions of the Nave; without asserting this altogether, I cannot say with Mr. Neale after contemplating that gorgeous ceiling, "Give me a barn-roof rather, so that it have a good pitch." But the fair comparison is not between a low and a high pitch of roof springing from walls of the same height—the greater positive height of the high-roofed building would be so much in its favour—but between a high and a low pitch where the apex of the two pretty nearly agree, as in many of our Churches where clerestories have been added. Would any man really wish to substitute an open roof for the magnificent clerestory and low roof of our own St. Marys, or to restore the old pitch of St. Cuthberts at Wells, or alter the proportions of Adderbury Chancel, or the Nave of St. Johns at Glastonbury? As for the theory lately propounded at Cambridge that Clerestories are themselves objectionable, irrespective of the roof, it may, I think, be left to die of its own weight.

The low gable, where the roof is of timber, arises from the lowness of the latter; over a vault it may have arisen partly from a wish to avoid the immense waste of material in the high roof. But the high gable is not excluded in this style, witness Canterbury and Winchester Cathedrals; and I am inclined to prefer it in itself. I mean of course externally; there the gable is the wall itself carried up to a point, and consequently preferable to the low gable, which only carries out the vertical principle by contrast. That the high roof viewed laterally at all carries out the vertical

principle, I cannot believe ; nothing surely is less vertical than the long, unbroken, horizontal line of roof at Ely or Winchester viewed at a little distance. And yet it is felt to be a beauty ; but one I think arising from a source quite independent of the vertical principle, and not, like that, a peculiarity of Gothick Architecture, but common to it with all good Architecture of every style—I mean reality. We feel that a roof standing boldly out has more truth in it than one hidden behind a parapet. But as for mere vertical effect, which is of course imperfect where there must be a horizontal line somewhere, surely it is better consulted by an outline broken up with battlements, and fringed with soaring pinnacles, as at Kings College Chapel or Penkridge Church, than by the unbroken roof line before alluded to.

The principle of contrast is perhaps best displayed in the towers of the Perpendicular style ; vertical lines running up to a vast height are boldly topped with the horizontal line, itself broken up by pinnacles and battlements. There is surely more of vertical effect in the Somersetshire towers than in the Decorated spire of many village Churches rising quite unconnectedly from the middle of a battlemented tower, where, though the spire itself is the finest development of the vertical principle, the whole composition has it broken up and begun again in the spire. The broach spire to a certain extent, and pinnacles at the base more effectually, obviate this difficulty. But, noble as are the spires of Freyburg, Salisbury, and Coventry, or that designed by Mr. Scott for the Church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg, he is little to be envied who can despise the towers of Canterbury and Gloucester, or prefer the low capping of many early towers to the soaring pinnacles of Taunton or of Magdalen College.

The four-centred arch is another great source of objection, but when confined to doors and windows I can see no reasonable ground for finding fault with it. It is surely a graceful form itself, and is required in many situations of composition. But as a pier-arch, though supported by such examples as Bath Cathedral and St. Michaels at Coventry, I must consider it as equally out of place with the segmental ; but examples of this kind are comparatively rare.

In concluding my comparison of Perpendicular with the earlier

styles, I would remark, First, that, though it admits, it does not require any of the points objected to. Arches may be, and as often are, simple as four-centred, the most splendid open as well as low roofs are of this date, the gable may be as high as any at Ely or Lincoln, the parapet need not be embattled, and though the spire is less common, yet some of the most magnificent spires are examples of this decried style.

Secondly, that objections against a style resting on points not arising from its principles, are of no weight; they are not against the style, but against the architect. It is very possible that corruptions may have been brought into the style; it is even possible that the principle of the style may have been never fully worked out—though I am far from allowing that such was the fact—so that Perpendicular may be a less perfect development of its own principle than Early English; and yet that principle have been one containing greater capabilities of perfection than the other.

As Roman Architecture was grafted upon Grecian, and Gothick upon Roman, by means of a Transition, so a Transition is to be marked between the Gothick and revived Italian styles. A difference however is to be remarked between this Transitional period, that of the Cinque-cento and Elizabethan styles, and the earlier ones. We have not in this debased and barbarous manner of building a new principle of construction and an old principle of decoration. The revived pagan style, feeble mockery of the old heathenism, had no principle to introduce; ever varying and flitting between arch and entablature, dome, spire, and turret, vault and flat drawing-room ceiling, it had nothing real or tangible about it, and the only truly great work it has produced in England, the Cathedral of St. Paul, owes, I fully believe, whatever majesty it possesses to being built entirely after a Romanesque or Gothick model in all its principal features both of ground-plan and elevation. Hence the Cinque-cento style does not exhibit any such real tangible *Transition* as the other analogous styles, but only a confused and incongruous jumble of the features of the two styles. Our noble mansions of the Elizabethan style owe their splendour to their Gothick features, their gables, and porches, and mullioned windows; their details are bad Italian and worse Gothick tastelessly intermingled. So in Ecclesiastical buildings

also of this date strange is the confusion ; semi-Italian doorways in Gothick fronts, Tudor arches with key-stones, Corinthian pilasters playing at buttresses between pointed windows, all a heterogeneous mixture confounding all taste or description ; though it may most frequently be observed that, contrary to the other Transitions, the idea, the grand outline, even the *mode* of decoration, the *multiplying* instead of the *magnifying* principle, are all Gothick, the details alone are pagan.

Such, with a few noble exceptions, as the spire of Higham Ferrers and the Quire of Wadham College Chapel, where the style of better days is set before us, if not always with perfection of detail, still with a complete appreciation of its spirit, was the style of the three last centuries, now we hope for ever passed away before the revival of true Christian art, which, from the dilettanteism of Strawberry Hill, and the antiquarianism of Rickman, has grown up into a spirit of taste and reverence which bids fair to make England once more the chosen land of glorious Temples.

In concluding the subject of Architecture considered in a merely æsthetical point of view, I would observe that I have taken it for granted that Ecclesiastical Architecture is its highest development. Churches both from their sacred end demand as their due, and from their nature as buildings allow of, every excellence both of construction and decoration, many of which are denied to secular, and especially to military structures. Both Romanesque and Gothick are the children of the Church, and, when applied to other uses, their highest beauties are scarcely available ; not that this is any reason against employing them to inferior uses modified as those uses require both as to taste and convenience. It seems rather fitting that, as the daily life of the Christian, his pleasure, his business, should be conducted in unison with his devotional exercises, so his ordinary habitation or resort should have an impress of the Church left on it, calling to mind and symbolizing his connexion with her equally in the common walks of life, as when engaged in the immediate duties of religion.

I would also mention that I have looked all along to Cathedral and Conventual Churches as affording the most excellent examples of the several styles, those most approaching to the ideal perfection of each. The small Church has its peculiar beauties,

and to imitate purely Cathedral features on a small scale is one of the most preposterous mistakes of modern Church-builders ; but I hold that these beauties are necessarily inferior in kind, and I cannot look on small and rude Parish Churches as at all authorities like Westminster or Cologne ; authorities I mean for principles, not for imitation, for the latter they most undoubtedly are. And I might just add that in Perpendicular we meet with far more regularity and care in small Churches in the disposition of pillars, windows, &c., and also that the distance between the Minster and the Parish Church is in that style less impassable.

I would further remark, as I have already done in a cursory manner, that the perfection of style, both in Roman and Gothick Churches, is to be looked for in the interior ; it is there alone that the powers of the style have full play ; and the reason is plain, that Christian worship, unlike that of the pagan Greeks, requires, as a general rule, the presence of the worshippers within the temple ; it is inside that all the holiest things are placed, and here accordingly the full glories of the style develop themselves ; the outside is but the shell and husk of the material symbol of Her " who is all glorious within ;" the tower is but the guiding landmark, the West Front the mere portal, to the glorious vista of pillar, arch, vault, and skreen, leading gradually onward to the crowning point of all, the Altar.

The moral and symbolical meaning of the two great styles of Christian Architecture will conclude the subject. I have no hesitation whatever in affirming the Romanesque style to be as truly and in as strict a sense a Christian Architecture as Gothick itself ; the difference being that they are respectively the language of the Church at distinct periods, and under distinct circumstances ; the one is the type of the domination of the mighty people whose name it bears, the other the pure, the glorious, the peculiar heritage of our own Northern race ; the one is the type of the Church imperfectly recognized and developed, cramped in her energies equally from without and from within, the language of an age of martyrs and confessors, when the moral lesson required, and set forth in its massive walls and piers seemingly beyond human power to overthrow, was a warning against despondency in days of affliction, a living teaching of the everlastingness of the Church

on earth so long as the world itself remains. The other is the language of the Church, when she throws off her mourning, and going forth in triumph over her persecutors, arrays herself with a victors wreath of the fairest foliage ; then was the lesson needed, and set forth in the tall shaft, the soaring arch, the airy spire, not to be corrupted by prosperity, not to rest in a worldly triumph, but to rise in all things heavenward. Such I believe to be the life-giving, pervading principles of the symbolical teaching of each style, not through distorted and unnatural significations put on every fragment of insignificant detail, but through the moral teaching of the mighty whole. Cold must be his heart or warped by prejudice indeed, who can walk under the soaring vaults of Canterbury or Westminster, and not feel himself, as he gazes on each arch, and window, and pinnacle, alike pointing heavenward, under the influence of a moral spell, "a petrified teaching," bidding him "in heart and mind thither ascend ;" or who can gaze on the

" Massive arches broad and round
Which rise alternate, row on row,
From ponderous columns short and low,"

and not see wrought into the very stone the promise of his Lord that "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against" His Church. Those even who from any reason take a mere æsthetical view of the matter, and do not throw themselves into the spirit of our ancient Church-builders, must perceive that such at least must have been their feelings. And it is clear that, granting always their sincerity and honesty, it does not require any agreement even in principle with the men of old to recognize in their works the expression of the view which they must have taken of their own position.

Now, bearing in mind the caution given before that architectural peculiarities may be reasonably expected to survive the religious or political circumstances in which they had their first origin, let us see how far the condition of Europe during the respective periods of Romanesque and Gothick Architecture justifies the view given just above of their symbolical teaching.

During the Romanesque period then, the influence of Rome still remained paramount. Politically enslaved, her moral power, her system of civilization, yet remained ; that is, whatever traces of

civilization yet existed were fragments of the old state of things. The system of chivalrous and feudal Europe was not yet developed; the Northern tribes, politically conquerors, had not arrived at an intellectual supremacy, but in arts and laws and all that enlighten and humanize the mind were content to be the followers of those over whom they bore sway. Not only had the Lombards in Italy long, from sheer reverence of her name, refrained from attacking the eternal city, but the idea of a Roman Empire was still studiously kept up, and not without a show of reality, under the Carlovingian and Saxon Cæsars; and the Civil Law, the inheritance of all Europe, shows how deeply the moral power of Rome was impressed on her conquerors. Much of Europe was still pagan; during a long portion of this period the Church among many of the Teutonic peoples retained a missionary aspect; and even in Christian countries the Church does not seem to have arrived at her full influence; finally, towards the end of the period the civil and spiritual powers came into open collision, the dispute on investitures roused Europe to its very centre, and the war-cry of the Cæsar was met with the thunder of the Pontiffs spiritual arms. Now all this I say is legibly written on the walls of our Romanesque Churches, and this is all purely historical; whether the influence of the mediæval Clergy was for good or for evil, whether Hildebrand, Anselm, and Becket were saints or traitors, the view of those who then reared Ecclesiastical edifices must have been that the Church was suffering bitter persecutions, and it is this their view, true or false, that is embodied in their immortal monuments.

But the fully developed mediæval spirit is that of the Church triumphant over the world in its own strong-holds; not so much that of the hermit or ascetic forsaking it, but rendering it subservient to its own purposes. Hence it equally invests what is naturally temporal with a sacred, and what is sacred with a temporal character; it brings religion into ordinary and worldly matters; it uses for its every-day salutation a benediction which to modern ears, accustomed to the utter separation of sacred and profane matters, might seem irreverent; it throws a sanctity over common places, relations, offices, by making them the occasion of religious ceremonies; and in return does not look on the consecrated place as

profaned by the performance of secular affairs, but rather as investing them with sanctity. It is a spirit which with the one hand hallowed the sword of the earthly warrior, and poured the Church's unction on the brow of the Ruler, and decked his crown and sceptre with the lily and the cross, and with the other girt the Bishop and the Abbot with ensigns of earthly power, and placed the Fathers of the Church foremost in the Great Council of the land. Hence, while Roman Architecture is the language of the Church in bondage, Gothick Architecture—rightly so called if thereby we understand Teutonick—is the language of a subsequent æra; the æra when the Church had leavened the world, and, instead of mere missionaries to labour and die among Pagan Danes and Saxons, sent forth the warriors of the Cross to fight for the ransom of the holiest spots of their religion; of a time when the temporal power of the Clergy and the influence of their spiritual power on the world in general were equally at their height. It is the artistick embodying of the spirit of Northern lands and Northern peoples, the soul of chivalry and romance, the days of faith, and love, and valour. It tells us not of the persecuted martyr and the lonely anchorite, but of the lordly Prelate and the consecrated knight; of Tancred and Richard grappling with the Saracen, of Wykeham chief in rank beside the throne of Edward, of Bayard dying with his latest glance fixed on his cross-handled sword. It lifts on its airy spires the once despised Cross now triumphant over every earthly power, and marks the tomb of the great and noble, not with the recital of now empty glory, not with the memorials of a fleeting world, with signs of hopeless grief, or of extinguished existence, but with the symbols of faith and hope, the cross budding into immortality, the hand still clasped in prayer, the eye still fixed on the Altar of God.

And completely to follow out this symbolism, this expression of the spirit of the age in its material works, we may contemplate for a moment the melancholy time when the literature and art of our Northern blood and Christian Faith had to yield to the baneful influence of a foreign and a heathen taste, an infection which was to fill our poetry with the pedantry of a mythology whose beauty its imitators understood not; which was to defile our Churches

with heathen idols, or with angels imitating their gestures, which for the cross, the lily, the holy legend, could only substitute the ox-skull and garland of a pagan sacrifice. How the mediæval spirit of Christianizing the world had fled during the last two centuries, every book, every building, every publick act will too abundantly bear witness. Religion had become something distinct from daily life, something confined to its own stint and bound, with its own time and place, whose limits it might not exceed, or trespass upon those of others. Exalted piety indeed remained in many cases, but as something private and esoterick, not put boldly forward as the consecrator of every action. Our expressions, whether in ordinary discourse or in graver writings, ceased to be those of Christians, unless when formally treating of religious topicks; moral abstractions or heathen idols usurped the place of God and His Saints. Added to this was a spirit of unbounded contempt for every thing bearing the stamp of former days; the remains of ancient Heathendom became the sole standards of literature and art; the glories of mediæval poetry and architecture, even the remembrance of the mighty deeds of old, the lofty courage, the pious humility of Godfrey, the holy fervour of Bernard, the spotless royalty of the sainted Louis, were all past over in an indiscriminating scoff at the ignorance and superstition of the dark ages. And is not this spirit legibly impressed on the architecture of our Churches of that period? the contempt of ancient Christian precedent, first in style, then in arrangement; the imitation of heathen art alone, whether amid the gorgeous ugliness of Wren, or the cold nakedness of the pewed and galleried preaching-house of the last age; and above all, the monuments of the dead, with the urn, the poppy, the inverted torch, the broken column, perchance the very idols of the heathen world, instead of the clasped hand and face of holy calmness, the long and pompous epitaph substituted for the humble prayer for mercy, all tell of a time when, whatever may have been the individuals, the spirit of the age was one that had cast the mind of former days to the winds and had enthroned the eagle of Jove in the place of the Holy Dove.

And we may observe that this style was literally raised on the

ruins of the former. The first building of this class erected on a large scale in England was the palace of the destroyer of Glastonbury, itself reared out of the fragments of desecrated Churches. Well might a style of building which could tell of no associations but those of the heathen or the infidel be inaugurated amidst the plunder of Gods House, out of the very ruins of His consecrated dwelling.

But we may perhaps be allowed to make it our boast that, as England was the last country completely to yield to this infection, so she has been the first to awake from her neglect of the spirit and works of our forefathers. Art and literature equally give signs of an improved spirit, the monuments of ancient art and piety are diligently sought after and in many cases imitated with a perception of the spirit of the whole as well as of the beauty of individual parts. Not that while I claim for our own land the honour of being the first to take up the work of Church-restoration, I would separate ourselves from our brethren in that great movement abroad. We must not look upon it as something confined to our own island, but consider ourselves as sharers, both in the decline and the restoration of Gothick art, with all our brethren of that great Teutonick family, whose common and peculiar heritage we hold that art to be. And we must not hide from ourselves that, if we were the first, we are certainly not the foremost in the work. While a foreign land can boast that the mightiest conception of Northern genius, the Cathedral of Cologne, is advancing to its completion, the Abbey Church of Dorchester, to mention no other instance, cries almost in vain for the hand of the restorer; while they are carrying to perfection what their forefathers left unfinished, we can hardly preserve what they left us whole and beautiful. But we may be allowed to hope, that now the hand of the cunning workman is again raised to decorate, though but in a slight degree, the seat of the holy Birinus, this Diocese and University, I should rather say, this kingdom, will not allow it to be occupied only on so small a portion of what is required to restore to its ancient beauty a Church which, though comparatively little known, claims from so large a body of our countrymen the honour of a mother. Let it not be said that such a work, once begun, was left unfinished for want of the support of her

children : that what our fathers reared and decorated of their poverty we cannot preserve of our abundance."

The President thanked Mr. Freeman for his paper, and said that it was one which he should have great pleasure in reading when printed.

Mr. Patterson observed that he was not wholly competent to judge of so long and intricate an argument, but that he, in common with many other Members of the Society, disagreed with several opinions advanced in it; and he thought it unfair to individual Members, that these should be published as the opinions of the Society.

Mr. Parkins concurred with Mr. Patterson in his objection to the views advanced by Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Jones thought that the difference of opinion among Members was a strong argument in favour of printing the Paper; for by this means Members would be enabled to consider the arguments at leisure, and if necessary, to combat them on some future occasion.

Mr. Freeman said that the Reports contained many conflicting statements, all of which could not be supposed to represent the opinions of the Society.

Mr. Patterson said that it had been remarked to him by a leading Member of the Cambridge Camden Society, that there was not a sufficiently clear distinction made in our Reports, between the opinions advocated by the Society and those advanced by individual Members. He merely wished this distinction to be made in the present instance, and not to prevent the publication of the Paper; and his end would be answered by his protest being recorded side by side with the Paper itself.

The President remarked that it was difficult to judge of the merits of so long a Paper from merely having heard it, and it was therefore most desirable that it should be printed. He did not think that the views brought forward in Papers were generally ascribed to the Society as a body, and

agreed with Mr. Patterson in thinking that his protest would be a sufficient guarantee against any such misapprehension.

The meeting dissolved about ten o'clock.

SPECIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Rev. Charles Wrottesley, B.D., All Souls College ; East Knoyle, Wiltshire.

George Case, B.A., Brasenose College.

Edward Gunner, S.C.L., Trinity College.

I. G. Smith, Trinity College.

C. Fox, New College.

Owen B. Carter, Esq., Architect, Winchester.

James Saunders, Esq., St. Giles', Oxford.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect a President for the ensuing year, when the ballot fell upon the Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College.

The President read the names of the Members proposed to fill the vacancies on the Committee, and, as no other persons had been nominated, declared them duly elected.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Marriott of Trinity College proposed, and Mr. Rooke of Oriel College seconded, the Rev. Edward Hill, M.A., Student of Christ Church, and the Rev. C. P. Eden, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College.

Mr. Hill remarked on the inexpediency of electing two entirely new Auditors, and suggested that one at least of the present holders of that office should be re-elected.

Mr. Parker proposed, and Mr. Jones seconded, the Rev. M. J. Green, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College.

Mr. Marriott then withdrew his nomination of Mr. Eden, and Mr. Green and Mr. Hill were declared duly elected.

Mr. Freeman then read the Report of the Committee.

“ From the short time which has elapsed since the last Meeting of the Society, the Committee have naturally but little to report this evening, neither would they wish to intrude unnecessarily on the time of the Meeting when there is so much important business for discussion. Still, even in this brief interval, fresh evidence has been obtained of the increasing influence of our Society and the principles which it advocates in different parts of Christendom. An application has been received from the Lord Bishop of Toronto for plans and advice as to the erection of churches in his Lordship's Diocese, and it has been agreed to forward to his Lordship a set of the Society's publications of Ancient Churches and Church Furniture. An application has also been received for a design for a Font-cover for the newly-restored church of St. Mary de Crypt in the city of Gloucester; and Mr. Cranstoun has received instructions to furnish a working drawing for that purpose from an ancient one in St. Mildred's Church at Canterbury.

“ The Committee have further to report that the Sub-Committee appointed to treat with Mr. Dicks, the present occupant of the Music Room, and Wadham College, the *owners* of the property, for the transfer of Mr. Dicks's lease of that room to the Society, have concluded their negociation with the College and with the lessee, Mr. Dicks, subject to the approval of the Society, on the following terms :—

“ That the lease should be transferred to the Master of University, Principal of Brasenose, and Rector of Exeter, (who have signified their assent to act as Trustees to the Society,) to hold the building in trust for the Society at a rent of £62 or £63 a year, (the rent paid by the present tenant,) including the amount paid for fixtures; that some trifling additions should be made to the domestic buildings attached to the Music Room, and that Mr. Dicks is to be allowed to occupy these with a salary of £40 a year, on condition of his performing the duties of Clerk to the Society, and of being in constant attendance throughout

the day in person or by deputy to open the room to any Members, so long as he shall continue to give satisfaction to the Society.

"The lease contains the usual covenants as to the liabilities of the respective parties in regard to the repairs. The taxes, including land tax, to be paid by the tenant. The additional annual expense incurred by the Society by their removal, if approved, will be £40 a year beyond the present charges for rent of room and services of a clerk.

"As a considerable further expense, not less it is calculated than £150, will be incurred by the removal of the Society's casts, &c., cleaning the walls and ceiling, fitting up the room with additional shelves, which the Society's funds are unequal to sustain, a subscription will be entered into to defray the same.

"The Committee have finally to mention, that for the remainder of the present Term the Society's Room will be closed at 4 o'clock, P.M."

The President then introduced the question of removing to the Music Room, remarking on the great disadvantages of the present room in its bad approach, its small size, and especially its utter inadequacy for displaying the Society's collection of Antiquities, particularly the Monumental Brasses. All these objections would be obviated in the proposed Room, the terms for which he considered were very fair; and he hoped that a subscription would be raised among the resident members sufficient to defray the expenses of the removal.

Some questions put by Mr. Marriott and Mr. Hill were answered by the President to the satisfaction of those gentlemen; and Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman having addressed the Meeting in favour of the proposed change, the question for confirming the Report of the Sub-Committee and removing to the Music Room was put by the President, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Parkins proposed, and the Rev. M. J. Green seconded, the following motion, which was carried unanimously:—

"That a Subscription be immediately entered into to defray the expense attendant on the removal of the Society's collection."

The President then put to the vote Mr. Marriott's motion for making alterations in Rules VII. and XII., which was carried unanimously.

The President said that he could not leave the Chair without thanking the Society for the honour which they had conferred upon him, in having chosen him to be the first President after the late change in the internal arrangements of the Society, as well as the very kind manner in which they had been pleased to accept his imperfect services during his year of office. He was now about to relinquish the Chair to one who possessed equal zeal with himself for the welfare of the Society, joined with a greater amount of ability; and he trusted that the same good feeling would continue to subsist between the senior and junior Members of the Society, which had characterized their proceedings during the past year. He had been a very regular attendant at the meetings of the Committee, and he felt it his duty to state that during that period nothing had occurred to interrupt the harmony between the several members of that body: the juniors had always shewn the greatest deference and respect to their seniors, who in their turn had manifested the utmost willingness to receive advice from the former. He could only add that he now left the Chair with an unabated regard for the interests of the Society.

Mr. Wayte having taken the Chair, Mr. Parkins moved, and the Rev. E. Hill seconded, an unanimous vote of thanks to the Rector of Exeter College for his conduct in the Chair during the past year.

The Rector having returned thanks, the Meeting separated at about half-past nine o'clock.

MEETING, DEC. 3RD, 1845.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Herbert Haines, Exeter College.

E. St. John Parry, Balliol College.

W. Barter, Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

	Presented by
Two Rubbings of Brasses from Turweston Church, Bucks. }	Rev. J. Cockerton, Rector.
Five Rubbings of Brasses from Hever, Newland, Sawbridgeworth, Michel Dean, and Salisbury Cathedral. }	C. M. Robins, Oriel College.
A Rubbing of a Brass of the 15th century, from Cirencester Church. }	B. J. Gibbons, Wadham College.
A Tile from the ancient Verulam. }	Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., Trinity College.
Drawings of Windows from Churches in Germany. }	T. B. Colenso, Trinity College.
An encaustic Tile. }	J. E. Millard, B.A., Secretary.
The Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral. }	E. A. Freeman, B.A., Trinity College.
Drawings of two Fonts, St. Mary's, Torquay, and Tor, Devon. }	A Lady, by Mr. M. R. Sharp.
Three Drawings of supposed Saxon Work, Stowe, Northamptonshire. }	E. A. Freeman, B.A., Trinity College.
Specimen of Building Stone from the Isle of Man. }	S. W. Wayte, M.A., Trinity College.

WORKS PURCHASED.

Sepulchral Remains in Northamptonshire, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

Patterns of Inlaid Tiles, Oxfordshire Churches, Wallingford.

Decorated Windows, Part VII., by E. Sharpe, M.A., Architect.

Alphabets of the Middle Ages, by Henry Shaw, Esq., concluding Number.

The President, on taking the chair for the first time, thanked the Society for the confidence in him they had

shewn by placing him at their head: he believed that they would all agree with him, that his predecessor had set him the best example of the discharge of his new office he could have to follow.

Mr. Parkins, Hon. Secretary, then read the following Report from the Committee:—

“ Since the last meeting of the Society the Committee have appointed Mr. Patterson to be Treasurer, and Mr. Parkins and Mr. Millard to be Secretaries for the ensuing year. And they have filled up the vacancies in their body which have been caused by these appointments by the election of Mr. Jones and Mr. Freeman.

“ The Committee are glad to acknowledge the very efficient services of the late Secretaries. If any part of their conduct merits most the thanks of the Society, it is undoubtedly the great zeal and extreme energy which they have displayed—qualities in all pursuits the most indispensable for success.

“ The season of the year has prevented the number of applications for advice from being numerous. Working drawings of seats, and an estimate of the expence have however, been despatched to Lidney near Gloucester. But that great undertaking in which the Society is far more interested than in any other, the restoration of the Abbey Church of Dorchester is happily progressing. The canopies of the sedilia, and the ancient stained glass in them, as well as the glass and tracery of the south window, have been carefully removed, in order that they may all be thoroughly repaired and cleaned before they are replaced. It has also been found necessary to take down the arch of the window and part of the wall above it, as they had very considerably sunk. The wall behind the sedilia has been cleaned, and it is hoped that means may be hereafter found to provide fresh coloured decorations: notes of the ancient paintings have been carefully taken; and, though they are considerably defaced, sufficient traces are remaining to serve as models for imitation. The same observation applies to the architrave and jambs of the window, which appears to have had all its stone work coloured. The

sedilia are sufficiently perfect to require no portion to be of modern design, except the finials of the canopies, and four statues which occur among the pinnacles. All these, with the exception of a part of one of the statues, have been so completely destroyed that they must be restored from conjecture and comparison with other instances. An examination of the other portions would lead us to believe that the four finials were all slightly different from each other; two are accordingly to be executed from Mr. Cranstoun's designs, and two from ancient models in the Society's collection of casts. The four statues will be replaced by figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, the patrons of the Church, St. Birinus the first Bishop, and Bishop Alexander of Lincoln the founder of the Abbey. The two first will be adapted from the very beautiful and spirited figures of those Apostles in stained glass at Merton College Chapel; tracings of which are among the collection lately begun by the Society; and the two last from stained glass in the sedilia.

"The subscriptions to this desirable undertaking at present amount to less than £400, a sum which must be thought small, when the magnitude of the work, and the extreme urgency of many of the repairs are carefully borne in mind. That it has been begun on grounds which are not merely utilitarian, will prove in many quarters the strongest reason for supporting it. And it is expressly because the Society has taken in hand what will promote primarily God's honour, and but secondarily consult men's convenience, that a member of it has undertaken to restore the Altar at his own cost, as an offering of gratitude, which he believes he may most suitably pay in this manner. This example may perhaps find some to follow it. At all events the Committee may be allowed to hope that members will not relax in their exertions; and that they will do all they can to obtain the co-operation in the work, of every one who feels any interest in ecclesiastical art, or in the early antiquities of the English Church.

"The negotiations for the removal to the Music Room are now satisfactorily progressing, and the Committee hope that the Society will be in actual possession of the lease in the beginning of next month. It will depend upon the amount of Subscriptions

received in what manner the fitting up of the room shall be made, as the Society's ordinary funds are not adequate to warrant any outlay being defrayed out of them. The sums already subscribed amount to £64. 9s. not more than one half of what is necessary for completing all the alterations which are desirable. And the Treasurer will therefore continue to receive any further contributions.

"And at this their last meeting in this Room, the Committee cannot but congratulate the society upon the brightness of their future prospects. When the valuable collections they possess are classified and arranged, and are so displayed that they may be studied without difficulty, a school for the cultivation of ecclesiastical and medieval art will be established in the University which will be accessible to every student; and every year, while it removes further from us some of our most active members, will but extend our influence more widely; for a centre will be afforded for all to gather round, and none who have once actively taken part in the Society will find it difficult to continue their exertions in it."

The President then brought forward the subject which had been proposed for discussion, viz. "How far, and in what positions, should heraldic and other personal devices be admitted into Churches?" and called on any Member who might be prepared to express an opinion upon it.

Mr. Parker observed that he had been unexpectedly called upon to begin this discussion, and had hastily written down the following hints.

"A close connection appears to have always existed between Heraldry and Gothic Architecture; they both were introduced together gradually during the twelfth century, and both formed into a system towards the close of that period, or the beginning of the thirteenth. As in Architecture we find occasional instances of the use of the pointed arch before the period of its general introduction, so in Heraldry we find occasional instances of the use of heraldic badges by individuals of note, before they became established as the distinguishing marks of a family.

"Both continued to flourish together throughout the thirteenth

and fourteenth centuries, and both became corrupted in the fifteenth and sixteenth. The one can hardly be said to have ever existed without the other, the ingenious devices of heraldry formed at all periods the appropriate and convenient ornament of buildings of every kind whether ecclesiastical or civil. It is extraordinary that this should have been so much lost sight of in modern days, but the general destruction of our domestic buildings of the middle ages, and the zealous fanaticism of the Puritans in destroying nearly all traces of colour from our Churches, have succeeded in concealing the fact from superficial observers.

"That our ancestors displayed their usual sagacity in this matter will scarcely be doubted by any one who maturely considers the subject. To take advantage of human vanity, and turn it to good account in promoting the honour and glory of God, by the more splendid embellishment of His House, was surely not exceeding that wisdom of the serpent which is commanded, and the mode in which the principle was carried out was worthy of the great minds who directed the erection of our magnificent Cathedrals. That the practice of using heraldic devices for the ornament of all parts of our old Churches, was universal at the time those Churches were built, can scarcely be questioned, since wherever we find any traces of colour, there we find heraldry; the brilliant contrast of colours which the emblazonment of arms affords, and the richness of effect thereby produced, were doubtless prominent inducements for the general use of this sort of embellishment, but the historical motive was also an important one. The heraldic bearings now remaining in our parish Churches, often afford the only clue we can obtain to their history, and the families connected with them, if properly examined.

"In drawing up a brief account of the Churches in this immediate neighbourhood for the purpose of publishing our Society's Guide, this fact has been strongly forced upon our notice. In the History of Dorchester Church lately issued by our Society, the heraldry found still remaining in the Church itself, and the record of the shields formerly existing in it, preserved by Lee in his Visitation book in the time of Queen Elizabeth, now in the Ashmolean Collection, enables us to fix with tolerable precision the

date of the building, as the beginning of the reign of Edward the First,* perhaps the *most* glorious era both of architecture and of heraldry—not only in this country but all over Europe.

“This kind of historical decoration possesses great advantage over any other embellishment, as it was and is a language understood throughout the civilized world. But the pious architects of the middle ages were not contented merely to turn this secular language to account, they also adopted it, and moulded it to their own purposes. By adopting the instruments of our Lord’s passion as His heraldic emblems, they were enabled to make use of heraldry for the ornament of the most sacred parts of the Church, even for the hangings of the Altar itself. While the instruments of the martyrdom of the saints became also a kind of *heraldic emblem* by which they were distinguished. Heraldry thus pervaded every part of a Church, and to this day we frequently find the font, the chancel windows, the dripstone terminations, the hammer-beams, the monumental brasses, and the altar-tombs alike bearing testimony to the frequency of this kind of decoration as employed by the medieval architects. Colour was essential to heraldry, but nevertheless, heraldic devices were often sculptured, to preserve them more certainly and more easily, though doubtless these sculptures were originally coloured also. In this way we still have sufficient fragments remaining to prove the constant use of heraldry in all places and in all periods. From the sagittarius, or mounted archer, the favourite personal badge of King Stephen, which is found at Iffley, and in many other of our late and rich Norman buildings, to the punning devices of Abbot Islip at Westminster, and Abbot Wheathampsted at St. Alban’s, we have a constant succession of heraldic devices—alike in our finest cathedrals, and in our poorest country Churches, whenever enough has been spared to enable us to ascertain what has once been the character of the ornament employed for their decoration.

“The same principle of human nature which induced the churchwardens of the last century to display their names in gilt letters in the most conspicuous part of the Church, induced our ancestors to make use of their arms, and those who had no arms to place in shields the rebus or cipher indicating their christian and surname, although the better taste of their age compelled them to make this

display subservient to one harmonious whole. It is to be regretted that at the present day we endeavour to suppress this principle, instead of turning it to account as our ancestors did. Many a window would be refilled with painted glass exhibiting all the colours of the rainbow, with the same harmony ;—even many a Church would be built, if the donors were permitted to enrol the records of their munificence in a language which all Europe and their latest posterity could understand. Many persons consider this love of display as un-Christian, the excess of it is so, but within due limits, and properly directed, it is not more so than any other principle of our fallen nature.

“This Society having absorbed within itself the Heraldic Society, is bound to maintain the natural union between Gothic Architecture and Heraldry.”

Mr. Rooke observed that a distinction should be made between Secular and Religious Emblems: the former of which he considered to be in some cases objectionable. He would, for example, question the propriety of introducing shields on Fonts.

Mr. Master traced the origin of the employment of Coats of Arms to a very early period. The existence among the ancients of the custom of suspending arms taken from an enemy in their temples, was proved by many examples to be met with in sacred and profane writers. A similar practice prevailed in the middle ages. And it would often be the case that the sons of a deceased Crusader would hang up the Arms or Surcoat which had been borne by their Father. The transition from this to Armorial Bearings was natural and easy. Mr. M. concluded by expressing a hope that more early notice of such discussions as the present should be given by the Secretaries.

The President thanked Mr. Master for his suggestion, and promised that the Committee would endeavour to prevent the recurrence of the inconvenience he complained of.

Mr. Patterson said that the use of Shields in such positions as on fonts was more general in the latest style of Architecture than in the earlier ones; and he conceived it to be a sign of the spirit of the world, which was then encroaching upon the Church.

Mr. Millard said that the use of Heraldry in Churches should be under certain restraints; but that it was often not only no mark of pride but even a sign of humility, as being a renunciation of worldly dignity.

Mr. Freeman thought that it was not always pride to wish to make our good deeds known. Thus the Founders of Colleges seem to have taken great care to hand down their names to us. Nor was it an act of ostentation in a man to mark the work he performed with his own badge. This was very different from the flaunting inscriptions of later times. Such badges were not put prominently forward, nor invested with any undue importance. And the badges on shields he looked on as being of a different character from other devices, as being a very simple and unostentatious species of memorial: they might also be looked on as possessing almost a sacred character, as the custom of introducing shields might be referred to the practices of Chivalry; which compelled the young aspirant to Knighthood to pass a preparatory vigil in a Church before he was admitted to that grade, and may have led him often to dedicate a shield as a votive offering afterwards. He thought therefore Heraldick devices should be the last to be discarded.

The President said that Heraldick devices, though at first they were personal badges, became eventually mere Family bearings. Thus the display of Quarterings, so prevalent in later times, served no purpose but to denote the consequence of the bearer. The abuse of Heraldick devices grew gradually from what was an unobjectionable employment of them; and in the eighteenth century it came to

a climax in the introduction of armorial bearings upon Chalices, and other sacred vessels. These facts should lead us to act cautiously in following, but not induce us entirely to abandon a practice, which had been in many cases compatible with, and indeed an exercise of, the deepest humility.

A member enquired whether Heraldick devices were not originally used in subordinate positions, and afterwards transferred to more conspicuous ones: and suggested that their employment as a mere ornament might be reprehensible, though their introduction for some specific purpose was not.

The discussion then turned on the use of Heraldick and Sacred Emblems upon Tiles: a part in it being taken by the President, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Master, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Millard, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Parkins. And it was at last concluded by the President, who recommended that caution should be used in forming theories, and that views should not be supposed to have been entertained by persons in former ages, because the supposition of their being so is not at variance with what we know of them.

Mr. Dean mentioned three iron crosses in the pavement of Quatford Church, Shropshire; and exhibited a drawing of a Norman Arcade lately discovered in Knockin Church, in the same county.

Several questions entered in the notice book were then considered; and after some further conversation, the meeting, which was rather large, and attended by several members of other Architectural Societies, broke up at a quarter before ten.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY



FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

HILARY TERM, 1846.

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OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING, FEB. 11TH, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

W. Fowle, Trinity College.

James Cranstoun, Esq., Architect, High Street, Oxford.

F. W. Green, Oriel College.

R. Ley, Exeter College.

A. Stillingfleet, Brasenose College.

L. H. Rumsey, Brasenose College.

A. Rumsey, Exeter College.

G. C. Adams, Exeter College.

H. L. Wingfield, New College.

Mr. Parkins, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report from the Committee.

“The Committee must begin the present year as they terminated the last, by congratulating the Members. It is no slight ground of satisfaction to them that this Meeting, the first in 1846, is assembled here, and that the Society, having far out-grown its former dimensions, has at last found itself a home, which will not be considered an unworthy one.

“The Committee had entertained a hope that the whole of the Society's collection would have been classified and arranged previously to the present Meeting; but the magnitude of the undertaking, rendered greater by the intervention of the vacation, has

unavoidably frustrated the entire fulfilment of their wishes, and they have therefore reserved the Casts and Brasses for a second catalogue, which will be published in the course of the present term, and sold at a price to be determined by the Committee.

"The ordinary annual list of Members, with a catalogue of the books and drawings, &c. is now ready, and will be immediately distributed. It is hoped that it will be found generally accurate; though some imperfections are unavoidable in an account, the subject of which is continually undergoing changes. Reference to the drawings and engravings will at least be easier; the casts too will be much more readily consulted; and the brasses will, it is trusted, become soon really accessible. There can be no doubt that far greater facilities are now afforded to Architectural students than have hitherto been within their reach, while residing in this or any other University. The formation of a School of Art, where Gothic Architecture may be diligently studied, and its principles not only sought after, but found, should be now a thing of easy accomplishment. And if the lesson be but attended to, which is displayed by those zealous admirers of beautiful but heathen models, who crowd the rooms of our national museum, while their imagination bears them to Italy or Greece; if their earnestness is imitated here, and their energy is in some degree exhibited, the Society will soon occupy that sphere of usefulness which its name challenges, and its position in the University gives a title to.

"The subscriptions towards defraying the necessary expenses of the removal amount to £84, little more than half of the sum it was proposed to raise. As no outlay can be made from the ordinary funds of the Society, it must depend upon the further contributions of Members, how far all the arrangements which appear desirable to the Committee can be carried out.

"Several interesting presents have been received; among the rest, three copies of the Society's seal, presented by the same person as the original; and a large collection of rubbings of brasses, which have been contributed by Mr. Haines, of Exeter College, a new and very zealous Member, whose exertions deserve to be recorded.

"The general business of the Society has, as usual, been much interrupted by the vacation. Several applications for advice have, however, been received and attended to, particularly in the case of Llandilo and Cwmwear Churches.

"But the temporary suspension of the Society's operations, which must always follow upon the dispersions of its Members at the end of term, is more than compensated for by the increased facilities thus afforded to their studies, in a wider range of observation and research. No diocese, no corner of any county, but may in this way be readily explored by some competent Ecclesiologist. Church schemes accurately filled up, and notes of Churches, however meagre, would prove of great advantage were they generally made and deposited in the collection. Drawings, rubbings of brasses, and tracings of stained glass, are now contributed in considerable numbers; but the value of those presented will be greatly enhanced, if the object aimed at be chiefly the supplying of deficiencies, and the furnishing the Society with such specimens as it does not possess, and the want of which still renders its catalogues imperfect.

"Another advantage of the vacations is the opportunities they give for preparing papers and other communications. It is the earnest wish of the Committee to make the Society's meetings as instructive as they can. There is no reason why one paper should always occupy a whole evening; and no Member should be deterred from sending his paper to the Secretaries by any fear of its being very long postponed.

"The works at Dorchester are satisfactorily progressing, and, in a few weeks, the South Window and Sedilia will, it is hoped, be completely restored. The expenses now incurred amount to £140, and there will be but little more than £200 on hand towards the remainder of the undertaking. And as the East and Jesse windows alone have been estimated at £380, a further appeal to the Society will immediately be made. A very interesting letter has been received from the vicar of the parish, and will be read this evening. The zeal and earnestness of the inhabitants, who are charged with the maintenance of the body of the Church, but who are not liable to support that portion of it which is now

being restored, must be very gratifying to all who hear of it. The parish is a very poor one, and the Church is far larger than the scanty population can require. There could not readily be conceived a more interesting, or a more urgent case. But unless a vigorous effort is made to carry out the undertaking which has been happily begun, the hearty spirit and pious offerings of the poor of Dorchester will continue to set forth still more clearly by their striking contrast, the luke-warmness of the support of many, and the cold indifference of still more."

Mr. Millard, Honorary Secretary, read the letter from the Vicar of Dorchester, which was referred to in the Report.

Dorchester, February 9, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,

From the circular which has been forwarded to me, I perceive that a Meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society will be held on Wednesday next, the 11th. Will you permit me to make you the medium of communication with the Society on the subject of the restorations now in progress at Dorchester Church, under the superintendence of its Committee? As the Minister of the parish, I may be naturally supposed to feel deep interest in the cause; and I trust that this circumstance will be considered by the Meeting as a sufficient plea and apology for trespassing on their time.

That portion of the proposed restoration, for which the first contract was entered into, will soon be completed, and it appears to me that, unless public attention be again drawn to it, and greater sympathy awakened, and additional contributions obtained, the work will languish for want of funds. While we are grateful for the past exertions of different Members of the Society, and the support of various friends not belonging to it, the sum raised is by no means commensurate with the magnitude of the work; and the fact cannot be disguised that there has *not* been so much interest in it evinced by the University and County generally, as we expected, and, I think, were justified in expecting. There can be but one opinion respecting our Parish Church in the minds of

those who are acquainted with it—namely, that it ranks with the first in its claims upon such as have Church restoration at heart, or are not indisposed to aid in it.

It may be fairly asked, what we are doing in the parish itself in this matter. You may remember that I undertook, in conjunction with the Churchwardens, to ascertain the sentiments of the parishioners on it, and to adopt such measures as might seem most likely to facilitate the progress of the repairs in contemplation.

We established a monthly collection in the Church, with this result :—In June, 1845, we collected £9 11s. 5½d.; July, £6 8s. 7½d.; August, £7 14s. 7d.; September, £5 16s. 11d.; October, £9 10s. 8½d.; November, £8 15s. 5½d.; December, £8. 14s. 3d.; January (1846), £7 4s. 3½d. Total, £63 16s. 3½d.

The above statement will show that we are not indifferent to the undertaking; that we do not wish the restoration of our Church to be effected by the bounty of strangers alone. We intend to continue our monthly contributions so long as any results approximating to the above shall follow. At the same time, it must be evident to any one, comparing the estimated expense (£4000), with our population and means, that we must depend on other sources, in addition to our own efforts, to bring the project to a successful termination. I have hitherto confined my appeals in aiding the funds to my immediate friends, and to my own parish, as being my peculiar province, leaving to the Committee of the Architectural Society the task of soliciting contributions in Oxford; I cannot suppose that any application of mine will meet with success in cases wherein they have failed. May I be permitted to suggest that they lay the subject once more before their friends and the public at large, assuring them of our best thanks for their past kind endeavours? At present we have only the prospect of a partial and incomplete restoration; but I do hope that I may be able to hold out to my people the probability, or rather the certainty, of something more than this, when I ask for their monthly offerings.

Believe me, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

JOHN COOPER.

The President called attention to the interest in the restoration which was felt by all classes of the inhabitants, and was shewn by the smallness of many of the individual contributions, no less than by the large sum they together amounted to. He also called attention to the special subscription entered into to defray the expenses of the removal, and expressed a hope that it would yet realize the sum which had been expected from it.

Mr. Cox, of Trinity College, then read a paper on the following subject :—"The development of Anglican Ecclesiastical Architecture."

The President thanked Mr. Cox for his very interesting paper. He had always taken a lively interest in the welfare of the Society, and, if anything could have increased his good opinion of its working, it would have been the evidence, which had been just afforded to him, of the satisfactory manner in which so many leisure hours of the younger Members of the University were, by means of its assistance, enabled to be employed. In the able essay which had been just read, theories had been perhaps somewhat too positively assumed. He did not mean to dispute the truth of what had been advanced ; but, as it was admitted that much had still to be learnt, a less authoritative manner might be advantageously employed in setting forth opinions which might possibly hereafter be much modified.

Mr. Freeman observed that Mr. Cox had replied to a paper he had read last term. He was not now prepared to answer so elaborate and thoughtful a rejoinder. But he was glad to see that Mr. Cox agreed with him in rejecting the division of styles, and nomenclature of Mr. Rickman.

Mr. Jones proposed, and Mr. Freeman seconded, a vote of thanks to the President, the Rector of Exeter, and the Master of University, "for their kindness in undertaking to act as Trustees for the Society, and becoming, in its behalf,

the Lessees of the new Room:" which was carried by general acclamation.

The Master of University said that he was much gratified by the flattering manner in which the Society had acknowledged his endeavours to be of service; those endeavours had been gladly made, and it was a source of much pleasure to him that they had been successful. He had always appreciated the good results effected by the Society, his connection with which dated from its first formation, and would, he trusted, continue for many years.

The President said that he had had great satisfaction in advancing the important measure which had been adopted by the Society. The good effects of that measure had been witnessed to by the evening's proceedings; and, on the next day of meeting, (Feb. 24th,) he anticipated a still more interesting result.

The President then quitted the Chair, and the Meeting broke up at a few minutes after ten.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 24th, 1846.

The Rev. the President of Trinity College, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

G. R. Portal, Ch. Ch.
 Rev. F. Fleming, M.A., Rydal, Ambleside.
 S. Douglas, Oriel College.
 W. G. Rouse, Ch. Ch.
 W. H. Lyall, Ch. Ch.
 S. P. Coldridge, Ch. Ch.
 W. F. Norris, Trinity College.
 Rev. Thomas Stevens, M.A., Bradfield, Reading.
 Rev. H. De Sausmarez, Pembroke College.
 H. P. Smith, Balliol College.
 S. J. Bowles, Queen's College.
 F. Ottley, Oriel College.
 J. O. Ryder, Pembroke College.
 G. E. Ranken, University College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Companion to the Glossary.
 Cast of an Image of St. Peter.
 The Second Report of the Lincolnshire Archi- }
 tectural Society.
 Several Rubbings of Modern Brasses.
 A Collection of Etchings, &c.

PRESENTED BY

The Publisher.
 S. P. Rooke, Oriel College.
 The Society.
 Mr. J. G. Waller.
 Rev. J. L. Petit.

Mr. Millard, Honorary Secretary, then read the following Report from the Committee :—

“ Since the last Meeting of the Society, several applications for advice have been received, and attended to, by the Committee.

“ The arrangement of the new Room is not yet completed, though it has been by no means neglected by the Secretaries. Their first efforts have been engaged in rendering the large and valuable collection of the Society easily available for reference and study ; and they have to express their obligations to several very active Members, who have kindly offered them their assistance.

These gentlemen are now employed upon an ample and descriptive catalogue of the casts, models, and rubbings of brasses, belonging to the Society ; which will be illustrated with woodcuts, and will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers' names are received.

" It is a source of great satisfaction to the Committee that Members are beginning to avail themselves of the increased advantages which are now afforded to them ; and they trust that a sense of the superior character of the present accommodations will induce them to contribute more largely to defray the expenses of the removal.

" The large number of gentlemen to be balloted for this evening, and the still larger one of those who will be balloted for at the next Meeting, is a cheering indication of the prosperity of the Society, and of an increased interest for the objects which it has in view.

" Among the presents received, the Committee would call more particular attention, to a cast of an Image of St. Peter, on the font of Rampisham Church, Dorsetshire, which has been presented by Mr. Rooke ; to a valuable collection of etchings, presented by the Rev. J. L. Petit ; and to several rubbings of brasses, presented by Mr. J. G. Waller, whose accurate work on the subject has obtained a very high reputation.

" The Committee feel that no apology is necessary for appealing more strongly than ever to the Society and the public, in behalf of Dorchester Church. The first portion of the restoration is now nearly accomplished, and it is highly desirable to proceed immediately with the second ; as, otherwise, an additional expense must be incurred in removing and re-erecting the scaffolding.

" The second portion comprises the raising of the eastern gable to its original pitch ; the replacing of the tracery in the head of the eastern window ; the substitution of an open roof for the present flat ceiling, as far as the last alteration will require ; and, what must be interesting to all acquainted with architecture, the repairing of the celebrated Jesse window. The Members of the Sub-Committee, appointed to conduct the restoration, have promised an annual subscription of £40, to be raised amongst them-

selves ; and the Cambridge Camden Society have displayed a gratifying mark of their sympathy by a grant of £10. But a considerable sum is still wanting to complete the amount which is necessary *to accomplish all the improvements which are desirable* in this part of the undertaking ; and the Committee would, therefore, beg for a prompt and speedy answer to their appeal.

“ Some material alterations in the Rules of the Society, which have appeared desirable to the Committee, will be now submitted to the Meeting.”

Mr. Parkins, Honorary Secretary, proposed, on the part of the Committee, the alterations in the Rules which were alluded to in the Report. He said that the present regulation about subscriptions appeared an impolitic one, as it gave no premium upon the payment of a composition ; and that it did not make such a distinction as seemed called for between resident and non-resident Members, the latter of whom enjoyed fewer advantages than the former did. These defects the Committee had sought to meet by the following Rule to be substituted for the present Rule XI.—“ That an annual subscription of £1. 1*s.* payable on the 1st of January in each year, or a composition of £5. 5*s.* in one sum, be required from each ordinary Member ; but that non-resident Members (not having compounded) be exempt from such annual subscription, after having paid to the amount of £7. 7*s.* ; provided always that Members who, having been elected previously to March 25th, 1846, shall have paid subscriptions to the amount of £5. 5*s.*, shall be considered Members for life.”

The second alteration he had to propose was the omission of the words “ at cost price,” from Rule XVII. The reason of this was obvious: it was clearly inexpedient to publish works which Members could obtain at the cost price, for the beneficial sale of them was very much checked by such a plan.

The third change was one which would contribute greatly to enlarge the sphere of usefulness which the Society filled.

It seemed very desirable that the Committee should have correspondents in every part of the country, and be thus enabled to answer applications for advice with greater facility than was now always possible. Such a method would unite the scattered Members of the Society more closely with each other, and with the central body. The above were some of the reasons which had led the Committee to propose the following new Rule :—"The Committee shall be empowered to nominate Corresponding Secretaries in, and for, the several Dioceses of England and Wales—each of whom shall continue in office during his own pleasure, or until another person shall have been appointed in his room. Such Corresponding Secretaries shall, when in Oxford, be at liberty to attend the Meetings of Committee; and, if not Members, enjoy the privileges of Ordinary Members of the Society."

Mr. Jones, as a Member of Committee, seconded the adoption of their recommendations: the consideration of which was, in conformity with Rule XX., deferred until the next Meeting of the Society.

The Rev. J. L. Petit then read a Paper "On the principles of Gothic Architecture, as applied to Parish Churches," in the course of which he drew attention to the great merits of many of the smallest edifices, and made some admirable remarks upon the ingenuity by which apparent deficiencies were overcome by a skilful employment of the principles of proportion.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Petit for his very interesting Paper (which will shortly be printed with illustrations by the Author), and the Meeting then broke up a little before ten o'clock.

MEETING, MARCH 11th, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

E. T. Turner, B.A., Brasenose College.

Percy Monro, Exeter College.

C. J. Nicholl, Worcester College.

H. A. Eliot, St. Mary Hall.

H. Wright, Magdalene Hall.

Rev. J. S. Darvell, Peckham, London.

E. C. Lowe, Lincoln College.

T. O. Tudor, Exeter College.

H. Lewis, Pembroke College.

H. E. Maskew, Magdalene Hall.

F. Moor, Oriel College.

A. G. Bleack, Trinity College.

Rev. W. Dry, B.A., Brasenose College.

J. Backhouse, Brasenose College.

C. Parkinson, Brasenose College.

W. Hillyar, Brasenose College.

Jos. C. Bates, Queen's College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

The Calendars of Al-Hallowen, Bristowe, by }
the Rev. Henry Rogers, M.A.

A Collection of Rubbings of Brasses.

No. XII. of the Publications of the Cambridge }
Antiquarian Society.

Rubbing of a Brass, Lingfield, Surrey.

Rubbing of a Brass, Trumpington, Cam- }
bridgeshire.Mouldings and Sections from Cuddesden }
Church. Account of the Stained Glass in
Gouda Church, Holland.

A richly Carved E. E. Corbel, in Caen stone.

PRESENTED BY

The Bristol Architectural
Society.

G. Case, B.A., Bras. Coll.

The Society.

C. Robins, Oriel Coll.

C. R. Manning, C. C. C.,
Cambridge.

J. E. Millard, Secr.

J. Clarke, Esq., Architect.

Mr. Millard, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report from the Committee :—

“The chief matter of interest which the Committee has to report is, as usual, the progress of the works at Dorchester. The great south window and the beautiful sedilia, which together form the portion already contracted for, are now on the verge of completion. The state of the restoration fund is more promising than at the last meeting of the Society, further subscriptions having been received since that time from the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of the Diocese, General Burrows (the Patron of the Living), and others. These contributions have completed the sum necessary for the second contract, and two Members of the Society have readily undertaken the responsibility of signing it. No delay will therefore be occasioned by a want of funds for the present; and the Committee will immediately put in progress the restoration of the East and Jesse windows, with a portion of the roof of the chancel. In restoring the great east window, an original design will be necessary for the tracery in the rose; and that this somewhat difficult task may be satisfactorily accomplished, the Committee believe it will be necessary to call in the assistance of another Architect.

“It is with much regret that the Committee announce the retirement of Mr. Parkins from the office of Secretary, in consequence of the increased pressure of engagements. It is unnecessary to remind the Society of the zeal with which he has always devoted himself to the duties of his office. The Rev. C. P. Chretien of Oriel College, has been elected in his room.

“Several applications for advice have been submitted to the Committee.

“Among the presents received, the most worthy of notice are, a beautiful Early English Corbel, presented by Mr. J. Clarke; a valuable collection of Rubbings of Brasses, from Mr. Case, of B. N. C., and a careful Rubbing of the very early and interesting Brass in Trumpington Church, from Mr. Manning, of C. C. C., Cambridge, an active Member of the Cambridge Camden Society.

“It has been found necessary to suspend some of the intended

publications of the Society. Others are now under the consideration of a Sub-committee appointed for that purpose."

The following alterations of the rules of the Society were submitted to the Meeting by the President, and carried.

I. In place of Rule XI.—That an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* payable on the 1st of January in each year, or a composition of 5*l.* 5*s.* in one sum be required from each Ordinary Member; but that non-resident Members (not having compounded) be exempt from such annual subscription after having paid to the amount of 7*l.* 7*s.*, provided always that Members who having been elected previously to March 25th, 1846, shall have paid subscriptions to the amount of 5*l.* 5*s.*, shall be considered Members for life.

II. In Rule XVII.—That the words "at cost price" be omitted.

III. The Committee shall be empowered to nominate corresponding Secretaries, in and for the several dioceses of England and Wales; each of whom shall continue in office during his own pleasure, or until another person shall have been appointed in his room. Such corresponding Secretaries shall, when at Oxford, be at liberty to attend the Meetings of Committee, and, if not Members, enjoy the privileges of Ordinary Members of the Society."

Mr. Guy, of Lincoln College, read a Paper on the "Architecture of Howden Church, Yorkshire," illustrated by a great number of drawings and engravings. The President complimented Mr. Guy on the diligence and skill which he had displayed in collecting facts and illustrations. After some remarks made on the Paper by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Millard, the President proposed, and the Rector of Exeter seconded a vote of thanks to the late Secretary, Mr. Parkins. The Meeting then dissolved.

MEETING, MARCH 25TH, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff.
 Mr. Martin R. Sharp, Oxford.
 S. G. Harris, Exeter College.
 F. Barchard, Christ Church.
 R. T. Palmer, University College.
 J. C. Sharpe, Esq., 19, Fleet-street, London.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

A Case of Drawing Instruments.
 Illustrations of Monumental Brasses, No. VI.
 Instrumenta Ecclesiastica, Nos. I. to X.
 Churches of Cambridgeshire, &c., Nos. I. to VII.
 Lithograph of Font and Cover, St. Edward's, Cambridge.
 Ditto of the Holy Sepulchre Church, Cambridge.
 Two Views of the Chapel on Wakefield Bridge.
 Rubbings of Two Brasses from Westminster Abbey.
 Tracing of a Knight's Head, Croft, Lincolnshire.
 Impression of a Seal of an Archbishop.
 Close's Church Architecture.
 Drawings of an Eagle-desk in St. Mary Redcliff Church, Bristol.
 Cast from the Font in St. Giles's Church, Oxford.

PRESENTED BY

Rev. J. L. Patterson.

Cambridge Camden Society.

Rev. C. B. Jackson.

R. R. Lingard,
 Brasenose College.

C. Robins,
 Oriel College.

A Member.

Mr. Parker.

The Rev. C. P. Chretien, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report from the Committee.

"The Sub-Committee for the restoration of Dorchester Church have to report that the whole of the first portion of the work is now completed, and that the generally very satisfactory character of the workmanship, and the excellent effect of the whole, does the greatest credit to all those employed. The four small figures which have been introduced are, however, not perfectly satisfac-

tory, and they hope shortly to be able to replace them by others of more appropriate execution. They have also to express their hope that at some future time this portion, and indeed the whole of the Church, may be again restored to the perfection of its former beauty, by the restoration of the coloured decorations anciently adorning it, which they have been for the present compelled to postpone on account of the more urgent necessity of other portions of this great work. As the subscriptions already received are sufficient to justify the commencement of the second portion, the restoration of the remainder of the Sacramentum, their attention has been turned in the first place to the somewhat difficult question of the circle in the head of the East Window. And they have here to mention that the warmest thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Harrison, of Christ Church, for the most kind and liberal way in which, though declining to undertake the work professionally, he has consented to help us with the resources of his knowledge and experience. The window has been examined by him, in company with the members of the Sub-Committee, and their investigations have proved that the circle was filled with tracery, (a point which has been called in question,) but of a much bolder and less elaborate kind than that represented in the print in the Society's late publication, and more nearly corresponding with that of the lower parts of the window. The cusps in some parts remain attached to the circle, and sufficient fragments of the tracery have been found built into the wall to afford a hope that an accurate restoration may be effected. But as the drawings for this and for the new portion of the roof are not yet completed, and as it was judged inexpedient to let the work stand still, a separate contract for the restoration of the Jesse Window, at an expense of £38, has been drawn up by Mr. Cranstoun, and signed by two members of the Sub-Committee. This portion requires no original work, except the restoration of two places where the statues have been mutilated, a matter which will require the most attentive care and consideration. The remainder consists merely of the removal of whitewash, and reparation of the unsafe and damaged portions of the window and the wall above. This has been already com-

menced, and the Sub-Committee feel no doubt that they will be able to set about the restoration of the East Window and the roof as soon as it shall be completed.

"The Committee are anxious to remind members who are leaving Oxford for the vacation, that in many cases it is possible for them, during their absence, to be of essential service to the Society. They may be spending their time in districts of which the architectural features are new to them, and in this case they should not deny the Society the benefit of their observations. Or should they be already acquainted with their locality, they may be reminded, that what is familiar to them may yet be strange to others. The architectural student has particular advantages in describing a building with which he has been long and habitually acquainted. And probably vacation affords more opportunities for the composition of papers than will be found amidst the engagements of term, even taking into account the absence of such assistance as may be derived from the books and models in this room. When these are wanting, there is more occasion for original research: we shall find abundant libraries in the Churches we are induced to visit.

"Among the presents received, may be mentioned a cast from the font in St. Giles's, Oxford, presented by Mr. J. H. Parker; a case of drawing instruments, presented by the Rev. J. L. Paterson; several publications of the Cambridge Camden Society, and two brasses from Westminster Abbey, presented by Mr. Lingard, of Brasenose College.

"The Rev. J. W. Knott has found it necessary to resign his place in the Committee. Mr. Master, of Brasenose College, has been elected in his stead."

Mr. Lowe, of Lincoln College, read a Paper on "Monumental Architecture." After some remarks by the Rector of Exeter College, Mr. Parker, the President, and Mr. Freeman, the Rev. A. P. Forbes, of Brasenose College, exhibited some beautiful drawings of Scotch ecclesiastical buildings. He mentioned that buildings in the Perpendicular style were comparatively rare in Scotland, and that

those of a corresponding date exhibited Flamboyant windows, with other traces of French influence. Most of the Cathedrals have apses, without the large east window common in English Churches. The prevalence of Italian details in Roslyn chapel was noticed.

Mr. Parker read some remarks on the same subject, from notes taken during a visit to Scotland. He confirmed Mr. Forbes's remark as to the prevalence of French details. A number of drawings of details were produced. He accounted for the peculiarities of Roslyn Chapel, by the supposition that it was the work of an amateur architect.

After some further remarks by the Rector of Exeter, and Mr. Jones, the meeting dissolved.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY



FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

EASTER & TRINITY TERMS, 1846.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING, MAY 6TH, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

P. Williams, New College.
C. R. De Haviland, M.A., Oriel College.
Digby Latimer, M.A., Lincoln College.
J. Robinson, Oriel College.
R. A. Rawstorne, B.A., Brasenose College.
C. V. Spencer, Christ Church.
J. Rich, Christ Church.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

PRESENTED BY

Fifty copies of an engraving of the Guesten Hall, Worcester, as proposed to be restored.	Rev. W. Digby, Canon of Worcester.
Archæologia Cambrensis, No. II.	By the Editors.
A rubbing of the large memorial Brass of Alan Fleming, Newark Church, Nottinghamshire.	A. Sutton, University College.
Second Report of the Northampton Architectural Society.	By the Society.
Two Engravings of Stratford-on-Avon Church.	E. C. Lowe, Lincoln College.
A tabular view of the dates and styles of English Architecture.	The Author.
Rubbings of two Brasses in Cobham Church, Kent.	Charles Robins, Oriel College.
Northamptonshire Churches, No. I.	The Northampton Architectural Society.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Gailhabaud's Ancient and Modern Architecture, Nos. 43—46.
Collectanea Topographica, Nos. 23—32.
Sharpe's Architectural Parallels, No. 5.
Moyen Age Monumental, Nos. 57 and 58.
The Ecclesiologist, No. 11.

Mr. Millard, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report from the Committee:—

“Since our last meeting, with the exception of some applications for advice, the operations of the Society, as a body, have been confined to the restoration of Dorchester Church. The progress there is such as will, it is hoped, give satisfaction to any of the contributors, or others, who may visit the Church during the progress of the works. Besides the great South Window and Sedilia, which were completed with good effect last term, the Jesse Window has been entirely restored, with the exception of the images of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin, which were completely destroyed, and must be replaced by new figures, now in the hands of the sculptor, Mr. Thomas, of London. The east window of the Chancel is, at this time, in progress. The most encouraging of all the marks of sympathy with the undertaking, which the Committee have yet received, is a communication recently made by some members of Oriel College to the following effect:—‘The plan suggested, in the last printed circular, respecting Dorchester Church,—viz., that individuals should select some portion of the Church for their own exertions, has been adopted by several members of Oriel College, who have commenced a terminal subscription, amounting to about 80*l.* a-year, by which they hope to restore the west end of the south aisle, including the elegant buttress at the south-west angle of the same, together with the porch and window over it; the estimate whereof is about 180*l.*’

“The plan thus agreed upon will be carried into execution immediately, and it is hoped that this example of liberality will incite others to take up so good a work in the same spirit.

“The Committee have much pleasure in drawing the attention of the Society to an offering of gratitude from the junior members of Lincoln College to their chapel, in the shape of a handsome brass eagle-desk of the value of nearly 80*l.*, which is about to be executed under the direction of Mr. Butterfield, architect. The design for this praiseworthy gift is exhibited to-night. The Rev. J. L. Petit has kindly executed two etchings to illustrate the paper which he read before the Society last term, and which it has been resolved to publish.

“In order to carry out the new rule respecting local or corresponding secretaries, the Committee request members to recom-

mend persons able and willing to serve this office in different dioceses.

"Among the presents received, those worthy of especial notice are the large brass of Alan Fleming in Newark Church, presented by Mr. Sutton, of University College, and fifty copies of an engraving of the Guesten Hall, Worcester, from the Rev. W. Digby, canon of Worcester, which have been distributed among our most active resident members."

Mr. Parker stated that the engraving of the Guesten Hall at Worcester had been made and distributed in the hope of promoting its restoration. Its condition now is miserable.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, read a Paper on "The Antiquities of Purton Church, Wilts, with Notices of some of the neighbouring Churches."

The mention of St. Sampson's Church, Cricklade, led to some discussion as to the history of the saint to whom the Church is dedicated. Mr. Jones, of Queen's College, observed that there were two Welch saints of the name, whose lives and dates were sometimes confounded.

After some further discussion of the Churches in the neighbourhood, the Meeting dissolved.

MEETING, MAY 20, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

George Buckle, M.A., Oriel College.
Charles Felix Verity, Lincoln College.
John Smith Gilderdale, Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

The Churches of Warwickshire, No. 5.

Talbot-type or Sun-drawing of Oriel College.

Cast of a Finial from the tomb of Bishop Aquablanc in Hereford Cathedral.

Rubbings of two Brasses, from Coleshill, Warwickshire, and Wilmalow, Cheshire.

PRESENTED BY

Rev. S. H. Cooke.

{ W. B. Jones, B.A., Queen's College.

{ The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford.

{ G. R. Lingard, Brasenose College.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Hierurgia Anglicana. Part XII.
 Churches of Yorkshire. No. XIII.
 History of Noble British Families. No. VIII.

It was mentioned that the smaller of the two brasses of which Mr. Lingard had presented rubbings, was lately discovered in the parish chest of Coleshill, and is now in the possession of the Rev. W. Digby, Canon of Worcester. The large brass from Wilmslow, though greatly defaced, is interesting, as the only monument remaining in the county to any of the warriors who fell at Blore Heath.

The Rev. C. P. Chretien, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report from the Committee:—

“The Committee have to announce the completion of one of the Society’s publications—the Guide to the Churches round Oxford. The concluding Part is now published, and, as well as the whole work collected into a single volume, is ready for sale. The Society will also soon have the pleasure of reckoning among their publications the paper on Parochial Church Architecture read before them last term by Mr. Petit, which is now in the press.

“Among the presents received since the last Meeting one deserves especial notice. It is the cast of a very beautiful finial, from a tomb in Hereford Cathedral. The Dean of Hereford is the donor. A letter will be read to the Society this evening which casts much light on the history of this interesting specimen of decorative architecture.

“The restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church is still favourably progressing, notwithstanding a few unavoidable interruptions in the work. The attention of the Sub-Committee is now turned to the great Eastern Window. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. J. P. Harrison for a very beautiful and accurate restoration of the circle in the head of this window, from the fragments which were found built up in the wall. This portion of the restoration will be proceeded with as soon as the working-drawings can be finished, and a contract drawn up.

“The subscription lately raised by the liberality of several members of Oriel College is to be applied in the first instance to

the restoration of the beautiful and dilapidated buttress at the south-west corner of the Church, from which it is hoped that the repairs may be extended to the whole west end of the Aisle, including the rebuilding the gable and opening the West Window.

"The opening the East Window involves the restoration of a small portion of the roof for which there are at present sufficient funds subscribed; but it is plainly most desirable to complete, if possible, the whole Chancel roof at once; as, if the greater part of it be allowed to remain in its present condition, the effect of the restored East window and of the new portion of the roof will still be very much impaired. If any individual, or the Members of any College, would undertake the roof of the Sacrarium, which, it will be remembered, is frequently found of somewhat different pattern, and increased decoration from that of the rest of the Chancel, so that it may be well considered as a distinct portion of the building, the general fund might be applied to the remainder of the roof. The same remark might be extended to any benefactors who would undertake the East Window, which is not yet contracted for. The estimated expense of these portions is, for the former, £190; for the latter, £150; and though these are considerable sums, yet when it is remembered that it would be some time, especially in the case of the roof, before the whole payment would be required, it is hoped that they may not be beyond the means and liberality of some of our Members."

Mr. Jones made some observations on the process by which the Talbot types, or sun-drawings, of which he had presented a specimen, are made; and read a letter from Mr. Cowderoy, the patentee, suggesting the advantages of the invention for Architectural purposes.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, Treasurer, read a letter from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, expressing his willingness to accept the office of a local or corresponding Secretary to the Society, and containing some account of the finial from Bishop Aquablanca's tomb, of which he had presented a cast. This finial, the only one on the tomb which bore the crucifix, had been, probably for that reason, concealed, and was lately discovered in the cellar of a

dwelling-house near the Cathedral. The beauty of the finial is extraordinary, both as to design and execution.

Mr. G. W. Cox, of Trinity College, read a Paper "On the Choice of Sites for Religious Buildings." The Paper drew forth remarks from Mr. Jones, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Rooke, the Rev. C. P. Chretien, the President, and Mr. Portal. The Meeting then dissolved.

MEETING, JUNE 3, 1846.

The Rev. the Master of University in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A., University College.
 Randolph Payne, Magdalene Hall.
 M. A. Pierrepont, St. John's College.
 George Bampffield, Lincoln College.
 R. A. Hake, B.A., St. Edmund Hall.
 E. R. Owen, Esq.
 W. J. Deane, Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Model of the Statue of Cardinal Wolsey, at }
 Christ Church.
 Engraving of the High Altar, Blaubeuren, }
 Germany.
 Coloured Lithograph of remains of Sepulchral }
 Chapel, presumed to be that of Abbot Wal- }
 lingford, recently discovered built up in the }
 wall of the south aisle of the Abbey Church }
 of St. Alban.
 Guide-sheet for the use of Visitors, to the }
 Abbey Church of St. Alban's.
 "Illustrations of the Royal Hospital and Priory }
 of St. Bartholomew, London, by W. A. }
 De la Motte, Librarian to the Hospital." 4to.
 Casts of the friezes above the doorway of the }
 south porch, Breedon Church, Leicester- }
 shire.

PRESENTED BY

G. R. Portal, Christ Church.

The Treasurer.

The St. Alban's Architectural Society.

Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., Trinity College; Secretary of St. Alban's Architectural Society.

W. G. Tupper, B.A., Trinity College.

F. Otley, Oriel College.

Rubbing of a Brass belonging to Yetminster Church, Dorsetshire.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Ecclésiologist, No. 12.

Mr. Millard, Honorary Secretary, read some communications from Mr. Ottley and Mr. Rooke respecting the two last named presents. Mr. Ottley's consisted of the following extract from the letter of a gentleman who has been much occupied in the examination of the antiquities of Charnwood Forest:—

"A little westward of the present fabric (of Breedon Church), Robert de Ferraris, in 1144, founded an Augustine Priory, a member of that of Nostill, Yorkshire. The *Parish* Church having become 'ruinated and decayed,' Mr. Francis Shirley, soon after the spoliation of the monasteries, obtained leave to use the Priory Church, both as a burying-place for his family, and a Parish Church.

"The ancient friezes were, therefore, (most probably at that time) transferred either from the ancient Parish Church, or the ruins of the Priory. The fragments are unquestionably of a very early age—certainly not later than the 12th century.

"Nicholls, in his *Leicestershire*, vol. 3, p. 668, very slightly mentions them, and gives etchings of *six*, but he does not hazard even a guess at their subjects. Of course it is difficult to make out the design of the whole frieze from mere fragments, but I do not think that I am far from the truth in supposing that the whole represented the Creation and the Antediluvian World. I should add that Breedon-hill has been conjectured to have been the site of some Roman or Saxon temple: it may be that these ancient sculptures give rise to this conjecture. I am very glad to hear that Mr. Ottley has taken casts of these interesting fragments, as they may lead to further inquiry and research."

Mr. Rooke's communication stated that the brass of which he had presented a rubbing belongs to Yetminster Church, Dorsetshire, but is now lying loose in the Rector's house, at East Chelbro', two or three miles off. "Its proper position in the Church is not known, nor is the slab in which it was laid in existence, and this has been made an excuse for its not being restored, though, of course, it is none at all. It is, however, to be hoped that it will speedily be relaid in a slab of Purbeck marble, and placed in a suitable part of the Church. Two of the small scrolls are lost, but they have been supplied in the rubbing."

Mr. Patterson, the Treasurer, mentioned that he had, as a member of the Cambridge Camden (now Ecclesiological) Society, attended its late Meeting in London, and had been most kindly

and cordially received and welcomed as the Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society. The Meeting would be glad to hear that a visit was expected from several of the leading members of that Society at the approaching Anniversary Meeting of our own. This information was received with much approbation.

Mr. G. G. Scott, the well-known Architect, then exhibited some beautiful tracings of stained glass from Churches in Berkshire. After some observations upon them by the President, Mr. Parker remarked upon the usefulness of tracings of this kind, and recommended members to employ themselves during the vacations in procuring them. They were most valuable, both on account of their practical utility as models, and as being, in so many cases, likely to survive after the frail originals had perished.

The Rev. H. Addington then read a paper of very great interest on 'the Antiquities of St. Alban's Abbey,' in the course of which he exhibited most elaborate fac-similes of a frescoe painting of the Crucifixion, and of a number of floor-tiles. He mentioned that a lithograph of these tiles (the style and arrangement of which is very peculiar) will shortly be published under the direction of the Rev. C. Boutell, Secretary of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, who was present at the meeting. There were also exhibited a drawing of a fresco representing the incredulity of St. Thomas, lately discovered by a lady; a rubbing of very large brass in memory of Abbot Stoke, temp. 1451, and a curious palimpsest brass, lent by the Rector of St. Alban's, one side of which represents an Abbot, the other a lady. Mr. Addington alluded to the efforts of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, in behalf of the beautiful Church of St. Alban's, and expressed a hope that further discoveries would be made during some excavations contemplated by that Society.

The Master of University highly complimented Mr. Addington on the interesting paper with which he had favoured the Meeting, and observed that the Oxford Architectural Society was highly indebted to him for his past, as well as his present, services.

The Rev. C. Boutell remarked on the entire accuracy of Mr. Addington's statements respecting a Church with which he (Mr. Boutell) was well acquainted; he added some observations on the engraving which he had presented—that of the sepulchral Church of Richard de Wallingford, in St. Alban's Abbey, in which very beautiful remains of polychrome have been discovered.

The Master of University made some suggestions as to the arrangement of floor-tiles, the effect of which is heightened by the intermixture of plain tiles among the enriched ones.

Mr. Boutell stated that such was the arrangement in many ancient Churches. He added that the St. Alban's Architectural Society would gladly entertain any members of the Oxford Society at their next meeting, on June 17th.

Mr. Parker made some remarks on the so-called Roman tiles, in allusion to a view incidentally expressed in Mr. Addington's paper: many tiles of the Roman form he believed to be of much later date, especially some of those at Colchester and in that neighbourhood, and some of those at St. Alban's, which appear to be made for the places they now occupy, such as the newels of staircases. He was inclined to think that tiles or bricks continued to be made in England after the Roman fashion down to the thirteenth century: the earliest instance he had met with of bricks of the modern or Flemish shape, is Little Wenham Hall, near Colchester, of the time of Henry III.

The Meeting shortly after separated.

MEETING, JUNE 17, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Maxwell Close, Christ Church.

Rev. W. Pigott, New College.

A. Tidman, Lincoln College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Drawings of a Niche at St. Bartholomew, Hyde, }
Winchester.

PRESENTED BY

A. Walters, Esq.,
Cornmarket.

The Rev. G. S. Master read a Paper on the Antiquities of Lewknor Church, Oxon.

The Rev. E. Dean, of All Souls, the Incumbent, complimented Mr. Master on the accuracy of his Paper, alluded to the re-erection of the Chancel, effected mainly by Mr. Johnson of Oxford, and acknowledged the assist-

ance he had derived on several occasions from the Society. The peculiar character of Lewknor Church led to an interesting discussion on the possibility of harmonizing a diminutive Tower and Nave with a Chancel disproportionately large, in which Mr. Freeman and several other Members joined. The Meeting then dissolved.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

In the SOCIETY'S ROOM, HOLYWELL, JUNE 23, 1846, at two o'clock, P.M.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The Chairman congratulated the Society on the number of distinguished visitors present at its Annual Meeting. The presence of a Right Rev. Prelate, (the Bishop of Aberdeen,) and several leading Members of the Sister Society, till lately connected with Cambridge, including its President, was highly gratifying.

The Bishop of Aberdeen was elected a Patron by acclamation, and briefly expressed his sense of the honour.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, President of the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden Society, was elected an Honorary Member by ballot.

The Archdeacon returned thanks to the Society, and declared the satisfaction he felt in presenting himself before it, supported by those who had so long and so ably assisted him in the government of the Society of which he was President. It was with peculiar pleasure that he saw near him Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, an able and successful champion of true principles in Christian art, Sir Stephen Glynne, the Rev. B. Webb, Secretary of the Ecclesiological Society, Rev. J. M. Neale, &c. The Arch-

deacon then gave an animated and interesting account of the labours and successes of the Cambridge Camden Society during the last year.

Dr. Mill, late Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, was then elected an Honorary Member by ballot, subject to his own approbation.

Archdeacon Thorp apologized for the unexpected absence of Dr. Mill.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINARY MEMBERS WERE THEN ELECTED.

W. S. Evans, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. R. Bampffield, M.A., Trinity College.

Hon. Horace Courtenay Forbes, Oriel College.

The President read the following list of

PRESENTS RECEIVED.	PRESENTED BY
Cotman's Architectural Etchings - Coney's Etchings - - - Moyen Age Pittoresque - - -	} The Bishop of Bombay and the other Members of the Committee of Subscribers towards the Monumental Church at Colabah.
Drawing of a Niche at St. Bartholomew's, Win- chester - - - - -	
Two specimens of Talbot type, or Sun Drawing No. II. of the Northamptonshire Churches	
	Mr. A. V. Walters.
	Mr. Cowderoy.
	} The Northampton Architec- tural Society.

The Rev. J. E. Millard, Honorary Secretary, was then called on to read the Annual Report of the Committee, which was as follows :—

“The Committee, in laying before the Society its Seventh Annual Report, cannot but allude, with much satisfaction, to one important difference between the circumstances of their Meeting in this and former years. This is, they trust, the first of many Annual Meetings to be held in their own room. On former like occasions, the Society has been obliged to do itself an injustice, and appear ashamed of its vocation. The Meetings which of all in the year, on account of the presence in Oxford of a greater number of Members and their friends, might be expected to indicate most obviously the general objects of the Society, have in

some important respects partaken least of an Architectural character. Models, casts, drawings, books, were necessarily absent from a room which was the Society's only for a day. Whatever acquaintance with the subject the Papers read might display, whatever progress the Committee might be able to report, there was little to shew *how* Architecture ought to be studied, or that it was studied here. In the few specimens of art which might be transferred, there could be little order or arrangement. The mass of the collection slumbered in an apartment undiscoverable to strangers, and almost impregnable when discovered. This is altered : and we meet in a room which tells its own tale, and can contain at once the property of the Society, and its Members. The fine altar-tomb, a present from the Earl of Shrewsbury, which has been sometime in the possession of the Society, is at length displayed to advantage. The very satisfactory arrangement of the Society's collection, a task much more laborious and difficult than could at first be imagined, is owing to the zeal and judgment of several active Members.

"And here the Committee cannot help adverting to the much greater change of locality recently effected by a Sister Society, which it is still natural to call the Camden. They rejoice however that the change is of place not of purpose. And though the bond which identified either Society so closely with its own University is now broken, they trust that community of object, and a sincere devotion to the same good cause, will ever operate as a principle of union. They are the more assured of this by the circumstances of the present Meeting. The presence of so many distinguished Members of the Ecclesiological Society, (to call it by its new name,) at the anniversary of the Sister Society, is every way highly gratifying. It must serve, among other ends, as a proof of that readiness to sympathize and co-operate in the common work, which the Oxford Architectural Society will most fully and cordially return.

"The proceedings of other Architectural Societies have not been deficient either in interest or advantage. The Committee are sure that no Member can doubt of this, who, at a late Meeting of this Society, had the pleasure of listening to the instructive Paper read by the Rev. H. Addington on the Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's. The publications of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society also deserve notice. The field of

their exertions abounds in objects of interest. In treating of them they have shewn no deficiency of Antiquarian zeal and research.

But it were greatly to be lamented, if the spirit of Architecture dwelt wholly on the past, and exhibited itself in no more substantial forms than books and drawings. Happily, this is not the case. A sense of the wants of the Church, and the duty of her Members to supply them, has been met by a corresponding effort in the arts of design. Each movement is of course imperfect, and, in many of its parts, a failure, yet on the whole an undoubted augury of good. Though of the Churches which have lately risen and are rising, few if any deserve unmixed praise, there are few which are not ambitious of it. Many of their defects arise from an unskilful aiming at good. Perhaps the most striking example of Christian munificence, using Architecture as its exponent, which has been lately witnessed, is one which will nevertheless excite the greatest diversity of opinion. The Committee allude to the splendid Church recently erected at Wilton. All must acknowledge the magnificence of the offering; many will doubt whether it is unexceptionable in design. But this is one of the questions which only time can decide—how far our ancient standards require change and adaptation in order to answer modern purposes; and what advantages may be gained by the adoption of styles, not without precedent indeed, but confessedly anomalous and of foreign origin, and the return, for a time at least, to the use of forms of construction and ornament, which were rejected in the perfect period of Christian Architecture.

“At the same time, the Committee have great pleasure in remarking, that the zeal for constructing new Churches has not interfered with the less striking, but eminently instructive, work of restoration. The number of applications for advice laid before them from the parochial clergy, proves that they are not insensible of the importance of such undertakings. On a larger scale, the Committee must still point to Hereford Cathedral, as an admirable example of the method in which such works should be conducted. There has been received from the Very Reverend the Dean an interesting account of the progress in the repairs, which will presently be read to the Society. A cast of a beautiful finial from the tomb of Bp. Aquablanca, which, having been long buried at some distance from the Cathedral, has now been restored to its original position, has lately been presented to the

Society by the Dean, and testifies to the attention and care, which, amid the extensive general repairs, is still bestowed upon details.

"In reminding the Society of the progress which has been made in the restorations of Dorchester Church, the Committee feel they are returning to a subject of local interest, but not therefore less attractive. It is more than usually important that a Society, professedly intended to promote the *study* of Gothic Architecture, and having at present no special fund which can be applied to purposes of restoration, should be connected with some work of this kind, to shew that its plans comprehend more than mere theory, and to give more of its Members who desire it a knowledge of practical details, as the work progresses under the guidance of some, the inspection of all. With what has been already accomplished, most Members of the Society must be familiar. The former Reports of the Committee contain abundant notice of the restoration of the Jesse Window and Sedilia, and the partial renovation of the East Window. Mr. Butterfield has undertaken to superintend the future progress of the works. Were the Committee not unwilling to repeat praise till it seems praise no longer, they might more than notice, what they cannot leave wholly unmentioned, the kindness of Mr. Harrison in offering that assistance, as a Member of the Society, which he declined giving professionally. It should also be remembered, that the liberality of some Members of Oriel College is furthering the restoration at the south-west angle of the Abbey Church. The works will grow towards each other, before long, it is hoped, to effect a junction. In like manner, the funds for supplying two small windows over the Sedilia with painted glass have been furnished by a separate contribution. Meanwhile, nuclei are not wanting on which other individuals or societies who are so disposed can commence operations. While on the subject of restorations the Committee wish to direct the attention of Members and visitors to Oxford to the beautiful brass eagle from Mr. Butterfield's design, which has been placed in the Chapel of Lincoln College, just in time to allow of its inspection by the visitors at this Meeting.

The Committee cannot report to the Society so large a list of publications as in many former years. The account of the Churches in the Deanery of Cuddesden, which has recently appeared, completes the volume of the Society's Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford. The

Society has also added to its publications, a paper on the Architecture of Ordinary Parish Churches, read by its author, the Rev. J. L. Petit, before the Society at its meeting in March. And here the Committee take occasion to observe with much pleasure, that the Society has been favored with contributions from a greater variety of sources than in former years. Senior and junior members, not at present on the Committee, have given it the advantage of their reflection and research. The consequence is, that the papers have been of an unusually diversified character. Some, descriptions of particular Churches or other buildings; some, the application of the general principles and spirit of Architecture to one of the many more limited subjects on which it bears, or which form a part of it: while occasionally they have assumed more the form of a discussion of controverted points, and "Decorated" and "Perpendicular" have been put forward as parties in a friendly contest. Where so much has been new and excellent, it would be invidious to particularize.

"The Committee have to report some alterations in the Rules of the Society. It has been considered but fair, that members residing at a distance from Oxford, should not contribute equally with residents to the discharge of current expenses, from which they cannot derive equal advantages. Some changes have therefore been made in the relative amount of subscriptions. Another measure has been adopted, from which they may venture to anticipate more extensive benefit. The Committee allude to the appointment of Local Secretaries in the various dioceses of England and Wales. The list, which will presently be read, will shew that many distinguished members have already accepted the office; and the Committee have every hope, that these, with others, who may from time to time be added to the number, will contribute greatly to strengthen and extend the influence of the Society.

"The Library and collection of the Society have received very considerable additions during the last year. Not only have they been augmented by purchase, but every meeting has testified to the judgment and liberality of members in supplying by their presents, deficiencies which they felt to exist in our books and models. The number of tracings and rubbings of brasses presented to the Society, is a pleasing proof that non-resident members, and resident members when absent from Oxford, are not

forgetful of its purposes. The first complete Catalogue of the Society's Books and Drawings, has been compiled during the last year. Great praise is also due to several members who have made considerable progress in a Methodical Catalogue of the Casts and Brasses. This, when finished, will have all the use and interest of a distinct work. Those only who have been engaged in like undertakings, can form a conception of the knowledge of the subject which it requires, and the research and labour which it involves.

"The Committee have now the pleasure of laying before the Society, a present in every sense of more than ordinary value. It is in the form of six handsome folio volumes of Architectural Engravings, from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the other members of the Committee of subscribers to the Memorial Church at Colabah. It is highly gratifying to receive from so distant a quarter, such a testimony of kindly feeling,—not the less so, because the designs supplied by the Society for the Memorial Church were not, it will be remembered, adopted. English architects do not seem to have learnt the peculiarities of structure necessary for a foreign climate. India threatens to supply her own wants, and relieve them of the labour. This is every way desirable, if the legitimate principles of architectural construction are preserved. Those who feel the want will best know how to meet it. In any case Societies like our own may still be of the greatest service, both in the colonies and at home. It must be their province to preserve the principles of architecture unchanged amidst continual change of details, to reconcile old forms of beauty with new adaptation of parts, and see that in the search after convenience nothing is lost to devotion."

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, Treasurer, read a most interesting communication from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, a Corresponding Secretary of the Society, giving an account of the restoration already effected and in progress at Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev. C. P. Chretien, Honorary Secretary, read, and commented upon, the names of such Corresponding Secretaries as have been already appointed, viz.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq.	-	-	Diocese of Bath and Wells.
Rev. W. GREY	-	-	Salisbury.
Rev. W. H. GUNNER	-	-	Winton.
Rev. N. LIGHTFOOT	-	-	Exeter.
Rev. H. THOMPSON	-	-	Bath and Wells.
Very Rev. the DEAN OF HEREFORD	-	-	Hereford.
Rev. J. L. POPHAM	-	-	Salisbury.
Rev. Charles GAUNT	-	-	Chichester.
H. CHAMPERNOWNE, Esq.	-	-	Exeter.
Rev. C. B. PEARSON	-	-	London.

Alexander J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., read the following Essay on "The Present State of Ecclesiological Art in England."

IN the short review which, through the indulgence of this Society, I am permitted to take of the present state of Ecclesiological Science in England, I propose avoiding the embarrassment and the prolixity, which would necessarily result from any reference to particular buildings and particular restorations. My aim is rather to throw out a few hints towards the examination of the inward feelings which in part accompanied and in part produced the gradual growth amongst us of that systematic study of the requirements of divine worship to which we assign the name of Ecclesiology, and for which we claim the dignity of a science.

We are all more or less familiar with the remarkable events which have characterized the religious history of the last fourteen years. We all know that a very great change has taken place in the aspect in which the Church of England is publicly viewed, that whereas her Catholicity was formerly a doctrine of the Schools, little understood and little heeded by her lay-members, and this alas not through their own fault, it is now a matter of general and popular notoriety, both amongst those, of whom I trust are all those here present, who admit it, and those who deny it. It was impossible for so great an alteration to take place in the religious position of our Communion, without its displaying itself in two directions, both in the hidden life of the Church, and in the external manifestation of ritual and services. This twofold development is inherent in every religious movement whether for good or for bad; the two can no more be separated than

the sunken eye and colourless cheek can be divorced from disease, the ruddy hue and firm step from returning health. When Rome became Christian, in place of the temples of Mars and Capitoline Jupiter, and Peace, she beheld long severe piles gathering on the outskirts of her precincts, the Lateran, the Liberian, the Vatican, the Theodosian Basilics. When the fury of the populace swept the Church away from Scotland, the cathedrals fell likewise; when in 1660 the English Church saw the dawn of better things, ritual decency and the desire for outward magnificence of worship returned with her, and churches were again undesecrated. It so happens (if for illustration's sake we may be allowed to use this phrase) that Catholic worship is a worship of pomp and solemnity, that of the Calvinists one of meanness and affected simplicity, but on this account we have no more right to accuse a Catholic of trifling and unreality, and of loving things external, to the derogation of spiritual religion, merely because we see him busily engaged in fitting up his chancel or intoning his service, than we should have to call Will Dowsing an unearnest Puritan because he employed himself in sacking churches and breaking painted glass. Each one in his way legitimately carries out that system of external religion which is the necessary consequence of his internal sentiment, of sacramentality in the Catholic, of pseudo-spirituality in the Puritan. This accusation of unearnestness would rather seem to be due to the contrary line of proceeding on either side, that of a Catholic inertly and unhopefully abiding amid filth and disrepair, or of a Puritan professing to feel a taste for Christian Art. I should have hardly thought it worth while to have made these remarks, had not the study of Ecclesiology and care for the beauty of the temple been more or less pointedly blamed on the score of unreality in quarters, from which we had a full right to be not a little astonished at hearing such language proceeding.

It has naturally happened that in course of time the internal and the external movement came to be conducted by somewhat different hands. This was perfectly natural, inasmuch as each involved questions of deep research and calling for great and serious attention of thought, and it demonstrates a really healthy state of mind, that of various persons having their variously appointed work, and following it without meddling with their neighbours' concerns. At the same time, however, this separation afforded a plausible handle to our impugnors for their (to my

mind) unfounded accusations. Ecclesiologists of course made ecclesiology the primary subject of their writings, and theology, (technically so called,) if mentioned at all, was only so in a hurried and incidental manner, a studiously hurried one I may say. Here then was proof positive to all those in whom the wish was father to the thought, of our being mere ceremonialists, and formal pedants. Such unjust suspicions however are, I am happy to believe, rapidly passing away.

One thing that has not a little contributed to the difficulty of those, whose work has been the external movement, is the utter novelty of all that they have had to say. The Church of England, as a branch of the Catholic Church, never lost the Catholic faith. The stream of sound doctrine, though shrunk to a narrow thread, had still flowed on continuously through different channels in the darkest and coldest days of the last century. With church-arrangement, however, the case was quite different. The very notion of a Catholic temple was a thing unknown, unthought of. The existence of a science of Ecclesiology would have been thought as absurd a notion as would be the idea of a science of the arrangement of lecture rooms or of exchanges. We had in short to fight the battle of ecclesiastical tradition for ourselves against private judgment, and at a great disadvantage, for some of our chief opponents during the last twelve years were no ignorant and noisy platform orators, no hireling press and political associations, but the wise, the holy, and the learned, strenuous defenders of the Christian Church, persons whose value we appreciated and to whom we were but too anxious to defer, while all along they feared and distrusted us, as unreal visionaries and hot-headed enthusiasts, likely through our unpractical notions to damage highest interests; and yet from these very persons it was, though they might not themselves have been aware of it, that in the first instance the ecclesiological movement commenced.

Before the existence of such a science as Ecclesiology was contemplated, the natural instinct of newly awakened Catholicism led men to feel that our existing churches were far from being what they should be, that the honour due to The Lord required that His houses should be otherwise dressed than the parsimony of the generation lately passed away had considered needful. Those however who had the strongest feelings on this matter were individuals of whom it is no disgrace to say that they were not

very conversant with the minutiae of architecture, and who therefore, in the absence of any thing like fixed canons of church arrangement, or the bibliographical knowledge which such a research called for, had to fall back in a very great degree upon their own private opinion of the decorous and the beautiful.

As might be supposed, the due celebration of the Sacraments, and especially of the Holy Eucharist, was the first object of those early and well meaning church restorers; and the most obvious way in their eyes of securing the reverence of the people for the blessed ordinance, and of themselves rendering it due respect, was to make the altar very prominent, and to deck it very richly. With rich altars a more general use of genuine painted east windows came in as a matter of course, and uniform sittings facing east were enforced with more of method than their original promoters had dreamed of. The utterly unchristian character of the hitherto popular Roman architecture soon became apparent, at the same time the specimens of Pointed which had been as yet produced were so unsatisfactory as to be a very small temptation to us to follow up that style. Just at this time various publications brought the English people acquainted with the characteristics of numerous large and splendid churches on the continent of Europe, built at no small cost by holy men of old, of whose very existence as an architectural fact the usual run of English tourists had hitherto to all appearance been as ignorant, as they were of the architecture of Palenque, and other ruined cities of America. Here then seemed to be the desiderated style which was to embody the religious sentiment of the English Church, here was a Christian development of architecture, capable, as men then thought, of being successfully revived, and of producing the greatest effect compatible with cheap materials and no enormous cost, for, their eyes being unaccustomed to its forms, they thought every thing built in Romanesque was ipso facto perfect of its style; they could not yet discriminate, nor had they even learnt that their own familiar Norman was but a branch of this novel style, imported as they imagined now for the first time from abroad. Men saw accordingly no unequivocal symptoms of a desire to adopt a modification of foreign Romanesque as the future religious architecture of England. I do not say that any of our well-meant churches of a few years back fully carried out all that I have been indicating, some however there are that do so to a

most considerable extent, and there was sufficient risk of the fashion spreading to warrant us in being very glad at having escaped that danger.

Just at this period however two Societies were established in our two universities. The one at Oxford unfortunately styled itself one for the study of "Gothic" Architecture, thus assuming at once too wide and too narrow a field of investigation—too wide, as it was induced to meddle somewhat with secular architecture: too narrow, as it excluded the extremely important element of ritual study^a. The Cambridge Society, on the contrary, by hastily taking up a name that was utterly meaningless, pledged itself to nothing, and by the provisions of its laws, and still more so by the dominant taste of its leading members, at once struck out for itself a peculiar line of research, original and fascinating to those who pursued it, and not a little strange and perplexing to the lovers of Gothic Architecture so called, who could not conceive a band of young men, lovers themselves of architecture, to whom the simplest village church was an object of deeper interest than the towers of Herstmonceaux or Kenilworth.

To the establishment of these Societies, which was soon followed up by that of various local ones, was in the main due the preservation of our national architecture. Their founders, as if led by a sort of instinct, seem from the first to have comprehended the truth that the future style of religious architecture to be national must be founded upon that of older times. Understanding therefore the value of knowledge of our ancient village churches, they set about acquiring it in the only true practical manner, that of examining as many parish churches as they could. Such an examination was happily facilitated by that increasing appreciation of the details of pointed architecture which had for some time characterized the literary world. This knowledge was indeed in

^a These remarks, as well as the contents of the Paper in general, are to be regarded as an exposition of the private sentiments of their accomplished author.

The original resolutions on which the Oxford Society was built conclusively prove that the principle of its constitution is adequately expressed in its denomination of THE OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, and negative the supposition that it has any claim to the title or to the credit of an ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, or SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF ECCLESIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.—(Note by the President.)

itself purely secular, but in the hands of those who desired to use it for higher objects it became eminently serviceable. The best proof I can give of this alleged secularity is the fact that at the time of the foundation of the two societies the best extant treatise on the principles of our ancient religious architecture was the production of a Quaker. Mr. Rickman's book, jejune, unphilosophical, and crabbedly English as we may now be tempted to esteem it, was undoubtedly a most useful work in its time, and the first which attempted systematically to define the varieties of our national architecture, and it deserves therefore to be spoken of with respect and gratitude, provided it be admitted that its time has now passed away. To be really useful in the present day it must, supposing it still to be employed as a text-book, be so modified and amended as to be no longer in fact Rickman's book. None I should think in the present day would pin their faith on a treatise which described sedilia as "stone stalls either one, two, three, or sometimes more, of which the uses have been much contested." When a few pages back I objected to the name of the present Society, I did so rather from a consideration of its present requirements than as objecting to the study of Gothic so-called Architecture in 1838, when such a study, even if maintained in somewhat a pedantic and merely technical manner, was a very necessary counterpoise to the spirit of unscientific church-decorating which then arose.

This study then of our ancient parish churches, viewed with architectural eyes, established one principal point, that they were the true and legitimate models for future religious constructions, and as such deserved the primary attention of architects. This being established, we became possessed of a great half-truth. All that we realized was that the same shell which contained the apparatus of mediæval worship was, speaking generally, suited to contain that of modern worship. This discovery however afforded no guarantee that all the fittings might not be utterly subversive of ancient tradition, and utterly destructive of the proprieties of the various portions of the structure. The time had now arrived when the guidance of good feeling merely became apparent to all as being no longer sufficient, and a necessity arose of an appeal to authority. The course adopted was a wholesome and a loyal one, and proved accordingly eminently successful. The appeal was made to the high authorities of the palmy Caroline days of the Eng-

lish Church : enquiries were undertaken as to what their notions of church arrangement were : visitation articles were dragged out of forgotten depositories of archives, and many a puritan pamphlet disinterred. The result was clear and unquestionable—the consensus of all these great names shewed that their ideal of the material church was one far different from any to which later days had been accustomed. They were found raising and adorning altars, decorating sacraria and choirs, constructing stalls, separating clergy from laity, protecting, repairing, nay, with all the weight of episcopal authority, rebuilding rood-screens, denouncing pews and galleries, prohibiting their structure, overturning them when through negligence they had slipped in. In one word, it was manifest that in all general matters the post-reformational idea of Catholic church-arrangement was identical with the ante-reformational one, and totally opposed to Calvinian bareness.

Now then we had realized a great truth, that of the Catholicity (in the Western Church at all events) of a certain general ideal of church-arrangement, which it was our glorious privilege to possess, which it was our duty to expand, and to investigate, and to bring into practical bearing. The wide field of Catholic ritualism now opened to us. At this point we may say that ecclesiology, as a separate science, assumed a tangible existence, though as yet its students had not grasped much more than the idea of an English parish church. It was however well that they had not, a wider scope in those days would only have confused them.

Henceforward, for none here present will, I believe, refuse to permit me to claim priority of onwardness for our Cambridge Society, the researches of the Cambridge Camden Society assumed a thoroughly original form, and one by no means palatable to many who had hitherto been its supporters. Although, as I trust I have shewn, religion and not architecture was the parent and the first nurse of the ecclesiological spirit ; although architecture was, we may say, rather forced upon the early church-arrangers, yet the public, naturally enough, did not perceive this. Till the study of architecture had given somewhat of a popular character to ecclesiological researches, few cared much for them any way. Consequently the Oxford and Cambridge Societies were in the first instance welcomed as praiseworthy amusements, and useful archæological associations, by many who would have recoiled at the notion of being at all mixed up in the religious movement. But

their true nature could not but break out, first at Cambridge, more late, but I trust as effectually, in the Society which I have now the honour to address. And the result was obvious, our merely architectural friends abandoned us, as absurd unpractical visionaries. Such a disruption was necessary—their previous support was so much sheer gain, a thing which we ought not to have calculated upon, but which was unquestionably of great service to us in the days of infancy.

When however the old English parish church was clearly established as the proper object of imitation, the knot was by no means entirely untied. An old English parish church was a very diverse building; it was, according to its age, an extremely different structure. It might resemble Kilpeck, or Skelton, or Heckington, or Fairford. Were or were not the styles of these respective buildings equally eligible? While this question was being developed, the attention of some leading ecclesiologists was being directed to Durandus, and the other ritualists of the middle ages. This study, as its primary result, established the fact of symbolism, and, as a secondary one, gave shape, reason, and consistency to the adoption of the now-called Middle-Pointed^b, as the most perfect style hitherto existing, and the one therefore which must be adopted as the basis of future religious structures.

This achievement was one of extreme importance. It conferred unity, form, and method upon hitherto disjointed works. Every stone, every window, was found to tell its own appropriate tale, to bear its own peculiar meaning. The realization of this great fact, and the very general recognition of the superiority of Middle-Pointed, consummated what I shall call the first age of ecclesiological science, the Anglo-parochial age as it may be termed. Henceforth a bright ideal vision rose before the eyes of enthusiastic ecclesiologists, the type to which they strove to make their restorations, and each new church conform. They saw from far the slender spire broken with row upon row of spire-lights, o'ertopping the churchyard trees. They approach the sacred pile, and enter it by southern porch of stone or rich carved oak. Within the edifice, and at their left hand upon its platform, stands the octagonal font with its lofty tapering canopy, crocket upon crocket, pinnacle upon pinnacle, and bright with gules, azure, and

^b The style which Rickman has termed "Decorated."

or. The nave is lofty, and crowned with open-timbered or cradle-roof, dark-blue powdered with golden stars; an arcade high and well proportioned, with its clustered pillars and foliage capitals, enriched by the limner's art, separates it from the narrow aisles, while every window is alive with British Saints, venerable figures in glorious vestments, standing awful beneath grotesque and glowing canopies, and all the walls are various with many a symbolic painting. The floor is tessellated with encaustic tiles, and massy broad oak benches receive the worshippers, the rich and poor together. At the north-east angle of the nave the graceful pulpit stands, and near it the eagle with its outspread wings. We admire them, but not for over long, for our eyes are arrested by the glories of the roodscreen, lofty and multiform, enriched with many a fantastic and many a beautiful shape, and beaming all with colour. The holy doors are open, and within them stands the sacred chancel, a more surprising sight, where the painting is richer, the glass more glowing, the tiles more varied, whose western portion is lined with cunningly carved stalls of heart of oak, the venerable seats of clerks; while further on, on triple steps, the sacarium rises, and in the centre of all, the great and crowning glory of the pile, the holy Altar, costly with the highest gifts of Christian art, and round are duly ranged its sacred accessories, the pelican, the credence-table, the meet piscina, "*vivoque sedilia saxo.*"

This was a beautiful realization, and it was not only natural but also fitting that we should dwell long upon it. But the achievement of this ideal was after all only a small advance in our ecclesiological knowledge, although the one which was of the most pressing moment for practical purposes. We had not yet done enough to vindicate for ecclesiology the character of a science, by thus synthetically constructing a mediæval parish church. An old English parish church, beautiful as it was, was yet, although we were unwilling to face the fact, but one accidental variety of the numerous buildings, which in various ages, various lands, and for various diversities of purpose, the Catholic Church had reared to the honour of THE LORD. It was not enough to establish what an English parish church of former days was, without establishing how it came in that comparatively late age of the Christian Church to assume that particular form. Unless we did so, we should in point of fact be building our claims upon

our own assertion. It was indeed a right and a graceful thing for us in the first instance to throw ourselves unhesitatingly into that form of church which had obtained in England, but after a short period such a service in things external became no longer reasonable. We were no longer justified in believing that, because amid the countless diversities of church-arrangement such a particular one had prevailed in England during the fourteenth century, that therefore it was on this very account in all respects the best, and the one to be adopted in the present day, unless we were prepared to admit that truth and perfectness had been guaranteed exclusively to the English Church. As little were we justified in running into the other extreme, and abandoning old English arrangement as a thing outworn and impossible, upon any the first little difficulty imagined or exaggerated which might beset our course. Clearly the only remedy for either extravagance was that at this stage we should modify the direction of our studies, and instead of making every thing as heretofore cluster round England, we should go forth for ourselves with open and impartial eyes, and learn how every portion of the Universal Fold had, each in its own day, realized its inward idea of the worship required by its profession of the Catholic Faith. This consideration, more or less strongly held, and in different shapes, according to their different temperaments has taken possession of the minds of those most actively engaged in ecclesiological pursuits. It is premature to conjecture in what it may result, so new and wide a view of the subject cannot yet have been adequately realized by any one.

We had all along been pressing the claims of Ecclesiology to be considered as a science, because we had a strong inward feeling that it was one, but I am free to confess that the proofs which we formerly put forth to the world of the truth of our assertion were not so all-convincing as to justify us in accusing those, who should have disagreed with us on this point, of stupidity or obstinacy. Now however, viewed in this new light, and studied in a free spirit, its right to such designation is proved to be incontestable.

Our present studies proceed upon the ever-present assumption that the Christian Church is a living and an energizing body, not merely a curious object of antiquarian investigation. We have to sift, and probe, and test the methods which she has adopted in various times, and under various circumstances, to meet her ever-changing wants. We must not for this discovery confine our-

selves to England or to the Western Church, we must penetrate to the East and her venerable hereditary usages; and while there, we must grapple even with those fallen bodies which have for so many centuries preserved the husk and outward form of Churchmanship; we must be as familiar with San Clemente, Santa Sophia, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, as with Heckington and York Minster. The corruptions even of modern times must not be unobserved, for some of them may enshroud in uncouth garb some natural wish, some new-born want which it was now no longer expedient, no longer right to overlook; they may be the clumsy yet righteously-intentioned attempts at a reform which it may be our duty and our privilege to perfect.

We must accurately distinguish the various classes of Churches, how each sprung into being, what each symbolized, what each required, how each told the tale of its own age, how far that is a tale which must be told again, or how far we should modify its details, or even its great and leading features. We should have an accurate perception of the characteristics of the cathedral, the conventual, the collegiate, the parochial church. We should be quick at discerning the distinctive types of the town and of the country church, of the college or domestic chapel. We should make ourselves familiar with the social condition of great and crowded towns, and with their religious destitution. We should forecast the probable wants of the age, wants which it possesses in distinction to other times, and we should meditate what peculiar method the Church of the nineteenth century should assume to embody them. We should think upon workhouse chapels, hospital chapels, and barrack chapels, and missionary churches in the midst of Leeds and Manchester. We should remember that Great Britain reigns over the torrid and the hyperborean zone, that she will soon have to rear temples of the true faith in Benares and Labrador, Newfoundland and Cathay.

And, while we thus look forward to a glorious future, we never must forget to live amid the glorious past, and gather its teaching to guide our inspirations by. We must worship with the martyrs in the catacombs, and accompany S. Helena upon her pious travels. We must stand beside the rising Basilics, we must face the Lombards at Pavia, and Greeks in Venice. We must with good S. Hugh sit beneath the shadow of the nine spires of Cluny, and with S. Stephen pray in the rude church hard by, that stands

in the marshy glen of Citeaux. We must become the confidants of Arnolfo, and Walsingham, and Steinbach. We must not be conversant with architects only, carvers in wood and stone, glass burners, painters, all must be our intimates.

Such knowledge is not to be acquired by us like holiday tourists through studying prints alone, and visiting buildings; books, crabbed, learned books, and half-obliterated manuscripts must be perused and digested. Holy Fathers must be conned, and mediæval chroniclers with no less care. Decretals, chartularies, inventories, diligently ransacked; service books compared in an impartial balance. The mediæval ritualists, and those who have in later times adorned France and Italy, must be as household books. The rich contributions of these our own days must be grasped and duly appreciated.

And while we bend over these abstruser studies we must not on the other hand permit homelier, more immediately practical duties to slip away neglected. We live in an age of great mechanical improvement, an age which prides itself on substituting vast wholesale methods for the more tedious processes of manual labour. These must all be encountered and investigated; where useful and legitimate, pressed into the service of the Church; where spurious, levelling, spirit-crushing, exposed and rejected.

We never must forget, while following out our ritual studies, that the vast domains of Christian art are also our heritage, an heritage which it is our duty to bequeath as much improved to our descendants, as they received it improved from theirs. We must once and for ever burst the bonds of mere pedantic archæology, we must pray that other ages may exclaim, "See how the architects of the middle ages improved upon their Romanesque inheritance, see how Giotto and the Blessed Friar glorified the forms of Byzantine art. See also how their children of the twentieth century improved upon them, see the noble churches, the exquisite paintings, the choice carved work, and costly chasings, the lustrous glass which they produced and left to us. See how we of this late age, following their great example, are striving humbly, and under the blessing of God, to surpass even them in the honour which HE vouchsafes to permit us to render to HIM."

If in the progress of this work we find ourselves compelled to abandon any thing, which in our previous days we had considered essential;—if some feature of a mediæval church on which we

had, it may be, insisted, turns out after all to have been but an accident of its own age, and that it would be unreal to attempt to revive it now, we should not be ashamed nor dispirited. We should not rashly blame ourselves for want of perception in our older views, when in very truth but for the faith of those days we never should have attained the critical discernment of our present state. Nor should we, on the other hand, be terrified at our own changes, and imagine that we must be following some perverse and mistaken course, because we had apprehended the spirit of older church-builders, and not the dull mechanical detail of their edifice; because we found ourselves competent to construct, and not to copy merely.

The very fact of a science of Ecclesiology at all having come into existence in these present days, with a completeness and a breadth of purpose not to be found in the writings of the elder ritualists, shews that the intellect of the world has assumed a new phase, that of an analytical in place of a synthetical condition. This is sufficient to explain the difficulty which some might otherwise feel when called upon to accept Ecclesiology as a science new in itself, and yet most important to the Christian Church.

I feel that it is now time for me to conclude these few unconnected remarks, which your kindness has allowed me to trouble you with. My object has been to shew how vast, how interesting is the science of which we have undertaken the investigation, to point out to you how great a gain it is that there is a science of Ecclesiology, and at the same time to prove how small is the progress which has as yet been made in its development, and so to stir up this meeting more fully and energetically to carry out those ecclesiological researches in which the Oxford Architectural Society has so honourably embarked.

Rev. W. Grey, M.A., Magdalene Hall, then read a highly interesting Paper on "The Architectural Style of William of Wykeham." Mr. Grey exhibited a number of spirited sketches in illustration of his Paper^c.

The Meeting, which was a very large one, was then dismissed by the Chairman.

^c The Committee regret very much that the nature of Mr. Grey's Paper (requiring a great number of illustrations to do it justice) puts it out of their power to give it at length.

Among those present were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland; the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bristol, President of the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden Society; the Rector of Exeter College; the Master of University College; the Principal of Brasenose College, President of the Oxford Architectural Society; A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.P., M.A., Christ Church; Rev. Ben. Webb, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rev. J. Mason Neale, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Hon. Secretaries of the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden Society, etc., etc.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY



FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1846.

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OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR MICHAELMAS TERM, 1846.

The proceedings of the Society during the Term which has just concluded, though marked by no very remarkable events, have been by no means void of interest and importance. The Society has continued its work of promoting architectural study steadily, if not brilliantly, and the regular increase in the number of its members, both senior and junior, resident and non-resident, and the large additions which continue to be made to its collection of antiquities, may safely be taken as a testimony that its value as an instrument, however humble, in forwarding the great cause to which alone such studies can appropriately tend, is generally felt and acknowledged both in the University and elsewhere.

The Society has admitted this year 93 new Members, including 24 elected during the present Term, whose names will be found in another portion of this Report. These, it should be remembered, are in addition to an Episcopal Patron and two Honorary Members elected at the last Annual Meeting.

The Society has held three ordinary Meetings during the Term, together with the special Meeting for elections; the minutes and notices of the papers read will be found elsewhere. The special Meeting was one of unusual importance, as being the only instance since the remodelling of the Society's Constitution in which a poll has been required at

the election of the Committee, and also by reason of the election of three eminent Members as Vice-Presidents in addition to those whom the Rules constitute such *ex officio*. Another measure then brought forward by the Committee and carried unanimously will, it is hoped, be found fraught with still more advantageous results to the Society. The collection of books and specimens was becoming of such extent, and since the removal to the new room, so important a feature of the Society, that its care demanded the addition of a new officer. Alterations have been made in the rules involving the appointment of a Librarian, whose duty should be their superintendence, and who should be, like the other annual officers, an *ex officio* Member of the Committee. A very considerable amount of labour and responsibility will be thus taken off the Secretaries' hands, while the care and arrangement of the Society's large and constantly increasing collection may be expected to receive the degree of attention which it certainly requires, but which was impossible to be bestowed upon it by Officers whose hands were already quite full with the general business of the Society.

All the annual Officers for the ensuing year are new; it is almost needless to mention—what however it would be in the highest degree ungrateful to pass by—the very efficient and valuable services rendered to the Society by their predecessors. The manner in which Mr. Millard and Mr. Patterson, amid a variety of pressing engagements of other kinds, have devoted their unremitting attention to the duties of their respective offices, and the general conduct of the Society's affairs by them during the past year, have been, as all must be aware, such as to merit the highest commendation and gratitude on the part of the Society.

There are however one or two points a reference to which is less satisfactory. It is hardly too much to say that the majority of the Society have in one respect shown but small sense of their obligations as Members of a Society for pro-

moting the study of Gothick Architecture, namely with regard to the reading of papers. The labour of exclusively providing them is one which should be least of all thrown upon those Members whose time is sufficiently occupied in the ordinary management of the Society. Yet this is very frequently the case; a voluntary offer of an essay by an individual member is an event of rare occurrence, and yet in some instances gentlemen have not scrupled to make this very circumstance a ground of complaint against the Committee, as if the reading of papers were an inestimable privilege, which they were selfish enough to keep in their own hands. In the present state of the case hardly any part of the Secretaries' labours (which would not otherwise be light) has been so burdensome or so invidious as the providing of a paper for the evening, which if effected at all, is usually effected only by great importunity. It is to be hoped that this complaint will never have to be made again; it is hoped that non-resident Members may be induced to contribute papers even when unable to attend in person; while from residents, both senior and junior, it is not unreasonable to expect that some portion of the comparative leisure allowed by our vacations should be devoted to Ecclesiological studies, being intervals when these studies are less open to the charge of interfering with graver pursuits on the part of our younger Members. The Christmas Vacation, it is true, falls at a time the least adapted in the whole year for the study of ancient buildings, but this very circumstance renders it the more favourable for the composition of papers. To those of our newly elected Members who may be but just commencing the study of Ecclesiastical Art, the Committee cannot hesitate to recommend a work which has just appeared from the pen of an eminent Member of our sister Society. In Mr. Paley's *Manual of Gothick Architecture* the student will certainly find a more lucid and scientific guide, and conducted on

introduced in a merely incidental manner. The Annual Catalogue will also appear early in the year. It will contain, with the usual lists, the additions made to the Collection in 1846, as it is considered to be a useless expense to reprint the whole list until the Catalogue for 1846 is out of print. Both the Report and the Catalogue will be forwarded to every non-resident Member who will point out a way of transmission through private friends, booksellers' parcels, or any other method which will not entail any expense upon the Society. Sending them by post has been of late discontinued, on account of the cost being far beyond the Society's means.

The great practical work on which the Society has been engaged, the restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church, has been favourably advancing during the whole Term. The portions on which the workmen are at present employed are the rebuilding the Eastern gable and the head of the East window, which is nearly completed. The greater part of the window has been taken down, and has undergone a careful renovation in all its parts, (some portions being much mutilated) previously to its refixing. The tracery in the circle is being executed from Mr. Butterfield's design, which has been formed upon a careful examination of the fragments remaining of the original circle, of which there is every reason to believe it is a faithful representation, and the execution of which reflects great credit on the contractor Mr. White. The present ceiling and low roof of the Sacrarium will also be replaced by an excellent open one from the designs of the same gentleman, which is in progress under the direction of Mr. Castle. The Sub-Committee regret very much that their original intentions with regard to this portion of the restoration have been in some degree frustrated, owing to a want of funds sufficient to justify them in the great outlay which the use of oak-boardings over the rafters and lead for the exterior would involve. They have therefore un-

willingly consented to the use of plaster instead of the former, and Stonesfield slates instead of the latter material, which will enable the builder to reduce his estimate from £484. to £376., for which sum this portion of the restoration will be efficiently and durably, though not so magnificently, executed. The Oriel subscriptions, at the wish of the Architect and the Sub-Committee, are to be expended on stained glass for the upper part of the East window, instead of restoring the South-west buttress, as was first proposed; it being thought inadvisable, when the restorations required are so extensive, and the means to accomplish them so limited, that operations should be commenced at the two extremities of the building. It may be worth while to note that in taking down the upper part of the wall, among the fragments built up in the circle was found one stone adorned with the tooth moulding, apparently part of a jamb. This may give rise to many curious inquiries as to the original termination of the Church, especially as this decoration is nowhere else found in the building, except in a very small form in the capitals of the jamb-shafts in the North Aisle. The other fragments were apparently pieces of the tracery of the circle, and have been of great use in discovering its original form.

It is with great regret that the Committee announce that the completion of the portion already commenced will nearly, if not quite, exhaust the whole of the funds at their disposal; and although there are several sources from which a steady continuance of subscriptions may be fairly looked for, it is plain that unless some additional effort be made, it will be a long time before they amount to a sum sufficient to justify the commencement of a new portion of the restoration. It is equally clear that it is most desirable that the work should proceed, however slowly, yet without any further intermission. It is also especially to be wished that the repairs could be extended further down the Quire roof, without which the

effect of the restored Sacrament will be but imperfectly gained, and the deformity of the present ceiling will be only brought out more strongly. It is to this point that the Committee would particularly invite the liberality of their Members and other friends; and there is nothing to hinder it being done gradually, a bay or two at a time, by the efforts of individuals or Societies. The steady increase of our Members leads the Committee to hope that this may be attained by the continuance of terminal subscriptions, which may be expected to be kept up and increased by the numerous persons interested in Church Restoration who are being continually added to the University and to the Society.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED DURING THE TERM.

The Very Rev. George Chandler, D.C.L. New College; Dean of Chichester.

The Rev. W. J. Butler, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Wantage.

The Rev. Tullie Cornthwaite, M.A. Walthamstow.

E. H. Knowles, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College.

G. W. Watson, M.A. Merton College.

W. Bright, B.A. University College.

J. W. Burgon, B.A. Fellow of Oriel College.

T. E. Espin, B.A. Lincoln College.

The Rev. T. F. Smith, B.A. Magdalen College.

The Hon. J. B. Forbes, Oriel College.

F. W. Foster, Trinity College.

P. A. George, Trinity College.

H. G. Heaven, Trinity College.

W. King, Oriel College.

E. Lechmere, Christ Church.
 R. P. Manclarke, Wadham College.
 C. K. Paul, Exeter College.
 G. O. Pigott, Exeter College.
 J. F. Russell, Wadham College.
 Charles Snell, Trinity College.
 F. M. Spilsbury, Trinity College.
 R. G. Thomas, Christ Church.
 S. Tolfrey, Oriel College.
 H. N. Evans, Esq. Hampstead, London.

PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE TERM.

BOOKS.	PRESENTED BY
1. The Reverence due to Holy Places, by J. H. Markland, Esq. }	The Author.
2. The Architecture of the Church and Hospital of the Holy Cross, near Winchester, by Edward A. Freeman, B.A. Fellow of Trinity College. }	The Author.
3. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. }	Professor Orlebar.
4. Numismata Collegii de Gonville et Caius, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. Fellow. }	The Author.
5. Third Report of the Lichfield Architectural Society. }	The Society.
6. Churches in the Archdeaconry of Northampton. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5. }	The Northampton Architectural Society.
7. Churches of Warwickshire, No. 6. }	Rev. S. H. Cooke, M.A. Christ Church.
8. Report of the Bristol and West of England Architectural Society, for 1846. }	The Society.
9. The Calendars of All-Hallowen, Brystowe.	Do.
10. Colton Green, by the Rev. William Grealey, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield. }	The Author.
11. Camden's Britannia, Folio. }	Messrs. Adams and Bicknell, Exeter College.
12. Remarks on Architectural Character, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A. }	The Author.
13. Principles of Church Restoration, by Edward A. Freeman. B.A. }	The Author.
14. Brown's Principles of Practical Perspective. }	H. J. Coleridge, B.A. Librarian.
15. Illustrations of Skelton Church, Yorkshire, by Ewan Christian, Architect. }	Rev. H. P. Guilleminard, B.D. Trinity College.

DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

PRESENTED BY

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| 1. Capitals and Mouldings in St. David's Cathedral. | } | W. F. Norris, Trinity College. |
| 2. Chalice and Paten, St. Keas, Cornwall. | | R. R. Lingard, Brasenose. |
| 3. Doorway, St. Thomas, Winchester. | | A. W. Walters, Esq. |
| 4. Three New Churches designed by Joseph Clarke, Esq. | } | Rev. J. Baron, M.A. Queen's College. |
| 5. East window, Rotherfield Peppard. | } | Rev. R. Prichard, M.A. Jesus College. |
| 6. Engravings of two Seals. | } | J. F. Moor, B.A. Oriel College. |
| 7. Drawings of Saints from the panelling of a Rood-Screen. | } | F. B. Guy, Lincoln College. |
| 8. Monuments formerly in St. Mary's, Leicester. | } | E. A. Freeman, B.A. Secretary. |
| 9. Engraving of the New Church, Wilton. | } | Hon. and Rev. C. A. Harris, M.A. All Souls' College. |
| 10. Drawings of Irthlingborough Church, Northamptonshire. | } | E. A. Freeman, B.A. Secretary. |

RUBBINGS OF BRASSES, &C.

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|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Brass at Ramsgate. | | Mr. T. A. Ladd. |
| 2. Do. unknown. | | R. Thornton, St. John's College. |
| 3. Do. Weybridge and Cobham, Surrey. | | W. F. Norris, Trinity College. |
| 4. Casts from St. David's Cathedral. | | Do. |
| 5. Brass in Exeter Cathedral. | } | R. Hake, B.A. St. Edmund Hall. |
| 6. Impressions of 3 Seals. | } | J. F. Moor, B.A. Oriel College. |
| 7. Brass, Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire. | } | H. Wright, Magdalen Hall. |
| 8. Do. Taplow, Bucks: Winterborne, Gloucestershire: Trinity Hospital, Bristol: Harington and Stanwell, Middlesex. | } | H. Haines, Exeter. |
| 9. Impressions of Brasses. | } | Rev. Dr. White, Magdalen College. |

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 4th, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The Rev. J. E. Millard, Secretary, read a letter from Mr. Lingard of Brasenose, respecting the Altar vessels at St. Keas, of which he had presented a drawing. The Chalice, which is of silver gilt, and contains a supposed reliquary, appears to be of foreign workmanship.

Mr. Millard then read the Report of the Committee. It announced that the Committee had elected Mr. S. W. Wayte, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, to be Secretary, in the room of the Rev. C. P. Chretien, resigned, and the Rev. J. B. Mozley, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Mr. E. C. Lowe of Lincoln College, to be Members of Committee in the room of Mr. Wayte, and the Rev. G. S. Master, resigned. The Committee proposed the following list of Members to supply the annual vacancies on Committee caused by the retirement of the Master of University College, Mr. Parker, Mr. Ley, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Price.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford.

The Rev. H. P. Guillemard, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College.

The Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.C.L. Fellow of New College.

The Rev. J. H. Wynne, B.C.L. Fellow of All Souls' College.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, Christ Church.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, of Trinity College, then read an elaborate Paper, profusely illustrated with drawings and engravings, on "the History of Geometrical Window Tracery," promising to continue the subject with regard to the Continuous forms. The nature of the paper, which would be unintelligible without a large number of engravings, renders an abstract impracticable.

Mr. J. Ruskin of Christ Church observed that the great copiousness of Mr. Freeman's valuable paper rendered it difficult to derive from it a clear principle of preference. He also regretted that Mr. Freeman had not attempted farther to illustrate the principle of construction in windows with the aid of mouldings and sections. He objected to the adoption of the term "Geometrical" to distinguish a style of Architecture.

Mr. Jones of Queen's College directed the attention of the Society to the Church of Temple Balsall, frequently referred to by Mr. Freeman. He wished to ascertain the truth of a report that the demolition of the present fabric was contemplated.

Mr. G. G. Scott said that he could contradict the report from his own knowledge, as he was then engaged in the restoration of part of the Church in question.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 18th, 1846.

The Rev. John Ley, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College, in the Chair.

The Rev. J. E. Millard read the Report of the Committee.

Mr. G. W. Cox, of Trinity College, then read a Paper on "Church Plate, and the general employment of metal in Churches," in which he observed first that an intimate connexion existed between Ecclesiastical Architecture and Ritualism: that the furtherance of the former involved that of the latter; but that the improvement in the working of Church Plate and metal employed in general ecclesiastical purposes had not been proportioned to the importance of the subject, because the actual science of Ecclesiology had hitherto almost entirely engrossed attention. Besides, many ancient processes had been entirely lost; inferior metals too were now used, but disguised so as to appear like the precious.

The subject divided itself into two portions; first, the material and method of working, next, the form. For the material, inferior metals in ancient times were never, as now, made to look like the precious metals; when any thing was overlaid, it was a precious metal overlaid with one still more so: a very different thing from

using base materials. The mechanical contrivances of the present day arise from a scarcity of manual labour ; this scarcity militates against all improvement in the art ; for to equal the variety of ancient examples, so great an abundance of moulds and casts must be employed as would cause the practice to be abandoned on the score of expense ; whilst the using only two or three moulds or patterns on all occasions is destructive of all excellence in Church Art. Ancient ornaments were produced by the processes of piercing, chasing, graving, enamelling, without the use of moulds or casts ; the pliers being employed to overlay and finish the more intricate parts of the work ; thus a high relief was obtained, which modern works scarcely ever possess.

The subject of "form" is equally important, and has been equally lost sight of ; and it is a curious circumstance that the modern forms, designed to be ornamental, are eminently useless, while the ancient examples, designed for utility, are wonderfully ornamental. This will be made very manifest by contrasting examples of ancient altar candlesticks, chalices, flagons, patens, &c., with some of modern date, especially in the first two instances ; nor is it meant by modern examples to cite those which are utterly at variance with all principles of Church Art, but those which have some pretensions to be considered specimens of Ecclesiastical Art. For example, the candlestick invariably consisted of five portions, the foot, the stem, the knop, the bowl, and the pricket : in modern candlesticks the knop and the bowl are rarely thought of, the base is curtailed in its proportions, and nothing is left but an elongated stem, a form of no beauty and very little use. The same principles appear in the ancient chalices, which consist of a foot or base, a stem, a knop, and the bowl ; the same contrast is observable with the modern examples ; which in some cases are made with overhanging edges, a form causing much risk of accident. Of the enrichment of these vessels there is no need to speak much, those of former times being produced by indefatigable manual labour, while the present ornamentation is what might be expected from an almost universal employment of moulds and dies. Much that has been noticed above applies also to the works executed in other than the precious metals, as iron : here also moulds and casts have served as obstacles to all real improvement, and been the cause of the great meagreness of modern iron-work ; for thus all interest in the work, such as those artists must have felt who saw their work

growing under their hands, is taken away. This, then, the chief bar to improvement, requires the greatest attention, if the wonderful beauty and intricacy of ancient locks, hinges, railings, &c., are ever to be equalled.

Mr. W. B. Jones of Qusen's College exhibited a drawing of the proposed restoration of the Choir screen at St. David's Cathedral as designed by Mr. Butterfield.

SPECIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 25th, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

After the election of Ordinary Members, the Society proceeded to choose a President for the ensuing year, when the ballot fell upon the Rev. the Master of University College. The President then briefly addressed the Meeting in resignation of his office amid great applause.

A vote of thanks to the President for his able conduct in that office during the past year was proposed by the Rector of Exeter College, seconded by the Rev. John Ley, B.D., and carried by acclamation.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of five Members of the Committee. In addition to the candidates proposed by the Committee the following gentlemen had been nominated by individual members,

The Rev. William Sewell, B.D. Fellow of Exeter College.

The Rev. John Ley, B.D. Fellow of Exeter College.

Mr. G. W. Cox, Trinity College.

Mr. S. P. Rooke, Oriel College.

On a ballot the election fell upon the Archdeacon of Oxford, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Guillemard, and Mr. Sewell.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect two Auditors. The Rev. M. J. Green proposed, and Mr. Jones seconded, the Rev. Edward Hill, M.A. Student of Christ Church, and the Rev. C. P. Eden,

M.A., Fellow of Oriel College. Mr. Parker proposed the Rev. John Ley, who declined to stand. Mr. Hill and Mr. Eden were then declared duly elected.

Mr. Jones of Queen's College then proposed the following alterations in the Rules, which had been previously sanctioned by the Committee,

I. That in Rule VI. after the words "two Secretaries" be inserted the words "a Librarian," and after the words "the two Secretaries" be inserted the words "the Librarian."

II. That in Rule XVIII. the word "Librarian" be in all cases substituted for the word "Secretaries."

III. That in Rule VII. after the words "the two Secretaries" be inserted the words "the Librarian."

After some remarks by the Rector of Exeter College, the alterations were put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

The three following Members were then elected Vice-Presidents on the nomination of Mr. Wayte, sanctioned by the Committee,

The Rev. William Sewell, B.D. Fellow of Exeter College.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.A. Christ Church, M.P.

The Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A. Christ Church.

MEETING, DECEMBER 2nd, 1846.

The Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Lowe read the Report of the Committee, announcing among other things the elections made by that body to the vacant annual offices, namely

Edward A. Freeman, B.A. Fellow of Trinity College,	}	Secretaries.
Edward C. Lowe, B.A. Lincoln College,		
S. W. Wayte, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College,		Treasurer.
Henry J. Coleridge, B.A. Fellow of Oriel College,	}	Librarian.

The Rev. J. E. Millard, B.A. Magdalen College,	}	Members of Committee,
The Rev. J. H. Wynne, B.C.L. Fellow of All Souls' College,		
Herbert Haines, Exeter College,		

the three last vacancies being caused by the appointment of the Secretaries and Librarian.

Mr. J. W. Burgon, Fellow of Oriel College, then read a Paper on "Certain Rules of Proportion in Sacred Ichnography." He considered that the least understood and most interesting department of Gothick Architecture is that which illustrates the *principles* on which the mediæval architects constructed their glorious works. There must have been principles,—rules for guidance; to which the greatest geniuses submitted. The uniform excellence of the great works of the mediæval age is not otherwise to be accounted for. These rules must also have been simple ones.

The proportions and distributions of a Gothick building were determined by equilateral triangles, by squares, and by circles.—Illustrations were given of each principle. Mr. Burgon followed Mr. Cockerell in the illustration of the equilateral triangle and the square used as a principle of proportion and distribution; Mr. Billings in the illustration of the circle.

Mr. Cockerell's authority is Cesariano, the Milanese architect, of whose curious translation and commentary on Vitruvius some account was given. The two equilateral triangles standing on a common base, spoken of by the elder architects, have been lost sight of by the moderns, and the *Vesica piscis* (being the figure in which the two triangles are described, and whereby they are obtained) substituted in their place. Some remarks followed on Mr. Kerrick's paper in the *Archæologia*. The neglect which this valuable hint on proportion has experienced was attributed by Mr. Burgon to the modern notion of the *Vesica piscis*.

Mr. Burgon exhibited diagrams of the ground plans of Winchester College Chapel and New College Chapel, showing how exactly they were built on the principle stated by Cesariano, and one of Magdalen College Chapel, showing its discrepancy. Both diagrams were taken from Mr. Cockerell.

Mr. Burgon proceeded with proofs that the Temple of Solomon was built of exactly the same proportions and on the same general principle as Milan and most of our English Cathedrals. He ex-

hibited a diagram of the Temple, showing that it was internally of the size and proportion of the Quire of New College Chapel, and also an elevation, showing how completely it resembled externally a Christian Church.

The Chairman made some remarks on the subject of the paper just read, and on architectural harmony and proportion in general. He corroborated Mr. Burgon's views in the main, but preferred Mr. Billings' theory of the half-width of the building as the base of such calculations; this however he thought might prove not incompatible with the systems of Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Burgon.

Mr. Freeman presented some drawings of St. Peter's Church, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, formerly Collegiate. It is chiefly remarkable for its detached Campanile crowned with a lofty octagon; this was erected by the Founder of the College, John Pyel, about A.D. 1376. Some recent discoveries have brought to light some remarkable subterranean chambers adjoining the Campanile, and also the singular fact that the octagon was used for the domestick purposes of the College. A detailed account of the Church and College will be given in an early number of the Northamptonshire Churches.

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Oxford
Architectural Society.

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

M DCCC XLVII.



THE RULES, LIST OF MEMBERS,

AND

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

OXFORD:
PRINTED BY J. SHRIMPTON.

P R E F A C E.

At the conclusion of another year the Committee have to submit to the Society the first of the series of Annual Reports, which they hope to lay before Members at the commencement of every year in the place of the Account of the Society's Proceedings formerly published during each Term. It is trusted that the present Report and those which shall succeed it, will be found to be compiled on a better system, and serve to communicate to Members both resident and absent the operations of the Society during each year, the additions made to its property, and the names added to its list of Members.

The Committee are now enabled to forward the Annual Reports (printed on thinner paper for convenience in passing through the post office) to Members no longer resident in the University, a practice which at one time they were reluctantly obliged to discontinue, when the Proceedings of the Society were published every Term. The Catalogue of Casts, Models, and Seals, which the Committee had hoped to include in the present Report, cannot, they regret to state, be completed in time for insertion.

The operations of the Society have been extended in a more systematic form by the appointment of Corresponding Secretaries, to whom instructions as to the nature of their office were issued during Easter Term. It is hoped that these officers will afford to the Society any information

which may be of service to it, and promote its interests and influence in their respective neighbourhoods, and it is trusted that through them the Society may be enabled to afford some assistance and encouragement to those who desire it, and to interpose its influence, where it is possible, against errors in the restoration of Churches or the demolition of any Ecclesiastical remains. It has been deemed expedient by the Committee that these Instructions should be published in this Report, as they convey a brief summary of the ends and objects of the Society, and suggest the best means of promoting them. It is hoped that they will prove of some service to Members in general, as well as to those for whom they are primarily intended, by shewing in what way those no longer resident in the University may maintain a connection with the central body, and assist in the promotion of its objects.

During the past year the Society has sustained the loss of the two most illustrious Prelates on the list of its Patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of York. It has admitted fifty-nine Ordinary and two Honorary Members, and has increased the number of its Vice-Presidents by the election of The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Robert Hussey, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, of New College. The Bishop of Brechin and the Bishop of Cape-Town have been elected Patrons of the Society.

The subjects which have principally engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, have been the restorations effected in the Sacrarium of Dorchester Abbey Church, and the publication of the "Manual of Monumental Brasses." A detailed account of their proceedings, and of the exertions made in the parish, has been issued by the Sub-Committee appointed to superintend the res-

torations at Dorchester, and will be found in the present Report.

Several valuable additions have been made to the Society's property, and some of the papers read before the Meetings were of great interest: a brief outline of them will be found in the Report of the Proceedings, but the practice of publishing them entire has been discontinued for the present.

A change has been made in Rule XVIII., and in accordance with its provisions the Librarian has drawn up a series of Regulations which have received the sanction of the Committee and will be found in this Report.

The Committee have been consulted by several Members, and by others engaged in Church building and restoration on a great variety of subjects connected with designs for Churches and their internal arrangement and decoration, including questions on sepulchral monuments, the most appropriate inscriptions for bells, the best mode of warming Churches, &c. &c., and they have satisfaction in receiving so many proofs of the use which persons are disposed to make of such Societies as our own, of the interest felt in Ecclesiastical architecture and arrangement in many different quarters, and in the desire evinced that every detail should be regulated according to the most correct principles, and after the best precedents. Drawings of the Metropolitan Cathedral in the course of erection at Sydney were submitted to them, and they had much satisfaction in finding that the original design had been abandoned and one in every way superior to it adopted in its stead. The Committee would avail themselves of this opportunity for stating that they are not in the habit of furnishing designs for Churches or other Ecclesiastical buildings, (as some have supposed,) but are always willing to express an opinion upon any plans which may be sub-

mitted to them, and to suggest any alterations which may appear to be advisable.

The Cambridge Architectural, and the Buckinghamshire Archæological and Architectural Societies, have been admitted into union during the year, and the Committee contemplate with satisfaction the formation of two such valuable Societies, the one affording a proof that the interest in Ecclesiological studies, first fostered in Cambridge by the Camden Society, is still undiminished, and the other that an increased attention to Ecclesiastical Architecture has arisen in one of the principal Midland Counties.

R U L E S.

I. THAT a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That with a view of Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, the Society collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the funds of the Society will permit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. That the Chancellor and High-Steward of the University, and any of their Lordships the Bishops who may signify their desire to become Members of the Society, be added to the list of Patrons without ballot.

VI. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Librarian, and a Treasurer. That of these the President shall be chosen annually from the Vice-Presidents; that the Vice-Presidents shall be appointed for life, and that all Heads of Houses, Canons of Christ Church, and the Archdeacons of the Diocese, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents; and that the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer be elected annually by the Committee.

VII. That the business of the Society shall be transacted

by a Committee, consisting of the President, the two Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten other Members, to be chosen annually, and of whom six at least (exclusive of the Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer) shall be above the degree of B.A., one half to retire annually by rotation ; five to constitute a quorum. And that any vacancy in the Committee during the year be filled up by the Committee subject to the provisions of this Rule.

VIII. That a list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee in each year be furnished by the existing Committee at the first General Meeting of the Society in Michaelmas Term, and shall be publicly read at that and the following Meeting. During the interval between the first and second publication, Members of the Society may add to this list (by notice in writing to the Secretary) the names of any other persons qualified to serve ; which additional names shall be read with the others at the second Meeting. The day of Meeting for the election of officers (to be fixed by the Committee) shall be within a week from the time of the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term. In voting for the President, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a paper containing the name of one of the Vice-Presidents. In voting for the Committee, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be valid which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Rule VII.

IX. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next ; one black ball in five to exclude ; that all Vice-Presidents, except those mentioned

in Rule VI., and Honorary Members, shall be proposed through the Committee, and elected in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

X. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their books, &c.

XI. That an annual subscription of £1. 1s. payable on the 1st January in each year, or a composition of £5. 5s. in one sum be required from each Ordinary Member; but that non-resident Members (not having compounded) be exempt from such annual Subscription after having paid to the amount of £7. 7s.; provided always that Members who having been elected previously to March 25th, 1846, shall have paid Subscriptions to the amount of £5. 5s., shall be considered Members for life.

XII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for one year he may be removed from the Society, after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

XIII. That two Members, not being Members of the Committee, shall be chosen annually by the Society at the same time with the Committee, to audit the Society's accounts.

XIV. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two; and that special Meetings not so fixed may be called by the Committee, due notice being given.

XV. On each evening of the Meeting, the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence some Member of the Committee, shall take the chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order:

1. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2. That the Paper for the evening be read.

3. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, be then requested to bring them forward; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XVI. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to all Meetings of the Society, except those summoned for the transaction of private business.

XVII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed; provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each gratis; the remaining copies to be sold at a price to be fixed on by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XVIII. The whole of the Society's collection of Books, Drawings, Engravings, MSS. of Papers read before the Society, Casts, Models, Rubbings of Brasses, and any other Architectural or Antiquarian objects which may be in their possession, shall be kept in the Society's Room under the sole charge of the Librarian for the use and study of the Members in general. The Librarian shall have power to put forth from time to time, such regulations for the management of the Collection as he shall think fit, provided always that such regulations be approved by the Committee, and do not contradict any public Rule of the Society, provided also that the schedule

of fines which may be proposed by the Librarian and approved by the Committee shall not be enforced until it shall have been proposed and adopted at a general Meeting of the Society. The regulations so enacted at any time, shall always be published to the Society at the next General Meeting after their enactment, and be printed with every copy of the Rules. Such regulations shall have the force of Rules, until such time as they may be repealed or modified by the Committee, notice of every such repeal or modification being given to the Society in the manner before mentioned in this Rule.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any Member, conceiving it to be expedient to amend or omit any of the Rules of the Society, or to enact new Rules, to suggest such alterations in writing to the Committee.

XX. That in case any such alteration shall appear to the Committee to be worthy of consideration, they shall signify their approbation of the same to the Member suggesting it, who shall propose it to the Society at their next Meeting.

XXI. That any alterations proposed to the Society according to the provisions of the above Rules, shall be accepted or rejected *entire* by the Society, without further amendment.

XXII. The Committee shall be empowered to nominate Corresponding Secretaries in and for the several Dioceses of England and Wales, each of whom shall continue in Office during his own pleasure or until another person shall have been appointed in his room. Such Corresponding Secretaries shall, when in Oxford, be at liberty to attend the Meetings of Committee, and, if not Members, shall enjoy the privileges of Ordinary Members of the Society.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY WHICH HAVE
RECEIVED THE SANCTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

I. THE whole of the Society's collection is kept in the Society's room, and is daily accessible to Members for study and reference; but, with the exception of printed books, nothing may be removed from the room without the permission of the Librarian. Nothing containing engravings, unless bound, or stitched, is to be considered as a book for the purposes of these Regulations, nor are the Society's scrap-books included.

II. Books may be taken out by Members, with the exceptions and upon the conditions expressed in these Regulations, on application to the clerk, by whom the issue and return of each book will be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

III. Every book thus removed may be retained by the Member removing it for the time specified therein by the Librarian. If any other Member shall apply for the book within that time, the Member in whose possession it is shall, upon receiving notice of such application having been made, return it on or before the day specified as above. If no such application shall have been made, he may detain it until the expiration of a second period of the same length, when he shall return it. Provided that Members not residing in Oxford shall be held to have complied with this Regulation, if they return books (free of expense to the Society) on or before the Saturday following the day on which they are otherwise due.

IV. The Reports of the Society, the Manual of Monumental Brasses, and any books kept in the Committee Room, will be kept at hand for reference, but may not be removed. Manuscript Reports are under the control of the Secretaries.

V. No Member shall have in his possession more than three distinct works at the same time, but there shall be limitation as to the number of volumes.

VI. No book shall be removed within a fortnight after the Meeting at which its purchase or presentation shall be announced ; nor any periodical work within a month after such Meeting.

VII. Any Member removing or detaining books in contravention of any of the four last Regulations shall be liable to a fine of six-pence per diem for every volume so removed or detained. A notice to this effect will be immediately sent to every Member contravening these provisions.

VIII. All books that may be in the possession of Members during Hilary, or Easter Term, shall be returned on or before the last Meeting ; and no more books shall be removed until the Monday following such Meetings. In Michaelmas Term all books shall in like manner be returned on or before the day of the Special Meeting, and no more books shall be removed until notice shall have been given by the Librarian then coming into office ; provided that such notice be always given within seven days after his election. Any Member detaining or removing a book contrary to these provisions shall be liable to a fine of five shillings.

The intention of this regulation is to enable the Librarian to make a terminal inspection of the whole Library, and to deliver up the whole Library duly arranged to the Librarian of the next year.

IX. The Librarian may at any time give permission to any Member to remove or detain any books, or any other part of the property of the Society, contrary to any of the above Regulations, if they are required for the Composition of Papers for the Society, or for any other object which he may consider of sufficient importance.

OFFICERS &c. OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1847.

PATRONS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland
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Those marked * are members for life, according to Rule XI.

The Secretaries will be obliged by any errors of degrees, residences, &c. being pointed out to them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY AT ITS SEVERAL MEETINGS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

HILARY OR LENT TERM.

MEETING, FEB. 10TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

New Members admitted:—

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER, M.A., Trinity College; Corresponding Secretary, Winchester.

T. L. BUCHANAN, S. Alban Hall.

H. H. PARRY, Jun., Balliol College.

JAMES LUKIN, Brasenose College.

JAMES CROOME, Brasenose College.

THE President, on taking the chair for the first time, briefly thanked the Society for the distinction conferred upon him in his election to that office for the present year.

The President then read a numerous list of candidates for election at the next meeting, and the list of purchases and presents; among the latter was a very excellent rubbing of the celebrated brass at Chartham, presented by Mr. Norris, of Trinity College; and a specimen of the new anastatic process of engraving, presented by Mr. Haines, of Exeter College. By this method fac-similes of drawings may be multiplied to any extent at a much cheaper rate than any other mode of engraving.

Mr. Freeman, Secretary, read the Report of the Committee, in which that body impressed upon members the

necessity of a speedy payment of arrears of subscriptions, of which a considerable amount was due to the Society. They remarked also on the comparatively small sale of the Society's publications; observing that, though some might be not quite equal to the present state of architectural knowledge, none were without their use, and that the circumstance of so large a stock remaining on hand necessarily hindered the Society from proceeding with other publications befitting its present more advanced condition. They alluded to the contemplated catalogue of the Society's brasses, the list of subscribers to which is now open, and to which they directed the attention of members; and requested their assistance in the work on which the Librarian was engaged, of making a complete catalogue of the whole of the Society's property; and announced the election of the Rev. J. M. Lowe, Vicar of Abbots Bromley, as Corresponding Secretary for the Diocese of Lichfield.

The President then, having quitted the chair, which was taken by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, proceeded to read a paper on "the Church of All Saints at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, and the sepulchral crosses of early date discovered during the late repairs."

The object of this paper was to give some account of a large number of incised monumental slabs, or grave-stones, which had been found about four years ago, in the course of some extensive repairs in the parish church of Bakewell, together with fragments of stone, with the interlacing bands or knots, and scrolls carved upon them, which are usually considered characteristic of the so-called Runic crosses; one of which is still remaining in the churchyard. These remains were chiefly found in the walls and foundations of the north transept, and in the foundations of the tower piers. It was shown there was good reason to believe that those parts of the church had been built very early in the twelfth century, and consequently that a considerable number of these monu-

mental crosses belong to the eleventh and commencement of the twelfth century. One Runic, or more probable Saxon, remain was referred to a much earlier period, probably the tenth century. Some time had elapsed before these interesting remains attracted notice, and a large number had been used, with other old materials, in the foundations of the new walls. More than seventy incised slabs however have been preserved, together with about ten head-stones. About fifty of these are now placed in the church porch. It forms by far the largest collection existing in any church in England. The designs are very varied, some of them probably unique examples. A considerable number are marked with the emblem of the trade or office of the deceased, such as swords, shears, keys, hunting-horns, &c. Among them also are probably some of the oldest examples of head-stones. It is evident these memorials were in more general use among all ranks at that period, than we are apt to suppose, at least in that part of the country. And the examples which have been preserved enable us to trace out very satisfactorily the gradual progress of the art of design, from the simple intersection of two straight lines, to the delicate and elaborate forms introduced in the early part of the thirteenth century.

Many particulars of interest were also noticed in a brief description of the church, which presents some remarkable examples of the intermixture of different styles. This paper was illustrated by numerous drawings.

The Chairman, having thanked the President for his most interesting paper, called the attention of the Society to the interlacing ornament upon the so-called Runic crosses, to which allusion had been made. Mr. Petrie had refuted the popular notion that this ornament, so common in Ireland, is of Danish origin, by adducing instances of its existence upon monuments of a date previous to the earliest irruption of the Danes into that country.

Mr. Jones observed, that the Celtic origin of the ornament in question was somewhat confirmed by the fact of its ordinary occurrence in Wales. He also remarked that it might be found on some of the numerous crosses at Iona.

The President said that it was not found on such of the crosses at Iona as he had seen drawings of.

MEETING, FEB. 24TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

REV. WILLIAM DYKE, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College.
 REV. T. H. POLLEN, M.A., Fellow of Merton College.
 REV. C. W. HEATON, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.
 REV. T. B. MORRELL, M.A., Balliol College ; Sibford, Banbury.
 BERRIAH BOTFIELD, B.A., Ch.Ch., M.P., 9, Stratton Street, London.
 T. L. CARRICK, Queen's College.
 JOHN CHECKLEY, Lincoln College.
 C. E. CRAWLEY, Exeter College.
 H. S. FAGAN, Pembroke College.
 C. H. ROWE, Magdalene Hall.
 T. B. SIMPSON, Lincoln College.
 W. TENNISON, Corpus Christi College.
 MONTAGUE E. WELBY, Magdalene College.

Mr. Lowe read the Report of the Committee as follows :

“The very scanty attendance of members at the last meeting, occasioned by the unusual severity of the weather, renders it necessary for the Committee to refer to one or two points touched upon in the last Report.

“The Committee regret to find that the financial affairs of the Society are not in a flourishing condition ; but when it is stated that at least two-thirds of the balance due from the Society to the Treasurer is occasioned by the large amount of arrears on the

part of non-resident members—it will be seen that present inconvenience is the result of past irregularity—and that for the future the steady increase of members, and the strict enforcement of their rules, will relieve the Society from the necessary embarrassment resulting from expenses incurred on the faith of pledges which have been only irregularly fulfilled, or in some cases not at all.

“The Committee have determined upon suspending the publication of the Terminal Reports; and it is now under deliberation whether their place may not be better supplied by a volume published from time to time containing such papers read at meetings as it may be judged well to print. It is hoped that in some case, this may be found to stimulate members to greater diligence in furnishing and elaborating papers.

“The only publication now in hand is the Catalogue of Brasses, to which the subscriptions continue to increase. It would much facilitate operations, if members would be prompt in inserting their names as subscribers. It may be mentioned that the anastatic process of engraving will be employed in illustrating the work, by which the beauty and utility of the book will be augmented without any proportionate increase of expense.

“The Committee have, since the last meeting, drawn up a series of instructions to the Corresponding Secretaries, a body of members through whose ability and diligence much good and a more extended influence may be expected to accrue to the Society. The Rev. W. Grealey has been added to the list as corresponding secretary in the diocese of Lichfield.

“The annual Report of the Society is now in the hands of members. It is hoped that next year's Report will contain a complete and scientifically arranged catalogue of every part of the Society's property. The assistance of members is invited for this purpose; and especially for the arrangement of the Seals, which has not yet been commenced.

“Among the presents received since the last meeting, the Committee would draw especial attention to an interesting drawing of a figure accidentally discovered during the late restoration of Barnsley church, near Cirencester—presented by the Rector, the Rev. G. Earnest Howman, to whom the Society's best thanks are due. The figure was discovered on the eastern jamb of the north window of the chancel, and has been supposed to represent

S. Christopher; but from the legend "Ecce Agnus Dei," the book in the left hand, and the dress, we should be inclined to think it a representation of S. John Baptist.

"Another interesting example of fresco-painting has been received from the Rev. E. Gunner, being the representation of a painting discovered a few years ago above the chancel arch of Rotherham church. This example is well worthy the study and attention of members who are engaged in the study of ancient polychrome."

Report of the Dorchester Sub-Committee:—

"The third and fourth portions of the work at Dorchester, consisting respectively of the east end of the church, and the eastern part of the chancel roof, are now on the eve of completion: and the result reflects the highest credit both on Mr. Butterfield, and upon Mr. White, the mason, and Mr. Castle, the builder, by whom these portions have been severally executed. The eastern extremity of the edifice is now restored to its original magnificence, the gable having been raised to its proper height and pitch, while the great window, before so mutilated, has at length, through the skill and ingenuity of the architect, returned to its primitive grandeur. The elevation of the gable has necessitated a corresponding change in the pitch of the roof, which has accordingly been raised to the extent of about nineteen feet from the east wall, and, in consequence, presents so singular an appearance when viewed from the northern or southern side, as absolutely to require a further extension of the elevation at the earliest possible opportunity. The roof, which is of most noble proportions, is supported by strong oaken principals, thirteen in number, placed at small intervals, the interstices being left open for the present at all events. These parts of the work have involved the following expenses:—

	£	s	d
Mr. S. Castle (Contract for Roof)	366	14	0
Mr. G. P. White (East Window, &c.)	177	0	0
Charge for Scaffolding, amounting probably to	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	558	14	0
Estimated balance	22	7	4½
	<hr/>		
	£581	1	4½

" To meet this the following funds are in the Treasurer's hands :—

In the bank	550	7	0
From the Offertory at Dorchester	15	4	4½
From the Alms-box at Ditto	15	0	0

£580 11 4½

" But the balance in favour of the restoration fund, though it will in course of time be augmented by the annual subscriptions, will be insufficient to meet further necessary expenses. The charge of the architect, as unknown, has not been estimated. The glazing of the east window, which it is most desirable not to delay, will occasion a considerable expense. The wheel in the upper portion of the window is to be filled with painted glass, the subscription raised in Oriel College having been applied to this purpose, and much old glass remains, though in a very mutilated state. It is, however, thought desirable to make the work complete, by filling such parts of the window as are not already provided with stained glass, with figured quarries, if indeed the subscriptions shall be such as to enable the Society to do so. But in any case the lead and iron bars, together with the expense of fixing the glass, will require a considerable outlay. Under these circumstances the Sub-Committee feel called upon to make a further appeal to the liberality of members of the Society, and others, in behalf of the good work now in hand, and at the same time to express their assurance, that if anything can justify the past and invite us to further expenditure, it is the remarkable improvement in the present appearance of that glorious fabric, and the still greater improvement which it promises.

"The Sub-Committee have also to lament that the pavement of the sacarium must be indefinitely delayed unless further subscriptions are forthcoming: it is at present in a most unseemly state.

" The north aisle of the quire is almost in a dangerous state.

" The Sub-Committee will not particularize further; but they hope that they will not be thought to be transcending their province if they mention again with warm admiration the sacrifices and exertions made by the Perpetual Curate, Churchwardens, and Parishioners of Dorchester; and their disappointment at the small encouragement given to the undertaking by the county generally."

A Lecture was then delivered by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, being the first of a series on the "Application of Greek Philosophy to the Study of Gothic Architecture." The present one chiefly treated of the application of the Platonic Philosophy. The Secretaries greatly regret that the extemporary character of these lectures prevents them giving such an abstract of them as would be desirable.

The President thanked Mr. Sewell for the very interesting paper which the Society had just heard. In connexion with the questions which arose out of Mr. Sewell's remarks, he observed, "that it was generally found that in Grecian Architecture a column composed of many small stones was unsatisfactory in appearance, while in Romanesque and Gothick, the objection was so far from holding, that pillars of few large stones had a less pleasing effect. He threw this out as a suggestion, an examination into the causes of which might prove an interesting subject of investigation."

Mr. Marriott, of Exeter College, "considered this to be an excellent exemplification of Mr. Sewell's theories; the principle of Grecian Architecture being merely simplicity, which consequently rendered as small a number of component parts as possible desirable; while that of Gothick being plurality in unity, a greater number of such parts promoted the developement of the idea."

Mr. Freeman observed, "that the solution of the difficulty might be easily found in the constructive principles of the two styles. The Grecian column was simply a post supporting a weight, and retained a separate existence both physically and in idea; consequently as near an approach as possible to the unity of the original timber-post was sought after, and a monolith pillar was the most perfect. In Romanesque, and still more completely in Gothick, the pier had no such separate existence, but is simply the piece of wall between two arches, and was treated as such. Hence of all the forms which it assumed, the columnar

was the least satisfactory, and gradually went out of use. Connected with this would be a question, why Romanesque columns were found so invariably shorter than their Grecian originals, even in those specimens where this is not carried so far as to be actually a deformity. He thought that, the entablature and the arch answering to each other in their respective principles of construction, the highest point of each should be taken as the standard, and the room required by the curved form of the latter be taken out of the height of the pillar, a process which he thought would nearly give the proportions of the lighter and more graceful Romanesque columns. The Grecian orders, when used in their full proportions as supports for arches, were, he thought, seldom satisfactory, especially when the arch was further cut off from the column by an useless and unmeaning piece of entablature, belonging to another constructive system."

The Meeting, which was the most largely attended Ordinary Meeting ever remembered, dissolved shortly after.

MEETING, MARCH 10TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. E. S. FOULKES, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.

F. A. BAKER, Wadham College.

R. T. BRANSON, Pembroke College.

R. B. BRIEN, Balliol College.

FRANCIS DU BOULAY, Exeter College.

A. S. LATTER, Queen's College.

JOHN MARSHALL, Exeter College.

HERBERT PLATER, Merton College.

The President then read the list of candidates for election at the next Meeting, and of the presents and purchases received since the last.

Mr. Freeman then read the Report of the Committee, which was as follows:

"The attention of the Committee has been of late chiefly directed to the publications of the Society. The list of Subscribers to the Brass Catalogue is such as to warrant the hope that the Society will soon be enabled to bring out the work, which will be done as soon as 150 copies shall have been subscribed for, the present number being 122. It is, however, much to be wished that this point may be certainly decided during the present Term, and that consequently members wishing to subscribe will no longer delay adding their names to the list. The vexatious mode of publishing by subscription would not have been adopted, had not the funds of the Society been in such a state that it can scarcely afford to run any risk whatever.

"The copyright of the former publications, together with the wood-cuts, have been transferred to Mr. Parker on terms highly advantageous to the Society. The Committee feel it their duty to make this public acknowledgment of the very liberal conduct of the Publisher, which alone has rescued the Society from the difficulties into which it would otherwise have been involved by the great loss on some former works. The Committee hope that the sale may still, under their new proprietorship, be such that Mr. Parker may have no cause to regret his liberal treatment of the Society on this occasion.

"The Committee are also at present engaged in drawing up a scheme for future publications.

"The number of the Corresponding Secretaries has been further increased by the addition of the Rev. J. R. Woodford, a leading member of the Bristol Society, and of Mr. Parkins of Merton College. The name of the latter gentleman must be familiar to every member, as having deserved the grateful recollection of the Society, on account of his valuable services during the two periods in which, while resident in the University, he so ably discharged the office of Secretary."

A Lecture was then delivered by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, on "the application of certain principles of Greek Philosophy to the study of Architecture:" continuing the subject with regard to the philosophy of Aristotle.

Mr. Jones called the attention of Members to the "Manchester Card," recommended by the *Ecclesiologist* for clearing whitewash from mouldings, &c.

The Meeting, which was numerously attended, shortly after separated.

Mr. Freeman then read the instructions, which had been mentioned in the report at the last Meeting as having been issued to the Corresponding Secretaries.

TRINITY OR ACT TERM.

MEETING, MAY 5TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new members were admitted :—

F. ADAMS, Exeter College.

H. MEYNELL, Brasenose College.

F. PALMER, Merton College.

The President then read the list of candidates for election at the next meeting, and of presents and purchases.

The Librarian read the Report of the Committee; it mentioned several applications for advice with respect to monumental memorials for churchyards, and suggested to members the investigation of ancient examples of simple and appropriate forms, alluding to those discovered in Bakewell churchyard, of which an account has recently been communicated by the President. It adverted to the restorations now in progress at Dorchester abbey-church, Oxfordshire, and solicited aid for the replacing the ancient stained glass in the east window, and filling the new portion of the new window with new glass. It then announced that in the room of Mr. Lowe, who has left Oxford, the Hon. G. F. Boyle, of Christ Church, has been appointed Secretary.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, delivered a lecture on the Corruption of Greek Architecture, prefatory to the introduction of Gothick.

The President and Mr. Patterson confirmed some remarks in Mr. Sewell's Lecture.

A Letter was read from the Rev. G. Williams, of King's College, Cambridge, calling the attention of the Society to the appeals made in the *Ecclesiologist* of November and April, for aid to the orthodox Patriarch of Antioch, in his efforts to restore some of the ancient churches of his Patriarchate to Christian worship.

MEETING, MAY 26TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. HENRY MAJENDIE, Vicar of Speen, Berks.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Exeter College.

ARTHUR DUCANE, St. John's College.

JAMES H. WILSON, Wadham College.

RICHARD J. HARVEY, St. John's College.

The President then read the list of candidates for election at the next Meeting, and of the presents and purchases.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, read the report of the Committee, chiefly commenting on the presents received, which were unusually numerous, including a large number of impressions of brasses, both ancient and modern. It is also stated that Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, of Christ Church, had been elected to the place on the Committee rendered vacant by the election of Mr. Boyle as Secretary.

The President then read a communication from J. H. Markland, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, on several features in the Abbey Church of Bath, especially the

bases of pillars of earlier date in the foundations at the east end, which, from the numerous fragments of Roman antiquity found in the city, have often been attributed to that people, but which he shewed should rather be considered as fragments of one of the two Romanesque Cathedrals, bearing date respectively 1088 and 1140, which preceded the present building. The present Church, Mr. Markland observed, possesses a peculiar interest as being the last building of any magnitude erected in this country in a style purely Gothick, and being almost the only Cathedral which remains in the state in which it was originally designed. The Church was begun by Bishop Oliver King, who was translated from Exeter to Bath in 1495, and the work was completed after his death in 1502 by the Priors of Bath. A beautiful monumental Chapel was in course of erection as a memorial of the last Prior—Bird, when the labours of the sculptor of that chantry were arrested, either by the impoverished state of the Prior's funds, or by the surrender of the monastery, and this cherished work of years had to be abandoned at the very moment that it was ripening to perfection; such disappointments to artists and sculptors must not have been unfrequent at that memorable period. Mr. Markland noticed the works executed in 1833. The building was then judiciously thrown open externally, but whether pinnacles should have been placed on the tower and other portions of the fabric may be questioned. The changes internally, having taken place before Church-arrangement was well understood, are open to great objection, but they supplanted much that was decidedly bad, brought to light several concealed features of antiquity, and many monuments which had been stuck like handbills upon the pillars were removed. Prior Bird's chantry was restored in a most creditable manner. These improvements were effected at the instance of the late Corporation of the city.

Mr. Markland also brought under the notice of the Society some peculiarities in the churches of Swainswick, Somersetshire, and Little Addington, Northamptonshire, in both of which the lower part of the towers may be said to be obtruded into the nave. This, which has been styled "a beauty of infrequent occurrence," is also found in the church at Nun Monkton, Yorkshire.

Mr. Lechmere exhibited some drawings of stained glass remaining in the priory church of Great Malvern, which, when perfect, represented King Henry VII. and his Queen, Prince Arthur, Sir Reginald Bray, Sir John Savage, and Sir Thomas Lovell. The inscription beneath, as being erected during the lifetime of the persons commemorated, commences with "*Orate pro bone Statu*" instead of "*Orate pro animabus.*" The only figures remaining in a perfect state are those of the Prince and Sir Reginald Bray, who are both represented kneeling at low desks, which are usually called faldstools, and have been figured as such, though Mr. Lechmere expressed some doubt as to that being their correct designation.

The Rev. Henry Thompson, M.A., Corresponding Secretary, read a paper on the parish church of Wrington, Somerset, one of the finest village churches in England, and an admirable example of the rich and elegant style of Perpendicular prevalent in that county. The tower, especially, is, perhaps, unsurpassed for harmony of composition and delicacy of detail. The manor and church being formerly dependencies of the abbey of Glastonbury, there can be little doubt but that the present fabric is owing to the munificence of that house. The exact date is uncertain; but from traces of an earlier roof remaining against the tower within, it would seem that the latter was built before the present nave. The chancel is, for the most part, a relic of an earlier building, and is much inferior in size and richness. The east window is transition Decorated, from geometrical to flowing tracery.

* *Archæological Notices of Northamptonshire Churches*, p. 107.

Mr. Freeman made some remarks corroborating Mr. Thompson's statement on the great merit of Wrington church, with which he was well acquainted. He alluded to other Somersetshire churches, which were much spoiled by the retention of the smaller and earlier chancels, instancing Gatton, where the effect of a most lofty and magnificent nave is much deteriorated by the low arches of a preceding building remaining under the central tower. This church was remarkable for a west front far surpassing the usual parochial model, even when the church is large and of the cross form.

Mr. Lucas exhibited his models of the proposed restoration of William of Wykeham's monument. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in ascertaining how to supply the loss of some of the figures in the niches around the sides of the tomb; he had at length inserted angels bearing shields. The models are painted and gilded.

MEETING, JUNE 9TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

F. E. VENABLES, Esq., Wooburn, Beaconsfield.

H. E. D. WARD, University College.

SLADE BAKER, University College.

H. S. POLEHAMPTON, B.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.

W. W. GODDEN, Worcester College.

The Rev. HARCOURT SKRINE, M.A., Wadham College;
Sunbury, Middlesex.

The President read the list of presents and purchases, and of the candidates for election at the next meeting. Among the presents was a drawing presented by the Rev. John Barrow, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, of an Altar-cruet found at Sherborne Priory, near Basingstoke,

and now in the possession of Queen's College. Its form is singular, being an octagonal pyramid, truncated, with a handle and long spout united to the vessel by a quatre-foiled circle.

Mr. Freeman, Secretary, read the Report of the Committee, announcing that the immediate publication of the Brass Catalogue had been determined on, and calling attention to a new work on the difference of style in ancient Glass Painting, presented by the Treasurer.

A Lecture of very great interest was then delivered by the Rev. George Williams, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on the Church of S. Mary, at Jerusalem; originally erected by Justinian, and afterwards during the Crusades used again as a Christian church by the Templars, but now desecrated, and converted into a mosque. In the course of his lecture Mr. Williams elucidated several difficulties connected with the temple area, and other questions relating to the topography of the Holy City. He concluded by stating that the present orthodox Patriarch of Antioch was soliciting funds for several objects connected with the support of the Church among his poor and persecuted, but faithful flock, and held this up as a fit object for the consideration of all western Christians wishing to manifest their sympathy with the suffering Churches of the East. Mr. Williams' lecture was fully illustrated by very beautiful drawings and plans.

Mr. Wayte, as Treasurer, expressed his willingness to receive any contributions from members or others for the use of the Patriarch of Antioch.

After some remarks by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A., corroborating some of Mr. Williams' statements, the President called attention to the diligence and accuracy of research manifested by the lecturer, recommending his line of investigation, in comparing original documents with the present features of the locality, to all who may be engaged in similar inquiries.

The meeting, which was one of the most largely attended ever remembered, then separated.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THIS Meeting was holden in the Society's Room, Holywell, on Tuesday, June 15th ; the Chair was taken by the Rev. the Master of University College, President.

After a few preliminary remarks, the President alluded to the presence of one of the newly appointed Colonial Bishops, who had expressed his desire to be admitted a member of the Society. He then, in the name of the Committee, proposed the Rev. Robert Gray, M.A.^b, of University College, Bishop elect of Cape Town, as a Patron of the Society. The proposal was carried by acclamation.

The Bishop elect returned thanks to the Society for the compliment which it had conferred upon him, stating the great pleasure he had in becoming connected with the Society, and his hope that its aid might be productive of very beneficial results in his newly-formed Diocese, in which the number of Churches erected up to the present time was exceedingly small.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for ordinary members, when the following gentlemen were elected :—

FRANCIS ASHPITEL, Brasenose College.

EDWARD JAMES, S. John's College.

The Rev. J. T. PIGOT, B.A., Brasenose College ; Rochester.

ROBINSON THORNTON, S. John's College.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, B.A., Secretary, was then called upon by the President to read the Annual Report of the Committee, which was as follows :—

“ It is as usual with feelings of congratulation for the past, and of a good hope for the future, that the Committee are able to lay before the Society their Eighth Annual Report. If the past year has not been distinguished by any occurrence so remarkable as the

^b Now D.D.

change of place, which allowed us at the last Annual Meeting to meet, for the first time on such an occasion, on our own ground and with our own collection displayed around us, the steady progress which enables us to trace at almost every time of our assembling the beneficial effects of that change, should be a still greater subject of mutual congratulation than the single more conspicuous event of the change itself. The more numerous attendance at our meetings, the far greater use made by members of our library and collection generally, we may even add, the steady increase of our own numbers, and the more frequent visits of distinguished persons not resident in the University, all more or less trace their origin to the change which provided the Society with a dwelling-place worthy of itself and of its objects. The Committee would fain hope that it may long remain devoted to so good an end, and that each year that witnesses the Society assemble in it at this annual period of academical festivity, will enable them to speak of greater efficiency and a more enlarged sphere for promoting the cause to which the energies of the Society are devoted.

“The circumstances of the last Annual Meeting must be fresh in the mind of every one who was present on that most interesting occasion. The first Annual Meeting held in our own room will long be remembered on account of the presence of so many eminent champions of Church Architecture and Church Restoration, and the eloquent discourse which it was our privilege to hear from one of the foremost among them. If our present meeting is less rich in attractions of that kind, the further interest which accrued to the former from the personal addition to our list of Patrons of a venerable and illustrious Father of the Church, is far from being wanting on the present occasion, when we are honoured with the presence of one of those eminent persons who are about to proceed to foreign shores with the same holy commission, and to whom we may venture to hope that our Society, or at least the principles it advocates, may be found no mean auxiliary in enabling them to enrich their new and more exalted spheres of duty with temples which may be no unworthy daughters of the glorious edifices which they are so soon to leave behind.

“The efficiency of the Society has been increased, during the last twelve months, by the institution of the office of Librarian, and the constant additions to its property had rendered expedient the appointment of an officer who might be enabled to give his

undivided attention to the care of the library, and to the arrangement of the numerous presents received at almost every meeting of the Society. The Committee would particularly direct attention to the important additions made during the last year to their collection of Monumental Brasses, especially as they will materially increase the value and interest of the Catalogue which they propose publishing, and the thanks of the Society are chiefly due to Viscount Downe, and to the Rev. J. H. Wynne, of All Souls. A number of works have been presented by members, bearing upon several important branches of Ecclesiological science; and the Committee have also especially to notice the valuable present lately received of six volumes of Heraldick MSS. presented by the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College. The Society continues to receive reports of the proceedings of various Architectural Societies in different parts of the kingdom.

“Considerable benefit has been derived from the election of three Vice-Presidents in addition to those members who are to be ex officio; and the Society will concur with the Committee in acknowledging their obligation to one of their number, the Rev. William Sewell, for his interesting and valuable lectures on the various points of contrast between Gothick and Grecian architecture. It could not fail to be interesting to members, whose studies in this University are so especially directed to the works of the most eminent Greek philosophers, to learn how completely that style of architecture, the study of which it is our object to promote, is in fact the realization of those ideas of the beautiful, of which the writings of Plato and Aristotle give us their conception, but to which the buildings of their own age, however worthy of admiration, failed to correspond.

“The publications of the Society are about to be placed on a different footing, and the present agreement with the Publisher terminates in September next. The Committee would take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Society to Mr. Parker for his liberal conduct on several occasions, and for the interest which he has uniformly manifested in its welfare. Henceforth the Society’s publications will be divided into two classes; the first will consist of papers read at meetings, and published from time to time at the discretion of the Committee, in a series, each number of which is complete in itself, and of these a volume may be made up either at the end of every year, or at any other period.

The second will consist of larger works of archaeological interest, or of small hand-books for practical use in restorations. The annual report, with the rules, list of presents received, and catalogue of members, will continue to be published, and will relate all the details of the several meetings. The terminal reports will no longer contain the substance, or give an analysis of the papers read at each meeting, but they will be reserved for insertion in the volume above mentioned. A number of subscribers' names has been received, sufficient to induce the Society to commence the publication of their Brass Catalogue, but it is most desirable that persons wishing for copies should communicate their names to the Secretaries or to the Publisher, as a further guarantee to the Society against any risk, and because after the appearance of the work the price will probably be raised to non-subscribers. The Committee would take this opportunity to acknowledge their obligation to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Haines, who has spared neither time nor trouble in his endeavour to impart the utmost value and interest to the work.

"The improvement which is gradually taking place in the style of new churches, though we must still confess that much is yet lacking even in the best examples, renders it difficult to enumerate the best specimens which have been erected during the past year. Though few can be found in which some improvement might not be made, we seldom now meet with a church erected by an architect of reputation which has not some point upon which we can rest with satisfaction as an advance in some respect or other upon preceding structures. One example, however, as closely connected with ourselves, cannot be passed over in silence; the Committee allude to the chapel recently added to the Episcopal Palace in this diocese. Of the share in this good work which belongs to the founder, it becomes them not to speak; as regards that of the architect, without at all pledging themselves to any approbation of every feature either within or without, they cannot but mention with honour the general beauty and propriety of the structure. Some portions seem open to criticism, but it should be remembered that it belongs to a class of buildings for which, on several accounts, it would appear more difficult to frame a satisfactory design than for an ordinary parish church.

"Another work, still more interesting, and even more difficult, the rebuilding of the chapel of one of our principal Colleges, is

speedily expected among us. On no work can the Society—we may say the Church in general—look with greater interest; the structure and arrangement of a College chapel is a most difficult question. Among all the Colleges of our two Universities, it is remarkable how few really satisfactory models are to be found; all of any merit in Oxford being imitations of one design, and the sister University affording only that one magnificent creation of royal bounty which can hardly be proposed for imitation in the present day. With this paucity of models, and the altered circumstances of Colleges since their first institution, the erection of a new chapel in Oxford is one of the most important experiments which our age has seen, and one to the result of which all lovers of Ecclesiastical art will most anxiously look.

“To turn from works of original conception to the even more fascinating task of preserving and restoring the relics bequeathed to us by ancient piety, the first instance of restoration which claims the attention of the Committee is that in which the Society is more deeply interested than in any other, that of the abbey church of Dorchester. A portion of the work, considerable in itself, but small in proportion to the magnitude of the whole undertaking, has been completed; the sacarium has been restored to a state of safety and decency, and the wonderful east window again shows itself in all its splendour. But it is with great pain that the Committee announce that the works are now standing still from want of funds to continue them; and that, even in what has been done, the same cause has prevented the roof from being constructed in the splendid and elaborate manner which befits so magnificent a quire as that of Dorchester; though it is fair to state that, plain as it is, it is of a character which will admit of any extent of future decorations. The work was commenced with small actual prospect of even so much as is now completed, but in reliance on the bounty of the Church in general to forward such an undertaking, and in the same confidence the Committee trust that they have only to make the interruption known, and means will be supplied of proceeding further. The idea that what has been already done is all that they may hope to do for a church which has of late occupied so large a share of their attention is one which they cannot as yet bring themselves to entertain.

“Another work of restoration, more removed from us in locality, but not less interesting in itself, and carried on partly by the ex-

ertions of members of our own Society, partly by the capítular body and individuals resident on the spot, has been commenced in a still more venerable seat of early Christianity, the cathedral church of S. David's. It would ill become the promoters of either to feel jealousy of the other; the Committee would rather hope that equal success may crown two undertakings which thus equally deserve it. Nor is this the only cathedral in which restorations of great extent and merit are being carried on. The magnificent churches of Ely and Hereford stand in need of the liberality of the Church in general to second the zealous efforts of their chapters; and another work, in some respects of even greater interest, has been commenced at S. Patrick's in Dublin, which is doubly valuable, when it is considered that the cathedrals and other churches of Ireland have fallen into a far greater state of degradation even than our own. Nor can the Committee omit to mention a work on a smaller scale, but which as having arisen under our own eyes and almost entirely by the labours of members of our own body, naturally challenges a large share of their attention. They allude to the alterations in S. Thomas' church, and the addition of the new aisle. The latter is certainly one of the most beautiful objects of modern erection in the whole City; and the older part of the building has assumed in its arrangements the most correct and ecclesiastical appearance of any parish church in Oxford. If the restoration has not been extended to every feature of the church, it has been from circumstances which its authors could not control; they have been unavoidably hindered from doing every thing that was desirable, but all that has been attempted has been well done, and we may hope that the rest may one day follow.

"In the external relations of the Society, the chief feature deserving of notice has been the working of the system of Corresponding Secretaries, mentioned at the last Annual Meeting as having been commenced immediately before that time. During the past year, several other names have been added to the list, and instructions have been issued to them as to the manner in which they may best promote the interests and aims of the Society in their respective districts. The Society was never intended to be a merely local one, but rather as a centre of co-operation and communication among all persons interested in the subjects for whose promotion it is instituted, who are members of, or otherwise

connected with the University of Oxford. Like the University itself, the Society has its home, its local centre of government and assembly, but like the University too, it would extend its members and its influence as far as possible. The Corresponding Secretaries have been instituted in order to afford a more ready means of communication between remote districts and the academical centre. The system is yet in its infancy, but even already has not been without fruits. At the last meeting but one papers were communicated by two Corresponding Secretaries on the antiquities of their own places of residence, one of them bringing before us one of the most beautiful parish churches in the whole kingdom; and at the last meeting the receipt of a large addition to our collection of Monumental Brasses marked the interest taken in our proceedings by a third.

"During the last year a new Architectural Society has arisen in the University of Cambridge, which the Committee would fain hope may soon be able to occupy the place of late so honourably and energetically filled there by the Ecclesiological, or, as it still seems hard to refrain from calling it, the Cambridge Camden Society. With this Society the Committee have felt themselves bound to enter into the same alliance as with the provincial societies, the more so as the field it occupies is nobler and more promising. The Committee would hope that, with this Society, and our own, and the Ecclesiological Society occupying the three great centres, the two Universities and the metropolis, and connected by friendly ties among themselves, a system of co-operation may be obtained which will render it quite unnecessary for any student of Church Architecture and the kindred arts to subject himself to the disadvantage of carrying on his pursuits alone.

"The mention of the sister University naturally leads the Committee to notice the late visit of one of its members, and the very valuable paper read by him at our last meeting. But it must not be forgotten that the individual referred to, although not belonging to our University, was yet one of the earliest members of our Society, and this, as well as the subject of the paper, a church in so distant a land, may serve to show how little the aims and objects of the Society are confined to a particular locality. In connexion with this subject may be mentioned an application which has been received, which will be of the greatest interest to all who sympathize with our suffering brethren in the East. -The

Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch has with great difficulty obtained permission from the Mahometan government to rebuild the ruined church of S. Nicolas at Damascus, and solicits the contributions of Western Christians to aid his impoverished yet faithful flock in this design. The Treasurer of our Society has expressed his willingness to receive any contributions from members or others for this purpose. Within our own University, the disposition on the part of the Society to enter into friendly relations with bodies having in any degree kindred objects, has been shown by the relations entered into with the Motett Society, whose meetings have been permitted to take place in this room. The end of the two Societies, dissimilar as they may appear, have a point of connexion, as being the cultivation respectively of two of the highest of arts, and these two the most capable of being immediately devoted to the highest purposes; and the Committee would hope that an amicable relation may long continue to exist between the two Societies, cemented as it is by the circumstance of their having one of their principal officers in common.

“The Committee, in conclusion, would especially call the attention of members to the opportunity afforded them by the Long Vacation, for the preparation of papers, and of short notices on any churches they may happen to become acquainted with, and for promoting the objects and interest of the Society. The perusal of the reports of the several meetings, even during the last twelve months, could not fail to show what various objects of interest claim our attention, and how every subject brought under our notice might be illustrated by additional examples. It is almost needless to remind members of the great value attached to sketches of the painted glass and tracery of windows, to drawings of ancient church plate, to rubbings of monumental brasses, to examples of tomb-stones, and to peculiarities in detail, or characteristic features in the style of churches throughout the different parts of the kingdom. A new subject for investigation and research has been brought before the Society during the past year, the theory of Ichnography, to which our attention was directed by Mr. Burgon, and the more numerous and accurate measurements of ancient churches we can collect the more materials shall we possess either for its proof or refutation. The Committee would impress upon members that to a Society such as our own collections of precedent are of much the same value as

experience to an individual, and the more closely we desire to imitate and to follow ancient examples the more shall we appreciate the value of an intimate acquaintance with the details of the churches and edifices of our ancestors."

The Report was then put from the Chair, and unanimously received by the Society.

The President stated in addition that the Committee had decided that, during the approaching meeting of the British Association, the Society's Room would be open to the inspection of all members of that body on presenting their Association tickets.

A paper was then read by Mr. E. A. Freeman, B.A., Secretary, on the Origin and Progress of Romanesque Architecture. He apologised for one of the officers, and not some more distinguished person being called upon to address the Society at its principal meeting;—this had originated in an unavoidable misapprehension on the part of the Committee, who had been led to suppose, till it was too late to apply for a paper in any other quarter, that Mr. Williams would have been able to read his lecture on S. Mary's Church in Jerusalem at the Annual Meeting, instead of at the last ordinary one. Mr. Freeman then proceeded to trace at some length the progress of Romanesque from the early Basilican forms to that which he considered as most nearly approaching to an ideal perfection, the Norman style of England and Northern France. He contended that the Romanesque was a distinct and perfect style, possessing such an ideal perfection, grounded upon its own mechanical and æsthetical principles, and that it was therefore not to be considered either as a corrupted Classical or an imperfect Gothick. Mr. Freeman concluded with the following remarks:—

"The comparison of the moral teaching of the two great forms of Christian Architecture, the Romanesque as being the language of the Church under persecution, the Gothick of the same Church in her days of worldly triumph, each showing forth the lessons and warnings needed by their respective periods, I had the honour

of drawing out at length before the Society on a former occasion, and I will not trouble my hearers with its repetition. But I may perhaps be allowed to recant an inference which I have elsewhere drawn from that theory, namely, that under certain circumstances of the Church, supposed to be analogous to those of the Romanesque period, the revival of that style would be desirable, as that expressing the lesson most needed under such circumstances. A very able writer, and a personal friend of my own, has stated that this opinion leads to Pantheism; I must confess that I do not see how; but I do not hesitate to express my present belief that the inference above mentioned fails in forgetfulness of the greatest law of such symbolism as I seek to maintain, namely, its unconsciousness. The ancient architects did not sit down deliberately to express the circumstances of the Church in the temples which they reared to her service, but simply built in the best manner that they knew, and those circumstances working in their minds produced an unconscious expression of the spirit and temper of the age. This did alike Walkelyn, and Poore, and Walsingham, and Wykeham; to imitate our Romanesque architects by copying their works would not be to imitate their spirit; we best tread in the steps of the founders of Caen and Romsey, by building in the best style we know of, and leaving the peculiar expression of our own wants and circumstances to be wrought out by their own unconscious operations, which in a really good building, the work of a devout and thoughtful mind, will be sure to evoke them. While I most strongly protest against unnecessary alterations in the monuments of antiquity, while I would religiously preserve every stone of Romanesque work at Peterborough and Southwell and Northampton as among the most precious relics of the past, endeared to us by some of the noblest and holiest of historical associations: in new erections we must take the most perfect style, and that alone. When we have well learned the principles and details of ancient art, especially by restoring to their original glory the monuments which they have bequeathed to us, we shall be able to design, to develope, to improve for ourselves, and rear temples to which Worms and Cologne, and S. Omens alike must yield. When our ancient churches again stand forth perfect and undefiled, when our village churches show on their walls the living picture instead of the dull whitewash, and their chancels exhibit the stalls of clerks instead of the cur-

tained and cushioned pew of the spoiler; when our cathedrals and abbeys are again all glorious as of old; when the renovated pile of Dorchester shows in wall, and window, and roof, and pillar, the beauty of three ages past; when its more glorious daughter, the church of the great Remigius and the greater S. Hugh, rears again its triple spires to crown its lordly height with yet more soaring majesty, and when the angels' quire within glitters anew in vault, and capital, and window, with azure and gold and ruby; when Carlisle, and Bristol, and our own S. Frideswides rejoice again in the fair proportions of their once sumptuous naves; when the three estates of England have learned that the church and college of S. Stephen would form no useless addition to the ancient Hall of Justice and the new Council-Chamber of the Senate; when its more glorious neighbour, overtopped by the world's pomp without, shall be restored to purer holiness within, and the royal abbey of S. Peter, the shrine of S. Edward, the tombs of our mightiest princes, shall rejoice at the idols of the heathen and the fulsome praises of the unworthy swept for ever away from their sacred precincts; then let us go forth to the waste places of our land, where no spire has yet pointed heavenward, and no choral strain has waked the echo of the wild wood or the crowded street, or where the hand of sacrilege has swept away the once holy and beautiful temples of the Most High. Then shall Oseney, and Godstow, and Abingdon, and Reading, and S. Edmundsbury, and fair Lichfield's prouder sister, rise from their ashes in grace and majesty that Poore and Wykeham never knew. The three towers shall again point out from far the holy seat of worship, and the joyful bells again call the faithful to its daily rites; within, the tall clustered pillars shall rear aloft the soaring arch and the airy window above, and the vault spring from the rich pavement to a height rivalling Beauvais or Cologne. And all, glass, and oak, and ashlar, shall glitter with every gorgeous hue, rich diaper shall cover every vacant inch of wall; each light of the tall window shall blaze with the pictured deeds of Saints; and the azure vault shall gleam, like the shield of Tydeus, with all the stars that gild the firmament. Beyond, the four mighty piers shall uplift the glorious lantern into a yet more boundless height, and below, the chancel-screen, carved, and painted, and gilded, shall fence off the sumptuous quire. There shall the stalls show forth

in sculptured misereres and soaring canopies a richer beauty than Amiens itself: there shall the tombs of holy Bishops and mighty warriors speak of their deeds only by the blazoned shield, the staff and mitre, the sword and helmet; each glance of the sleeping faithful fixed on the all-glorious Altar, reared far aloft on the gradual ascent of steps and pavement, themselves glittering with rich tints and deep enamel; and far above, the slender pillars of the gorgeous apse shall cluster around the holiest of all, like those that guard the resting place of the royal Confessor, kindled to fresh life in tenfold majesty. The cold antiquary or the busy statesman may smile on our aspirations as a mere fevered dream; but the true son of the Church deems otherwise; let us work on in humble faith, and hope, and reverence; and when we are sleeping in the dust, our effigies perchance adorning these very walls, our posterity may, as they enter the gorgeous buildings they shall rear and dedicate, remember that their fathers pointed out the way which it was not granted them to tread, and behold the glories of the promised heritage though themselves might not enter therein."

MICHAELMAS TERM.

MEETING, NOV. 4TH, 1847.

The Rev. W. B. Heathcote in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

H. P. LIDDON, Christ Church.

J. E. BOWDEN, Trinity College.

The Treasurer read the Report of the Committee and the list of presents.

The attention of the Society was directed to the change in the Officers and Members of the Committee which is to ensue in the present Term, and the five following gentlemen were proposed in the room of those Members of Committee who retire by rotation:—

The PRINCIPAL of Brasenose College.

The Rev. T. BUTLER, of Magdalene College.

The Rev. H. ELLISON, of University College.

Mr. LINGARD, of Brasenose College.

Mr. GUY, of Lincoln College.

The provisions of the Rule which regulates the nomination of other Candidates in the place of those named by the Committee, were then recapitulated to the Society, and the Report alluded to the election of a President from among the Vice-Presidents, and of two Auditors, not members of Committee, which will take place at the same meeting.

The Committee had much gratification in announcing that the work on Monumental Brasses is nearly through the press, and of acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Evans of Hampstead, Mr. Manning, President of the Cambridge Architectural Society, and to Mr. Nicholls, the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and to several other gentlemen for the assistance they have afforded.

The Committee had received the names of two hundred subscribers, and the report ended by calling the attention of Members to the Hand-book of Ecclesiology, published by the Ecclesiological Society.

Mr. Jones, on behalf of the Dorchester Sub-Committee, announced the near completion of the restoration of the sacrarium of the Abbey Church. The painted glass, however, was not yet fixed in the window.

Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, of Christ Church, read the first part of a paper, illustrated by plans and drawings, "On the Architectural and Ecclesiological Antiquities of the Cathedral of Basle."

Mr. Lechmere commenced, by briefly enumerating the leading events in the early history of the cathedral, which was founded by the Emperor Henry II., in the year 1010. He then proceeded to trace the remains of the earliest and most curious portions of the building, referring at the same time, for collateral evidence, as to date, &c., to the

few muniments which still survive the general wreck of the archives once belonging to the cathedral.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is cruciform, and consists of a nave, decidedly the earliest portion of the edifice; two aisles on each side; two transepts, or cross aisles, and two towers at the west end.

The prevailing style which characterises the earlier portions of the cathedral is the early Romanesque, while the later additions are of the Middle and Third Pointed periods. The porch of S. Gall which terminates the northern transept, is singularly remarkable from its resemblance to works of a much earlier date. The tympanum and lintels are adorned with sculptures, representing the last Judgment, and the parable of the wise and foolish Virgins. On each side of the doorway is a series of three square-headed niches, supported by small pillars and entablatures. The details of this porch retain in a remarkable degree traces of classical proportion. Over the porch is the circular window called the Wheel of Fortune. It is a large wheel composed of sixteen spokes, set at equal distances round the inner rim of the fellow, and the external rim of the nave, which is voided and filled with glass. Eight persons in different attitudes are represented in the act of endeavouring to grasp the short spokes which project from the outer rim or fellow of the wheel, and Fortune, represented by a crowned figure, is presiding over the fate of her victims.

Circular windows are comparatively common, and found in every variety of Gothic Architecture, from the earliest to the latest period, but the *Rota Fortunæ* is with one or two exceptions peculiar to foreign churches. It appears at San Zeno at Verona, and S. Stephen at Beauvais, both of Romanesque date, and representations of it are found on the marble pavement of the Duomo of Sienna. Underneath the choir is a spacious crypt, which, like that at York cathedral, is entered by steps from the transepts. The piers are quadrilateral and of late Romanesque, or

rather transitional work, as is evident from the occasional appearance of the Pointed arch. The ribs are somewhat similar to those in the crypt of Iffley church. The vaulting spaces are filled with frescoes now partly obliterated. Against the south wall is an ancient bas relief representing our Saviour and the twelve Apostles, disposed in pairs in round headed niches of Byzantine character. The crypt was formerly used as a mausoleum of the Margraves of Baden.

Mr. Lechmere then proceeded to a minute description of the west front, the towers and their details, and other portions of the buildings, and concluded with some general remarks relative to the architectural character of the edifice.

The Chairman returned the thanks of the Society.

Some conversation arose respecting the date of the cloisters. Mr. Portal, of Christ Church, noticed two Romanesque churches in Sicily, one at Morreale, near Palermo, the cloisters attached to which are supported on double columns of marble, richly inlaid with mosaic work, and the interior of the building itself is likewise decorated with marble and mosaics; the other, the chapel attached to the palace of the Viceroy, which is also inlaid with mosaics, and in common with most of the Sicilian churches is rich in the splendid agates peculiar to that country.

SECOND MEETING IN MICHAELMAS TERM, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1847.

THE President read the names of the candidates proposed, and the following gentlemen were elected :—

The Very Rev. the DEAN of BANGOR.

The Rev. W. J. E. BENNETT, Christ Church; St. Paul's,
Wilton-place, London.

A. P. WHATELY, Christ Church.

J. D. LLOYD, Bromwydd, near Carmarthen.

Rev. C. A. GRIFFITHS, New College.

A. BRODERICK, Exeter College.

JOHN ESCREET, Worcester College.

The President then read the list of presents, and a letter from the Rev. G. Lewthwaite, which accompanied the present of some casts of the capitals and mouldings of the chancel-arch in Adel church, Yorkshire.

The President read the names of the following gentlemen, who are proposed as Vice-Presidents :—

Rev. ROBERT HUSSEY, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Rev. W. B. HEATHCOTE, New College.

The Very Rev. the DEAN of HEREFORD.

The Report of the Committee was then read by the Secretary: it alluded to the progress made in the work of restoration at Dorchester abbey church, and mentioned that the altar is the gift of an unknown benefactor, and that the good effect of the chancel has been much enhanced by the offering of some hangings to serve as a re-dos, and that the restoration of the east window is now complete. The Committee expressed a hope that the elevation of the chancel-roof further to the westward would not be prevented by the want of the necessary funds. The report next directed the attention of Members to the proposed restoration of the colouring in the sacrarium of Swincomb church, Oxfordshire; and concluded by recapitulating to Members the Rules to be observed in the election of a President and Members to serve on the Committee.

A communication was then read by the Secretary from the Rev. C. Pearson, Corresponding Secretary, describing nine churches in Hertfordshire, in the neighbourhood of Knebworth.

The question of the best mode of warming churches was then brought before the Society by the President.

The Rev. W. Sewell stated some of the objections which can be urged against warming by stoves: he alluded to the irregularity of the temperature which they diffused, and to the danger of fire which they are found to involve, and was anxious for information on the use of braziers.

The President observed that the best mode of warming churches is an important practical question of some difficulty. He mentioned the disadvantages attending the use of charcoal in braziers, especially the dust which they permit to escape.

The Rev. T. Chamberlain spoke favourably of the result in S. Thomas's parish church of the introduction of moveable stoves, nearly on the Ecclesiological Society's plan. They are intended for coke.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson suggested that an arched wire covering might repress a good deal of the dust: that in some churches openings might be made in the floor in a style appropriate to the encaustic tiles, and underground pipes might be introduced; but that an objection to this mode of conveying heat is, that it can only be introduced with advantage into new churches, and entails much expense. Mr. Patterson mentioned the success which had attended the introduction of braziers into two churches with which he was acquainted.

The President mentioned the introduction of an ornamental chimney into Merton College, and a pinnacle at Abingdon pierced to admit of the escape of smoke.

The Rev. W. Sewell exhibited an interesting ancient chest, consisting of stamped leather, adorned with sacred monograms, and some lines in German, massively bound and ribbed in steel.

SPECIAL MEETING, NOV. 24TH.

THE first business laid before the Society was the election of a President for the ensuing year.

The Rev. The Master of University College, on being re-elected, returned thanks to the Society for the mark of confidence they had shown towards him, but regretted that circumstances would unavoidably prevent his filling the office of President during the ensuing year. The Rev. The Principal of Brasenose was then elected.

The Master of University addressed the meeting in resignation of his office amidst great applause: he briefly reverted to the origin of the Society, and remarked that from the time of its formation might be dated the increased interest felt in Church Architecture, which has led to the rise of many similar Societies in various parts of the kingdom. He observed that the previous neglect and deterioration of Ecclesiastical Architecture was by no means confined to the English Church, but was prevalent as well on the Continent as in this country. He concluded by expressing his hope that the study of Gothic Architecture would never degenerate into a mere antiquarianism; and he trusted that all who engaged in it would ever view, as Members of the Church of England, the questions of church arrangement which it brings before them.

A vote of thanks to the President for his able conduct in that office during the past year was proposed by Mr. Wayte, of Trinity College, and seconded by Mr. Jones, of Queen's College. The President briefly returned thanks.

The following gentlemen were then declared duly elected to serve on the Committee :—

The Rev. J. BUTLER, Magdalene College, B.D.

The Rev. H. ELLISON, University College, M.A.

R. R. LINGARD, Brasenose College, B.A.

F. B. GUY, Lincoln College.

The Rev. John Ley, of Exeter College, B.D., and the

Rev. C. P. Eden, M.A., of Oriel College, were elected to serve as Auditors during the following year.

On the proposal of the President, the Society proceeded to elect as Vice-Presidents—the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, of New College, B.C.L.

DEC. 1ST,—LAST MEETING IN MICHAELMAS TERM.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society :—

- R. L. PENNELL, Christ Church.
- A. BAILEY, Christ Church.
- R. DIMSDALE, Corpus Christi College.
- A. S. STEWART, Christ Church.
- Hon. W. J. MONSON, Christ Church.
- H. FOWLER, Exeter College.
- W. FIELD, Worcester College.
- E. PALIN, S. John's College.
- W. AUBREY, Exeter College.
- G. BENGOUGH, Oriel College.
- W. MARRIOTT, S. Alban Hall.

The presents received consisted of rubbings of Brasses presented by Mr. Lingard, of Brasenose College: Mr. Stillingfleet, of Brasenose College: Mr. Whately, of Christ Church. A drawing of a fresco, which formerly existed over the porch of Ampthill church, Bedfordshire, was exhibited to the Society by Mr. T. W. Burgon, of Oriel.

The Report of the Committee was then read. It announced the re-election of Mr. Wayte as Treasurer, the election of Mr. Lechmere to the office of Secretary, and the re-election of Mr. Boyle. It also mentioned that the Committee had requested Mr. Freeman to undertake the office of Librarian, and that the Rev. J. L. Patterson and

Mr. Cox, of Trinity College, had been elected to serve on the Committee. The valuable services of the late President, The Rev. the Master of University, were next acknowledged, and the efficiency of those who had filled the several offices of the Society during the past year : and the Report concluded by recommending Members to turn the approaching vacation to the best account by visiting churches, by the composition of papers, and by otherwise promoting the ends and objects of the Society.

The Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, read some communications relative to the best mode of warming churches; stating that the use of braziers as church-grates was prejudicial to health, as the vapours arising from them were liable to produce hæmorrhage of the lungs, in persons of delicate constitutions, in the opinion of many medical men. He observed that their use has likewise the effect of tarnishing and otherwise defacing gilding and polished metal work.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, of Trinity College, spoke in favour of the use of braziers, and stated that their adoption had in several cases been attended with success, especially in S. Thomas's Church, Oxford, where they had been employed for the last two years.

Mr. Haines, of Exeter College, then read a paper on "Monumental Brasses, and Ecclesiastical Costume." It mainly consisted of selections from the early portion of his introduction to the Society's "Manual of Monumental Brasses," which is on the eve of publication. He traced the origin of these memorials, and the progress of their introduction into England, referring in the course of his paper to various collateral points illustrative of the great interest and diversified character of the study of this peculiar class of monuments. Mr. Haines concluded with a sketch of the various classes of ecclesiastical and academical costume; also selected from the Society's Manual. It may as well be mentioned that the list of subscribers for this work has been recently closed.

Some conversation then arose respecting the posture of figures, and the representation of various animals occurring on monumental brasses, in which the Rev. W. Sewell, Mr. Haines, and Mr. Lechmere took part.

Mr. Jones and the Rev. J. L. Patterson referred to the connexion between sepulchral monuments in stone and brass.

Mr. Lechmere quoted some singular instances of testamentary directions for the erection of tombs, selected from ancient wills.

REPORT OF THE DORCHESTER SUB-COMMITTEE
FOR 1847.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to superintend the restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church have to announce that since the last Annual Report of the Oxford Architectural Society was issued, in Michaelmas Term, 1846, the work has proceeded satisfactorily, though from lack of funds it has not been so extensive as was wished. Still the worthy restoration (as far as materials and workmanship go) of the entire Sacarium of that very large building, is a result which the Sub-Committee deems worthy of no slight congratulation to the Society. Many of the Society's Members will recollect that the east window, which is both a very interesting and certainly the most important feature of the church, was obscured by a low plaster ceiling under a roof of low pitch: to accommodate the east gable to this roof the whole of the upper part of the window, including almost the entire tracery from the springing of the arch, and the arch itself, had been destroyed. The re-erection of this gable, window arch, and tracery, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield, of course necessitated a new roof. The funds at the Sub-Committee's disposal prohibited them from attempting more of this than the part which covers the Sacarium, which is now duly surmounted with a noble open oak roof. The Society will appreciate the expense of restoring so large a building, when it is mentioned that this portion of the roof, scarcely exceeding twenty feet in length, was erected at a cost of more than £260. The next task was the filling the restored window head with stained glass. The Society has to thank the zeal and self-denial of some of their junior Members, Members of Oriel College, for enabling them to accomplish this portion of the work; the whole of the

large wheel in the head of the window has been filled with stained glass at the expense of these gentlemen. The glass represents a Majesty, and is from the designs of Mr. Butterfield. It is executed by Mr. O'Connor, and the Sub-Committee are pleased to be able to instance it as a highly successful work of that talented artist. The circumference of the circle is twelve feet, and the cost of the glass £74. The stained glass at the back of the unique sedilia has been carefully cleaned and replaced. That which was scattered at the lower part of the east window has been re-arranged and fresh set by Mr. O'Connor, and the remainder of the window filled in with Powell's plain thick stamped quarries. It is hoped that this will gradually be replaced by stained glass. The compartments of the tracery vary in size, and perhaps it might be in the power of some Members of the Society to fill some of them, either individually or by combinations for the purpose. The cumbrous and hideous Grecian reredos which once disfigured the church having been removed, the liberality of one of the churchwardens has supplied its place by ample crimson hangings, which surround the whole Sacramentum, except the part occupied by the sedilia, which are furnished with crimson cushions. The munificent donor of the Altar, a very handsome oak frame with stone slab, and its vestments, has also given an ample foot-pace paved with encaustic tiles, which have the best effect. The Sacramentum yet wants colour, and the old Altar rails are still used, but the Sub-Committee believe that these works, with the restoration of the north and south windows and sedilia, have gone so far to exhibit the beauty of the Sacramentum in its original condition, that the remaining accessories will in due time be afforded by those who love and appreciate such works of restoration. They have further to record their conviction that Mr. White, the contractor for the masonry and carving, and Messrs. Castle, the contractors for the timber and wood-work,

have executed their respective works in the most satisfactory manner, with equal skill in the use and liberality in the choice of their materials. The Sub-Committee wish they could speak of the state of their funds with equal satisfaction, unfortunately their liabilities are hardly covered by their assets at this moment. They believe, however, that the payment of annual subscriptions for the present year will affect this, but they look to those who either have not yet contributed, or have not announced their intention of again contributing to the restoration fund, to enable them to continue their work. They would remind all who take interest in it, that they have never ceased from the beginning to state that it could only be hoped to accomplish so large a work as that which they have in hand, by steady perseverance both in contributing ourselves, and in urging others so to do. The admirable example set to all by the parish of Dorchester in this respect receives more weight from month to month by their offerings steadily persevered in for now nearly three years. The Sub-Committee would fain hope that a like sober spirit of pious and consistent liberality animates many of the other contributors to this work, and that their contributions and exertions, persevered in this year and for years to come, will demonstrate that they are not influenced by mere dilettantism, by the fashion of a day or the charm of novelty, but regard themselves as in some sort bound to continue a work begun, they are assured with more worthy, more solid, and therefore more abiding motives. If this appeal be only moderately met and responded to, the Sub-Committee trust that the advanced spring will find works re-commenced in Dorchester church, perhaps the north Choir aisle rescued from almost impending ruin.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED
BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRE-
TARIES.

THE Oxford Architectural Society, although its meetings and collection are necessarily confined to a particular locality, never designed that its operations should be, like those of merely Local Societies, limited by the bounds of a single city, county, or diocese, but that, considering Oxford as the main ecclesiastical centre of a large body both of clergy and laity, its operations should be at least co-extensive with the influence of the University whose name it bears, and its members in all parts be in active communication with the academical centre. For the better furtherance of this object the Committee, with the sanction of a General Meeting, have appointed Corresponding Secretaries in the several dioceses of England and Wales; and intend gradually to increase their number, until no neighbourhood shall be without an efficient representative of the Society.

The object of the Society is the promotion of the study of Architecture, with an especial practical reference to the building and restoration of churches. Its main view thus is that of Church Architecture considered as an art, with however a due reference to its sacred end. It is therefore in its essence neither Ecclesiastical nor Archæological, though its functions naturally trench more or less on both these provinces. Thus, although purely ritual considerations do not come within its scope, no art which tends to heighten architectural effect, or add new splendour to ecclesiastical buildings, is foreign to its purpose: the arts of the painter and the sculptor, wood work, metal work, needle work, come entirely within the limits of its pursuits. On the other hand not only is every kind of antiquarian knowledge which can throw light upon the history of buildings, their founders, or the foundations attached to them, always highly acceptable; but from the great importance of sepulchral remains, and the constant connexion which has prevailed between Church Architecture and Heraldry, genealogical and heraldic enquiries form also a part of its studies. These last it is more incumbent upon the Society

not to neglect, as the Heraldic and Genealogical Society which formerly existed in the University has been for some years absorbed into the Architectural Society. But all these pursuits are regarded as altogether subsidiary to the great end of the Society, the practical study of the science of Architecture.

The chief means by which the Society seeks to promote this end are; 1st, the formation of a collection in Oxford, which is already of considerable extent, of architectural and other kindred books, drawings, engravings, casts, models, impressions of brasses and seals, and specimens of every kind bearing upon the subject of its studies; 2ndly, holding periodical meetings at Oxford; 3rdly, the issuing reports and publications from time to time. In all these respects the Committee consider that the Corresponding Secretaries may render most essential service to the Society and to the cause of Church Architecture in general. It is hoped that by their means the interesting features of their respective neighbourhoods may be brought to the knowledge of the central body in Oxford; that descriptions and drawings of as many churches and details as possible, with whatever notices can be obtained of their history and their present and former condition, may be from time to time accumulated in the Society's collection, which will be available both for the private study of individual members and for the illustration of future publications.

The Committee would particularly request drawings and notices of any valuable examples which are less generally known, or which have not been hitherto engraved. Measured drawings and ground-plans are especially valuable, particularly of churches calculated to serve as models for modern imitation.

The Committee hope farther that by means of their correspondents in different neighbourhoods, they may receive information of any ecclesiastical news, the erection of new churches, the restoration, alteration, or demolition of old ones. In many cases it might be hoped that the influence of the Society, whether emanating directly from head quarters, or from its representative on the spot, might avail to effect the improvement of many a new design, or stay the prospect of destruction or badly conducted restoration among the monuments of antiquity. The Committee is always willing to give advice, to the best of its power, upon any designs which may be submitted to it; and it is supposed

that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of bringing many more such under its notice.

The Committee finally look to them for the general extension of the Society's reputation and influence in their respective neighbourhoods. The existence and exertions of such officers will serve to shew that the Society is not merely a local body, but one which merits the support of every one interested in Ecclesiastical Architecture and Antiquities, especially those to whom the University of Oxford may be endeared by old associations. They think it not improbable that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of obtaining the Society many new members and making its purposes more generally known; and thus, they would hope, of doing much to promote the great end for which the Society is formed. Any suggestions which may occur to any Corresponding Secretary as likely to promote in any way the efficiency of the Society, will be at all times thankfully received. The Secretaries of the Society are the ordinary channel by which these and all other external communications are received, but the rule which gives every Corresponding Secretary the power of attending the meetings of the Committee, will give him, whenever he may happen to visit Oxford, an opportunity of personally communicating his views to the whole of the ruling body.

The Corresponding Secretaries have been, for the convenience of arrangement, appointed as for the several dioceses in which they are ordinarily resident. It is hoped, however, that this will not be understood to tie up their exertions and influence within any artificial boundaries; but that they will not at any time or place where they may happen to be forget how much they may always do for the interests of the Society and of the cause which it endeavours to promote.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY IN 1847.

- Ancient Armour, Chart of, London, 1847. *Presented by the Rev. T. Chamberlain, M.A., Christ Church.*
- Aubrey (John, F.R.S.) Natural History of Wiltshire, edited by John Britton, F.S.A. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society. London, 1847. *Presented by the Editor.*
- Glass Painting, Hints on, by an Amateur, Oxford, 1847. *Presented by the Treasurer.*
- Monumental Brasses, List of, London, 1846.
- Rouse (R.) Heraldic MSS. 6 vols. *Presented by the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College.*

PAMPHLETS, SERIAL WORKS, &c.

- Antiquaries, Proceedings of the Society of, Nos. 4—6.
- Bristol and West of England Architectural Society, Report for 1847.
- Britton (John) Architectural Notes on Gloucester Cathedral.
————— Essay on the Ancient Gate-Houses of Norwich.
- Ecclesiologist, Nos. 55—63.
- Fine Arts Journal, No. 71.
- Gailhabaud (Jules) Ancient and Modern Architecture, parts 70—82.
- Glasgemälde in der Pfarrkirche der Vorstadt Au, München, parts 1—6.
- Heideloff (Carl) Ornaments du Moyen Age.
- Lasteyrie (F. de) Histoire de la Peinture sur Verre, parts 23, 24.
- Lincolnshire Architectural Society, Third Report of, 1846.
- Moyen Age Monumental et Archeologique, parts 60—69.
- Northampton, Churches in the Archdeaconry of, parts 7—10.
Presented by the Northampton Architectural Society.
- Nürnberg's Gedenkbuch, Title &c. to vol. i. and Nos. 14—16 of vol. ii.
- Norwich Archæological Society, Original Papers, parts 1—3.
- Phillipps (R. B., M.A.) Letter to the Landowners of the Diocese of Hereford. *Presented by the Author.*
- Sharpe (Edmund, M.A.) Architectural Parallels, parts 8—10.

Roriczer (Mathias) Das Büchlein von der Fialen Gerechtigkeit.
 Warwickshire, Churches of, No. 8. *Presented by the Rev. S. H.*
Cooke, M.A., Christ Church.
 Yorkshire Architectural Society, Fifth Report of.
 ——— Churches, No. 14, 15.

MISCELLANEOUS DRAWINGS.

(The references are to the Society's Portfolios.)

- I. B 6, 6. Norman Doorway, St. Bees, Cumberland.
- I. B 9, 10, 11. Norman Capitals, St. Bees, Cumberland.
- I. C d 1. Font at St. Keas, Cornwall.
- II. A 4. Altar Candlestick and Altar Cross.
- II. A 5. Paten, Wymondham, Norfolk.
- II. A 6. Silver-gilt Chalice, St. Sampson's, Guernsey.
- II. A 7. Altar-Cruet, St. Apolline, Guernsey.
- II. A 8. Altar-Cruet from Sherborne Priory, near Basingstoke.
Presented by the Rev. J. Barrow, M.A., Queen's College.
- II. B 1. Portraiture of Thomas Silkstede, Prior of Winchester, at
 a faldstool, circa 1489.
- II. I 18—20. Floor crosses, Warcors, Westmoreland.
- II. I 21. Tomb of Baptist Castillion.
- I. D c 14. East Window, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxon.

ENGRAVINGS.

ANCIENT CHURCHES.

- R 4. Adel, Yorkshire, S. W.
- P 38. Clay near the Sea, Norfolk, S. W.
- P 40. Falkingham, Lincolnshire, proposed restoration of the
 interior.
- M 47. Icklesham, Sussex, N. E. *Presented by the Rev. H. B. W.*
Churton, M.A., Brasenose.
- M 46. Llandaff Cathedral, West Front.
 Southam Church, Warwickshire, S. side. *Presented by*
the Librarian.
- P 39. Swineshead, Lincolnshire, Interior of Chancel.
- M 47. Wellow, Somerset, as restored, S. E.
- M 48. ————— Interior.

MODERN CHURCHES.

Bermondsey St. Paul, Architect, S. S. Teulon.	
Brothertoft	S. Lewin.
Horncastle	Ditto.
Langton	Ditto.
Priestwood, Bucks	E. B. Lamb.
Rye Harlow	S. S. Teulon.

ANCIENT BUILDING.

Llantrythid Place.

MODERN BUILDINGS.

Presented by the Architect, S. S. Teulon, Esq., F.I.B.A.

Cantley National Schools.

North Creeke Rectory, Norfolk.

St. Mary's Lodge, Hastings.

St. Michael's Schools, Pimlico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Armorial Bearings at Court rhyd hîr, near Neath.

Seal of Cottingham Monastery, Yorkshire.

——— with inscription "Non Sine Causâ Gladium Portat."

MONUMENTAL REMAINS.

Brasses of Henry Robinson (Bishop of Carlisle) and Henry Airay, successively Provosts of Queen's College. See Report for 1841, p. 34, and Manual of Monumental Brasses, p. 182.

STAINED GLASS.

2. 16. Figure of Prince Arthur from Malvern Priory Church.
Presented by E. A. H. Lechmere, Esq., Ch. Ch., Secretary.

PAINTINGS.

16. Fresco, Rotherham Church, Yorkshire. *Presented by the Rev. E. Gunner, B.A., Trinity College.*

CASTS.

A set of the Chancel Arch of Adel Church, Yorkshire. *Presented by the Rev. G. Lewthwaite.* A description will be given in the Catalogue of Casts.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1847.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Compositions received in 1847	-	271	11	0	Balance due to the Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1846	-	-
W. T. Parkins, Esq., S.C.L., Merton College. Donation	-	6	0	0	Rent of Room	-	-
J. Harding, Esq., D.C.L. Donation	-	1	0	0	Insurance	-	-
Motett Society. Use of Room	-	7	10	0	Poor's Rate	4	8
Motett Receipts	-	1	6	4	Paving &c.	1	11
					Land and Assessed	3	9
					Borough	0	14
					Church	1	5
Balance due to Treasurer	-	286	7	4		8	8
		248	14	6			
	£530	1	11				
Gas Company for Gas	-	-	-	-	Gas Company for Gas	-	8
Messrs. Wall and Thomas, Painters	-	-	-	-	Messrs. Wall and Thomas, Painters	-	10
Mr. Prentice, Ironmonger	-	-	-	-	Mr. Prentice, Ironmonger	-	1
Mr. Cowley	-	-	-	-	Mr. Cowley	-	4
Mr. Stone	-	-	-	-	Mr. Stone	-	0
Mr. Curtis, Bookbinder	-	-	-	-	Mr. Curtis, Bookbinder	-	15
Fuel	-	-	-	-	Fuel	-	6
Clerk's Salary	-	-	-	-	Clerk's Salary	-	40
Clerk's Bills for Sundries	-	-	-	-	Clerk's Bills for Sundries	-	0
Mr. J. H. Parker, balance of Publication account	-	-	-	-	Mr. J. H. Parker, balance of Publication account	-	3
Mr. J. H. Parker for Books	-	-	-	-	Mr. J. H. Parker for Books	-	32
Stationery	-	-	-	-	Stationery	-	15
Postage	-	-	-	-	Postage	-	1
Mr. J. Shrimpton, Printer	-	-	-	-	Mr. J. Shrimpton, Printer	-	37
							2
							0
							7
							8
							6
							0
							3
	£530	1	11				

These accounts were audited and approved by us, Feb. 28, 1848.

JOHN LEY, } Auditors.
C. PAGE EDEN, }

Just published, in imperial folio, part XII. (last part) of

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Perspective Views Tinted }			

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Jan. 1st, 1848.

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A List of the Society's Publications sent free by Post.

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Oxford
Architectural Society.

REPORT

FROM

JAN. MDCCC XLVIII. TO JULY MDCCC XLIX.



THE RULES, LIST OF MEMBERS,

AND

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

OXFORD :
PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

PREFACE.

It will be seen that the present Report gives the history of the Society for a year and a half instead of one year. The cause of this apparent irregularity is, that at the usual time of bringing it out, it was purposely delayed in order that a Catalogue of Models, Casts, &c., which has been preparing under the careful superintendence of Mr. A. P. Whately, Christ Church, might be included in it. As it is not however yet completed, it has seemed better to delay no longer; the more as the present seems a most opportune time for the Annual Report each year in future to be brought out, the Annual Meeting and the Long Vacation being just past. At the same time it has been justly remarked that the Catalogue will appear more advantageously in a separate form, as the Report is sent to all Members of the Society resident or non-resident, whereas the Catalogue will be of use to those alone who have access to the rooms. It is now in a state of great forwardness, and it is hoped that it may be completed by the end of the ensuing Term.

Appended to the Reports of the Meetings of the Society will be found the Reports of the Meetings of the Heraldic Section of the Society. This Section consists of such Members of the Society as signify to the Secretary their desire to belong to it, without further subscription. It

was brought into existence chiefly by the energy and exertion of Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Christ Church, to whom with many others it seemed that the Society was scarcely sufficiently active in discharging its duty of promoting the study of Heraldry and its kindred pursuits: a duty which devolved upon it at the demise of the Heraldic and Archæological Society, whose Members were incorporated into the Oxford Architectural Society.

The Rules will be found better arranged than those published in the last Report, and improved in every respect. They were revised and amended by a select Committee, passed through the Committee October 21st, and proposed to and accepted by the Society at a Meeting, November 1st, 1848.

Further prefatory remarks would be out of place. The following pages will tell their own tale. An attempt has been made, as far as was compatible with giving a *bond fide* picture of the proceedings of the Society, to curtail the Reports of the discussions, and to give a longer analysis of the Papers. The former were highly desirable at the time to keep up the vivacity and spirit of the Society; but are not so worthy of permanent preservation as the latter.

RULES OF THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

SECT. I.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

I. THIS Society shall be entitled "The Oxford Architectural Society."

II. The Society shall consist of Patrons, Honorary and Ordinary Members.

III. The Chancellor and High Steward of the University, and all Bishops of the Church of England, and of Churches in communion with her, shall, on signifying their desire to become Members of the Society, be admitted Patrons without ballot; and any Members hereafter preferred to any of those offices shall also become Patrons (in like manner).

IV. The class of Honorary Members shall consist of persons eminent in architectural or kindred pursuits. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the Society, except the right of voting, but shall not be required to pay any subscription.

V. The class of Ordinary Members shall consist of persons contributing as hereinafter provided to the funds of the Society.

VI. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Librarian, a Treasurer, two Auditors, and Corresponding Secretaries.

VII. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the President, the Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten others, ordinary Members of the Society. Five at least of the non-official Members of the Committee shall be Members of the University above the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Five shall constitute a quorum. The Corresponding Secretaries shall also be at liberty to attend the Meetings of the Committee, but without the right of voting.

SECT. II.

OF MEETINGS.

VIII. The ordinary General Meetings of the Society shall be two at least in each Term; Easter and Act Terms being counted as one. The day and hour of each shall be fixed by the Committee, and announced to the Society at the beginning of the Term.

IX. The Committee may call special Meetings, or may alter the day or hour of any ordinary Meeting upon giving one week's notice to the Society.

X. At all Meetings whether of the Committee or of the whole Society, the Chair shall be taken by the President, if present; in his absence a Chairman shall be elected by the Committee, such Chairman being always one of the Vice-Presidents, if any be present.

XI. The Chairman shall regulate all proceedings and discussions, shall have unlimited power on questions of

order, and shall have both an independent and a casting vote.

XII. The proceedings of the General Meetings shall be as follows ;

1. Any business relating to elections, to the announcement of communications, or presents received by the Society, shall be brought forward.

2. A Report from the Committee shall be read by one of the Secretaries.

3. Any papers or subjects for discussion which may have been appointed by the Committee shall be read or discussed. In case of a paper being read, the President shall always, at its conclusion, invite the remarks of other Members.

XIII. Members shall be allowed to introduce visitors to all Meetings of the Society, except those announced for the transaction of private business.

SECT. III.

OF ELECTIONS.

XIV. The office of Vice-President shall be held for life ; that of Corresponding Secretary during the pleasure of the Committee ; all others shall be filled by annual elections, any officer being capable of re-election.

XV. Five of the non-official Members of the Committee shall retire annually by rotation.

XVI. The election of a President, Auditors, and Members of Committee to supply the places of those who retire, shall take place at a General Meeting to be annually held within a week after the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term.

XVII. A list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee shall be drawn up by the existing Committee, and publicly read at the two first Meetings in Michaelmas Term. During the interval between the Meetings, any Member of the Society may propose (by notice in writing to the Secretaries) the names of any other Candidates, and such names shall be read with the original list at the second Meeting. The election shall be made by ballot, each Member placing in the balloting box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be received which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with Rule VII. The Committee shall fill up any vacancies in their own body which may occur during the year.

XVIII. The President shall be chosen from among the Vice-Presidents; each Member placing a name in the balloting box. The Vice-President who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

XIX. The Auditors shall be chosen from among those Ordinary Members who are not on the Committee. Any Member may nominate persons to serve, and the election shall be made in the same manner as for the President.

XX. The Committee shall, at their first Meeting after their election, elect the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer, for the ensuing year, the outgoing Officers having votes in the election of their successors.

XXI. Vice-Presidents shall be nominated by the Committee, and balloted for by the whole Society. Provided that all Heads of Houses in the University, all Canons of Christ Church, and all Archdeacons in the Diocese of Oxford, on being elected Members of the Society, and all Mem-

bers who may be preferred to any of those offices, shall be appointed Vice-Presidents without ballot.

XXII. Corresponding Secretaries shall be appointed by the Committee. If not previously Members of the Society, they shall during their tenure of office enjoy all the privileges of Ordinary Members without the payment of any subscription.

XXIII. Ordinary Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one General Meeting, and balloted for at the next, one black ball in five shall exclude.

XXIV. Honorary Members shall be proposed by the Committee, and balloted for in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

XXV. On the election of a Member of any class, the Secretary shall send him notice of his election, and a copy of the Rules of the Society.

SECT. IV.

OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

XXVI. An annual subscription of £1 1s., due upon the 1st of January in each year, is payable by all Ordinary Members; but Members non-resident are exempt from such annual subscriptions after having paid £7 7s. Members may compound for their annual subscription by paying the sum of five guineas at the time of their election.

N.B. Members elected prior to March 25, 1846, are Members for life after having paid annual subscriptions to the amount of five guineas.

XXVII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for

one year he may be moved from the Society after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

SECT. V.

OF PUBLICATIONS.

XXVIII. The Committee shall annually issue a Report of the Society's Proceedings during the year, together with a statement of accounts approved by the Auditors. No other works shall be published without the sanction of the Society, to be signified by the vote of a General Meeting; but the superintendence of all publications authorized by the Society, shall be under the exclusive control and direction of the Committee.

SECT. VI.

OF THE LIBRARY.

XXIX. The whole of the Society's collection of Books, Drawings, Engravings, MSS. of Papers read before the Society, Casts, Models, Rubbings of Brasses, and any other Architectural or Antiquarian objects which may be in their possession, shall be kept in the Society's Room under the sole charge of the Librarian for the use and study of the Members in general. The Librarian shall have power to put forth from time to time, such regula-

tions for the management of the Collection as he shall think fit, provided always that such regulations be approved by the Committee, and do not contradict any public Rule of the Society, provided also that the schedule of fines which may be proposed by the Librarian and approved by the Committee shall not be enforced until it shall have been proposed and adopted at a General Meeting of the Society. The regulations so enacted at any time, shall always be published to the Society at the next General Meeting after their enactment, and be printed with every copy of the Rules. Such regulations shall have the force of Rules, until such time as they may be repealed or modified by the Committee, notice of every such repeal or modification being given to the Society in the manner before mentioned in this Rule.

SECT. VII.

OF CHANGES IN THE RULES.

XXX. It shall be lawful for any Member to suggest alterations in the existing Rules, or the enactment of new Rules, in writing to the Committee. The Committee, if they think fit, shall propose such alterations or enactments to the Society, at the next General Meeting. The alterations or enactments so proposed, shall be accepted or rejected by the Society without amendment.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY WHICH HAVE
RECEIVED THE SANCTION OF THE COMMITTEE.**

I. THE whole of the Society's collection is kept in the Society's room, and is daily accessible to Members for study and reference; but, with the exception of printed books, nothing may be removed from the room without the permission of the Librarian. Nothing containing engravings, unless bound, or stitched, is to be considered as a book for the purposes of these Regulations, nor are the Society's scrap-books included.

II. Books may be taken out by Members, with the exceptions and upon the conditions expressed in these Regulations, on application to the clerk, by whom the issue and return of each book will be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

III. Every book thus removed may be retained by the Member removing it for the time specified therein by the Librarian. If any other Member shall apply for the book within that time, the Member in whose possession it is, shall, upon receiving notice of such application having been made, return it on or before the day specified as above. If no such application shall have been made, he may detain it until the expiration of a second period of the same length, when he shall return it. Provided that Members not residing in Oxford shall be held to have complied with this Regulation, if they return books (free of expense to the Society) on or before the Saturday following the day on which they are otherwise due.

IV. The Reports of the Society, the Manual of Monumental Brasses, and any books kept in the Committee Room, will be kept at hand for reference, but may not be removed. Manuscript Reports are under the control of the Secretaries.

V. No Member shall have in his possession more than three distinct works at the same time, but there shall be no limitation as to the number of volumes.

VI. No book shall be removed within a fortnight after the Meeting at which its purchase or presentation shall be announced; nor any periodical work within a month after such Meeting.

VII. Any Member removing or detaining books in contravention of any of the four last Regulations shall be liable to a fine of six-pence per diem for every volume so removed or detained. A notice to this effect will be immediately sent to every Member contravening these provisions.

VIII. All books that may be in the possession of Members during Hilary, or Easter Term, shall be returned on or before the last Meeting; and no more books shall be removed until the Monday following such Meetings. In Michaelmas Term all books shall in like manner be returned on or before the day of the Special Meeting, and no more books shall be removed until notice shall have been given by the Librarian then coming into office; provided that such notice be always given within seven days after his election. Any Member detaining or removing a book contrary to these provisions shall be liable to a fine of five shillings.

The intention of this Regulation is to enable the Librarian to make a terminal inspection of the whole Library, and to deliver up the whole Library duly arranged to the Librarian of the next year.

IX. The Librarian may at any time give permission to any Member to remove or detain any books, or any other part of the property of the Society, contrary to any of the above Regulations, if they are required for the Composition of Papers for the Society, or for any other object which he may consider of sufficient importance.

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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury
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 •Sotherton, T. H. S. B. E. M.A. Oriel Coll. M.P.; Bowden Park, Chippenham
 Spencer, C. V. B.A. Christ Church
 Spicer, C. W. Esq. the Mansion, Leatherhead, Surrey
 Spilsbury, F. M. Trinity College
 •Spranger, Rev. R. J. M.A. Exeter College; Hursley, near Winchester
 •Stafford, Rev. J. C. B.D. Magdalene College; Dinton, Salisbury
 Stainton, T. B.A. Wadham College
 Stanhope, J. R. S. Christ Church
 Stanton, R. B.A.
 Stanton, Rev. W. H. M.A. Exeter College; Stratford Cottage, Stroud
 •Stevens, Rev. T. M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading
 Stillingfleet, H. J. W. B.A. Brasenose College
 Strange, R. A. M.A. Christ Church; 10, Great Cumberland-street, London
 Sutton, Rev. A. B.A. University College
 •Sutton, Rev. Robert S. M.A. Exeter College
 Swainson, Rev. E. C. M.A. Worcester College; Clun, Salop
 •Swayne, Rev. R. G. M.A. Wadham College; Tidenham, Chepstow

 •Tate, Rev. Frank, M.A. University College; Kidderminster
 Tennison, W. Corpus Christi College
 Thirlwall, J. Exeter College
 Thomas, R. Goring, B.A. Christ Church; Llysnewdd, Caermarthen

- Thompson, G. Oriel College
 Thornton, Rev. Robinson, B.A. St. John's College
 *Thorp, The Venerable Charles, D.D. University College; Archdeacon and
 Prebendary of Durham, and Warden of Durham University
 Thring, Rev. G. Balliol College; Stratfield Turgis, Basingstoke
 Tidman, A. Lincoln College
 Tolfrey, S. Oriel College; Upton Nervet, Reading
 Toms, Rev. H. W. M.A.
 Townend, J. M.A. Oriel College; Ardwick, Manchester
 *Traherne, Rev. J. M. M.A. Oriel College; Chancellor of Llandaff, Coedriglan,
 Cardiff
 *Tudor, Thomas, Esq. Wyesham, Monmouthshire
 Tudor, T. O. B.A. Exeter College
 *Tupper, Rev. W. G. B.A. Trinity College; 10, Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge
 Turbutt, Gladwin, B.A. Christ Church; Ogston Hall, Alfreton
 Turner, E. T. M.A. Brasenose College
 *Tweed, Rev. H. W. M.A. Exeter College; Romford
- Underwood, W. J. Esq. Beaumont-street
 Utterton, Rev. J. S. M.A. Oriel College; Holmwood, near Dorking
- Vansittart, G. H. B.A. Balliol College; Bisham Abbey, Marlow
 *Vaux, W. S. W. M.A. Balliol College; British Museum
 Venables, F. E. Esq. Wooburn, Beaconsfield
 Verity, C. F. Lincoln College
- Waldegrave, Hon. and Rev. Samuel, M.A. All Souls College; Barford St.
 Martin
 Walrond, T. B.A. Balliol College; Rugby
 Walsh, Digby, Balliol College
 *Walter, J. M.A. Exeter College; Printing-house-square, London
 *Walters, Rev. C. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winchester
 *Warburton, R. E. Esq. Arley Hall, Northwich
 *Ward, Rev. Henry, M.A. Exeter College; Hungerford Farleigh
 *Ward, Rev. John, M.A. Rural Dean, Great Bedwyn
 Ward, H. E. D. B.A. University College
 *Warriner, Rev. G. M.A. St. Edmund Hall; Bloxham Grove, Banbury
 Watson, Rev. John, M.A. Brasenose College
 *Watson, Rev. J. D. Trinity Coll. Cambridge; Guilsborough, Northampton
 *Wayte, Rev. S. W. M.A. Trinity College, *Treasurer*
 Weare, Rev. T. W. M.A. Christ Church; Westminster
 Webber, C. Ch. Ch.; Ripon, Yorkshire
 Welby, Montague E. Magdalene College
 *Wenham, Rev. J. G. B.A.
 Westley, P. Corpus Christi College
 *Whately, Rev. Henry T. M.A. Christ Church; Rodington, Shrewsbury
 Whately, A. P. Christ Church

- Whatman, W. G. M.A. Christ Church; 34, Montague Place, Bedford Square,
London
- White, A. Magdalene Hall
- White, Rev. H. M. M.A. New College
- White, Rev. R. M. D.D. Magdalene College; Slymbridge, Dursley
- Whitling, H. C. Esq. Shrewsbury
- Wickham, Rev. E. M.A. New College; Hammersmith
- Wickham, Rev. R. M.A. Christ Church; Twyford, Winchester
- Wilbraham, R. jun. Esq. Rode Heath, Lawton
- Wildbore, Rev. R. Brasenose College; Sidney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin
- Williams, Rev. David, D.C.L. Warden of New College, Canon of Winchester,
Vice-President
- Williams, Rev. G. M.A. King's College, Cambridge
- Williams, Rev. H. B. M.A. New College
- Williams, Rev. J. M.A. Jesus College; Wigginton, near Deddington
- Williams, Robert, M.A. Oriel College; Bridehead, Dorset
- Williams, P. S.C.L. New College
- Wilmot, R. E. E. Christ Church
- Wilson, A. C. B.A. Christ Church
- Wilson, Rev. H. B.A. Exeter College; Tritton, Norfolk
- Wilson, Rev. R. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Balham, Clapham
- Wilson, J. H. Wadham College
- Wingfield, H. L. New College
- Wood, A. Christ Church
- Wood, W. Trinity College
- Woolcombe, Rev. W. W. M.A. Exeter College
- Woolley, Rev. John, D.C.L. University College; Rossall Hall, Fleetwood
- Wordman, S. Esq. Winchester
- Worthington, G. St. John's College
- Wright, Rev. Harry, B.A. Magdalene Hall
- Wyatt, Rev. C. F. M.A. Christ Church; Forest Hill
- Wynne, Rev. J. H. B.C.L. All Souls College
- Wynne, W. W. E. Esq. Ruyton Hall, Shrewsbury
- Wynter, Rev. Philip, D.D. President of St. John's College, *Vice-President*
- Yonge, J. B. Balliol College

Those marked * are Members for life according to Rule XI.

The Secretaries will be obliged by any errors in degrees, residences, &c. being pointed out to them.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

HILARY OR LENT TERM, 1848.

FIRST MEETING, FEB. 16TH, 1848.

The Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

JOHN BRITTON, Esq., F.S.A., was elected an Honorary Member.

Ordinary Members admitted :—

J. C. MURRAY AYNLEY, Christ Church.

H. CHANDOS POLE, St. Mary Hall.

R. J. H. RICE, Exeter College.

Letters were read from the Rev. J. M. Neale^a, Warden of Sackville College, and from the Rev. W. W. E. Wynne, Sion, Oswestry. The former stated that in Sackville College chapel, charcoal was burnt in braziers without producing any deleterious effects. The latter having been engaged in restoring the rood-loft in the parish church of Lanegryn, Merionethshire, requested to know the best method of staining new wood to correspond with the old parts.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, read the Report of the Committee, which, after a few preliminary observations, announced that

“ A letter has been received from the Buckinghamshire Archi-

^a This letter is given at length in the report of the fifth Meeting, May 30, 1849.

tectural and Archæological Society, requesting that a union may be established between that Society and our own, a request with which the Committee feel no hesitation in believing that the Society will readily comply.

"Two Members of Committee have visited the church of St. Lawrence, Reading, their attention having been called to the proposed destruction of some frescoes in a chantry chapel adjoining the chancel of that church. The date of these paintings is 1527, and a considerable portion of them will be removed by the opening of some Early English windows, which the architect employed in restoring the church proposes to restore to their original form."

The Chairman expressed the obligations of the Society to Mr. Haines of Exeter College, for having completed the Catalogue of Brasses, and having thereby produced a most valuable handbook ^b.

Mr. A. P. Whately, Christ Church, then read a Paper on "The Ecclesiology of the Shropshire Red-Sandstone District."

Mr. Whately's object was to illustrate the effect which the peculiar character of the stone used in building had produced on the churches of the district in which it was found. The stone was a soft, gritty, coarse sandstone, and consequently very ill adapted for ornamental carving of any description. The effect was that either there were no mouldings, as, for example, was the case in many pier-arches, or, that if they did exist, their character was shallow and broad, and the appearance of the churches was rugged, owing to the decay of the stone. These phenomena were found in several churches, which were adduced as examples, within a space of about twelve miles square.

^b A review of this book, which is entitled *A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses, with a Descriptive Catalogue of 450 'Rubbings' in the possession of the Oxford Architectural Society, Topographical and Heraldic Indices, &c.*, will be found in No. lxviii. of the *Ecclesiologist*, p. 133.

In the same district, St. Mary's abbey, Lilleshall, and St. Peter's church, Wrockwardine, were otherwise remarkable both of them for being cruciform, and at the same time without aisles, (an occurrence which Mr. Parker afterwards remarked was not uncommon,) the former also for having a lady-chapel of comparatively extraordinary length.

The Chairman remarked on the use of local materials in building. Flint was found very commonly employed in the churches in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Parker noticed that the oldest parts of Windsor castle were built of Egremont stone from Cumberland.

Referring to the Report, Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, called the attention of the Society to the proposed alterations about to take place in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading. It was the intention of Mr. Ferrey, the architect, to take down a very fine Perpendicular roof, and to demolish some tracery of an equally good character, for the purpose of restoring, from conjecture alone, the original Early English roof and lancet windows. A conversation ensued between Mr. Parker, Mr. Whately, and the Chairman, in which the proposed alteration was earnestly deprecated.

SECOND MEETING, MARCH 1ST, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were admitted :—

- E. G. NEPEAN, Queen's College.
- A. C. COLQUHOUN, Christ Church.
- E. N. PAGET, St. John's College.
- J. BILLING, Esq. Architect, Reading.

W. WOOD, Trinity College.

R. P. BENT, Pembroke College.

F. L. PHILLIPS, Brasenose College.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. Gresley, Corresponding Secretary, on the subject of some brasses not mentioned in the Society's Catalogue.

Mr. Lechmere then read his concluding Paper on "The Architectural and Ecclesiological Antiquities of Basle Cathedral." Mr. Lechmere resumed his subject by recapitulating the heads of his previous Paper on the same edifice, which was read Nov. 4th, 1847, and will be found at the forty-seventh page of the last Report. He then proceeded to describe the interior of the building with its details.

The interior of the nave is early Romanesque, and, as usual, is vaulted. The vaulting piers are engaged shafts, springing from the ground. The clerestory windows are round-headed. The triforium gallery consists of large round-headed arches, supported by piers with capitals and plain mouldings, which are subdivided into three subordinate openings separated by shafts in pairs. The stalls in the choir are richly carved, but the subjects are mostly grotesque, among which may be traced allusions to classical mythology—centaurs and sirens alternate with priests and nuns.

After the description of the cathedral, Mr. Lechmere urged on the Society the beneficial results of an increased study of foreign ecclesiology. It was in Germany and in the north of Italy that the Romanesque style appeared in its greatest beauty. The vaulted roof was rare in England, but was one of the most prominent features of the Romanesque abroad. He hoped that the study of a style, so eminently beautiful in its leading features, and so capable of being rendered symbolical in its details,

might lead to its further adoption, and to an increased appreciation of its merits as a Christian and Catholic style. Mr. Whately referred to some mouldings in the Saxon church of St. Mary, Bishopshill, York, and to a capital in St. David's cathedral, as illustrating some points in Mr. Lechmere's paper.

The subject of some proposed alterations in the choir of Wells cathedral, and of some restorations lately effected in Manchester cathedral, was brought under the notice of the Society respectively by the Rev. J. L. Patterson, Trinity College, and Mr. Lingard, Brasenose College. In the former the intended changes were earnestly deprecated. In the latter a new font had been introduced, and the roof had been coloured. It was to be hoped that the rood-loft, now assigned to the use of the general and his staff, would soon be restored to its proper use.

The Meeting then dissolved.

THIRD MEETING, MARCH 15TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

New Members elected :—

H. J. DE SALIS, Exeter College.

R. E. EARDLEY WILMOT, Christ Church.

R. J. HOPKINS, Balliol College.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, read the Report, which announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Ferrey, which stated that though his original intention had been to restore the church of St. Lawrence, Reading, in the Early English style, he had on making a more

careful survey of the church, decided on retaining the Perpendicular parts of the edifice.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, Trinity College, then read a most interesting Paper, profusely illustrated by original drawings, on "The History of Flowing Tracery in Windows." As the nature of this series of Papers renders them nearly unintelligible without illustrations, and as they are designed for publication in a separate form, it has not been thought advisable to attempt any analysis. A general outline of Mr. Freeman's division and nomenclature of the varieties of the Geometrical and Flowing forms of tracery will be found in the *Ecclesiologist*, vol. viii. p. 33.

FOURTH MEETING, MARCH 29TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

T. W. COBB, Brasenose College.
 R. H. POOLE, Worcester College.
 T. T. DARBY, Worcester College.
 J. W. LEA, Wadham College.

The Report was read by the Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary. It announced that the Committee had received a communication through one of the Secretaries from the dean of Wells, informing them that the contemplated alteration in the choir, to which allusion had been made at a previous Meeting, had not been carried into effect, and that it was the intention of the dean and chapter to adopt some other design not yet determined upon.

The Rev. G. L. Patterson read a full and detailed Report

of the restorations effected in Dorchester abbey church under the superintendence of the Sub-Committee, during the course of the last year.

"The gable at the east end of the church had been raised to its original height, and the window-arch and tracery had been restored. This had of course necessitated a new roof, and the sacrarium was now surmounted by a noble open oak roof. The liberality of one of the wardens of the church had adorned the whole of the sacrarium, except the part occupied by the sedilia, with full crimson hangings. A handsome altar had been presented to the church, consisting of an oak frame, with a stone slab, and an ample foot-pace paved with encaustic tiles.

"The Sub-Committee expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which a Majesty had been executed in stained glass by Mr. O'Connor after the designs of Mr. Butterfield, and at the character of the work performed by Mr. White, contractor for the stone, and Mr. Castle, contractor for the wood-work.

"The contribution of the parish in aid of the restoration of their church had been steady and liberal, but the state of the funds was very inadequate to the works to be performed. An additional sum placed at the disposal of the Sub-Committee might enable them to rescue the north aisle from almost impending ruin, and to continue the work of restoration^c."

^c The following criticism appeared in No. lxvii. of the *Ecclesiologist*, p. 75.

"The sacrarium of this noble church has been restored under Mr. Butterfield's superintendence, and presents a striking contrast to the remainder of the structure. The roof has been raised to its original elevation, and covered with stone slates, and the rose in the head of the east window refilled with tracery, which, although due to the architect, tallies so completely with the Flamboyant character of the remainder of the window, that it must be very like, if not identical with, the original design. The beautiful remains of Middle-Pointed glass which this window contained have been cleaned and replaced, and the

Mr. Freeman, Librarian, proposed an alteration in Rule XVIII., which was carried unanimously, and read the regulations for the Library as they had been approved of by the Committee.

The schedule of fines to be levied on those who should contravene the above regulation was submitted to the Society and received its sanction. Mr. Freeman then read a Paper in continuation of that read at the previous meeting, on "The History of Perpendicular and Flamboyant Tracery," illustrated by many drawings and engravings.

The President in thanking Mr. Freeman, said that however much certain theoretical positions of the latter might be open questions, all that heard him must agree in appreciating the industry which he displayed, and acknowledging the information which they derived from him.

EASTER AND TRINITY TERMS.

FIRST MEETING, MAY 17th, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

William Butterfield, Esq., Architect, was elected Honorary Member of the Society.

Ordinary Members admitted:—

E. W. GORDON, Christ Church.

DIGBY WALSH, Balliol College.

Rev. JOHN GREGSON, M.A., Sutton Courtney, Berks.

head filled with painted glass by Mr. O'Connor. This elsewhere would be considered very good glass, but where it is, it is utterly extinguished by the beauty of the ancient specimens under it. The glass in the windows of the sedilia has been cleaned and replaced. The floor of the sacrarium is paved with encaustic tiles. The altar is raised on a foot-pace and properly vested. The sacrarium is hung round with red cloth. This unfortunately, instead of hanging smooth, is festooned. Mr. Butterfield is not responsible for this. The works have for some time stood still from want of funds.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle read the Report of the Committee, which announced that a series of Papers would be read at the Meetings of the Society throughout the Term on "The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church," and concluded by congratulating the Society on the presence of one of their Patrons, the Lord Bishop of Brechin.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., then read an able and ingenious Paper introductory to the series announced in the Report on the "Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church."

Mr. Freeman illustrated some remarks made by Mr. Sewell by instancing some ancient churches in which one side of the exterior was more highly decorated than the other. Such were Winchester cathedral, St. Cross, and Romsey abbey.

SECOND MEETING, MAY 31st, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

New Members elected:—

H. N. OXENHAM, Balliol College.

W. F. BRYANT, Wadham College.

Mr. Parker gave some account of the work entitled, "The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England." It was founded upon the appendix to Rickman's "Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England," and would include his notes, together with much original information. Mr. Parker added that he preferred the nomenclature generally known under the

name of Rickman's to that introduced by the Cambridge Camden Society, which had since been adopted by various writers on ecclesiastical architecture.

Mr. Freeman had always adhered to Mr. Rickman's terminology on grounds of convenience. He would call in question the fact of the term "First-Pointed" being invented by the Cambridge Camden Society, as it was previously used by Mr. Britton.

Mr. Patterson objected to Mr. Rickman's, and preferred the Cambridge Camden Society's nomenclature, on the grounds that the former did, and the latter did not, convey erroneous impressions to the mind.

Mr. John Billing then exhibited and explained some drawings presented by him to the Society, illustrative of the frescoes lately discovered in St. Lawrence's church, Reading, to which the attention of the Society had been directed last Term.

Mr. Patterson then proceeded to read a Paper on "The Nave of a Church," being the second of the series on "The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church."

Mr. Patterson commenced his Paper by defining the subject "the nave of the church" as the worship-place of the laity, and secondarily the place for their instruction, for the celebration of certain rites, and of the Sacrament of Holy Baptism. He remarked that there was but one inevitable and necessary principle on which all church building, restoration, and arrangement should depend, the principle of regarding them as a religious work dedicated to the glory of God. He applied his principle to the various details of arrangement and decoration of the nave, the separation of the sexes, the use of polychrome to the utmost extent, and other such points. He ascribed the origin of the common prejudice against the use of colour in churches to a want of harmony and inter-relation in

the choice of colours, their position, &c. He pointed out that the source of offence given by ecclesiologists was not so much for the alterations they introduced in themselves, as for a certain unreality and striving after effect, which he cautioned his hearers against in their works of this kind. He mentioned incidentally the lamentable effects of such ignorance of the first principles of liturgical propriety, as was evidenced by the recent alterations at Westminster Abbey, and apologized for dwelling so long on first principles, which to many might seem the merest truisms, on account of the oblivion or ignorance of them, which still characterizes so many of our clergy and professedly ecclesiastical architects. He entered into some particulars concerning the use of the remote parts of churches of complicated ground-plans, shewing that they had practical uses at the present time, and in conclusion he apologized for the mention of such details as plans for warming churches, &c., and stated that he did not put forward these remarks in a dogmatic spirit, but with a view to being useful to church restorers; he believed that all he had said concerning arrangement, decoration, &c., would be found referable to the two heads of his definition, (which he believed to be sound and the only true ones,) and if it could be shewn that they were not, he professed his readiness to retract them.

THIRD MEETING, JUNE 14th, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,
in the Chair.

Members elected :—

R. G. BUCKSTONE, Brasenose College.

Rev. G. W. HUNTINGFORD, M.A., New College.

The Report, which was read by the Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, announced the proposed alteration of some of the laws and the revision of the whole.

In referring to the gratifying intelligence of the completion of the monumental church of St. John, Colabah, the plans and drawings of which had just been received, having been presented by the Committee for the erection of the church, the Report continued :

"This edifice has not been erected according to the plans which were originally sent out by the Society, assisted by Mr. Derick, but though inferior in size and decoration to the design, which could not be put into execution from a deficiency of funds, it must yet claim the attention of all who are interested in the progress of ecclesiastical architecture in India. It may be as well to mention that this is not the first occasion on which the Colabah Committee have acknowledged the assistance which the Oxford Architectural Society has been enabled to give them."

In conclusion it congratulated the Society on the approaching visit of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

"The Society would be doubtless glad to see one who has done so much for the cause of ecclesiology among us, and may hope that he will himself be present, when the Society greets him for the first time as a Patron."

The Rev. J. E. Millard then read a Paper on "The Ground-Plan of Churches and Arrangement of Church-yards," being the third of the series on "The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church," of which the following is an analysis :

"It is manifest that on the right determination of the ground-plan depend at once the *beauty*, *propriety*, and *convenience* of the building. Consequently the subject has often been discussed on various distinct principles, *æsthetical*, *symbolical*, and *practical*. But none of these is sufficient singly : the claims of all ought to be considered—combined. The best plan is that which offers to the required number of persons the opportunity of worshipping under the most favourable circumstances. These circumstances are not to be sought by considering mere accommodation *only*.

Religious worship must not only be allowed, but aided, and such accessories provided as convey some meaning to the eye and some support to the imagination. We have not the essentials of a church because we are within walls, and have a roof over our heads.

“A complete chain of symbolism throughout a church would be of little value in these days, but some points seem inseparable from the very notion of a church; e. g., the oblong form, and the distinction of nave and chancel, for the use respectively of people and clergy, and typifying the division of the Church militant and triumphant. These objects are best attained by a nave sufficiently large and a chancel of spacious proportions, but if both these cannot be secured it is better to reserve for the clergy and the higher mysteries of religion, a small sacrarium, than to admit the laity within the professed point of separation. In a new church, to avoid unsightly proportions, an abridged chancel should have no external distinction from the nave. Nothing however can really compensate for the want of an ample chancel.

“The tower should neither be tied slavishly to the more usual positions at the west, or between tower and chancel, nor capriciously placed elsewhere without sufficient reason, for though a rational departure from precedent often leads to a good effect, this is not to be expected from mere eccentricity. The position between nave and chancel has the advantage of adding to the area of the church most efficiently, and of making less marked the proportions of a small chancel.

“*Aisles* should not be multiplied unduly, as they mar the symmetry of the plan without adequately increasing accommodation. Proportion as well as symbolism is best consulted where

‘Three solemn aisles approach the shrine.’

“*Transepts* are only desirable in very large churches, and a parish church should never bear the appearance of a reduced cathedral. In a large cross church or cathedral transepts are available for extraordinary displays of ritual, or for intra-mural monuments rather than for the accommodation of a congregation.

“*Porches* are always desirable if they can be provided sufficiently large to answer the demands both of proportion and convenience, but should not be added merely to complete the plan.

“The *orientation* of a church is worth observing where it is pos-

sible, because it is not unmeaning, and because old associations give sanction to it. It was however occasionally disregarded in ancient churches, was never observed with precision, and is commonly deviated from in foreign examples.

"The *churchyard* should not only be well drained and efficient, but also so arranged as to avoid giving the gloomy and repulsive tone which our funerals are apt to display. The feelings of mourners ought not to be outraged by indecent neglect, or by the mercenary practice of turning a burial-ground into a pasture for cattle. On the other hand the trim gaiety of a garden is out of place in a churchyard; though the beautiful practice of planting flowers round graves should be encouraged.

"*Sepulchral memorials*, besides being of Christian character, should be of moderate dimensions, and subordinate to the churchyard cross which ought to rise amongst them.

"The revival of *lych-gates* of simple form and unadorned, is a step of especial propriety and utility."

The Rev. the Master of University College was glad to be able to say that in the church about to be erected at Headington Quarries, from the designs of Mr. Scott, all the characteristics deemed essential by Mr. Millard would be preserved.

Mr. Lingard and Mr. Patterson referred to the alterations in Westminster Abbey as being an entire failure, and a breach of the first principles of ecclesiastical arrangement.

Mr. Millard described the church lately erected at Bradfield after a design by Mr. Scott, as having north and south aisles, a chancel, and apse, the last being groined with chalk.

Mr. Freeman thought that the imperative necessity of separating the chancel from the nave was far too little acknowledged. In a church with a central tower, such as at Ifley, the area of the tower might be used with propriety as a chancel, and the constructive chancel as the presbytery.

The Rev. the Master of University College then gave an account of the restorations going on on the exterior of St. Mary's church. Restorations generally were but unsatisfactory, and in the case of St. Mary's the task of restoration would be most difficult, but nothing would be done without a careful consideration, so as to prevent as much as possible any deviation from the original design. The work of restoration would at present be confined to the group of pinnacles at the south-east angle of the tower. The statues would not be restored at present. The material used in the restoration of the decayed parts would be Tainton stone, which appeared to have been originally used. The great variety of carving on portions of the roof and pinnacles was one instance among many which shewed that the workmen of the middle ages exercised their own ingenuity and taste without acting in every case upon fixed rules.

After some further remarks by Mr. Millard, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Parker, the Meeting separated.

FOURTH MEETING, JUNE 28TH, 1848.

Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, read the Report, which announced that a revision of the Rules had taken place, regretted the loss of the valuable services of Mr. Freeman in the capacity of Librarian, but hoped that they might still be long retained in his character of Corresponding Secretary, declared Mr. Lingard's unanimous election to the Librarianship, and that Mr. Whately, Christ Church, had been chosen to fill the vacant place on Committee.

Mr. Boyle, Secretary, was absent, but though not at

the Meeting of the Society, he was nevertheless actively employed in forwarding its objects in Scotland, by assisting the Bishop of St. Andrews in raising subscriptions and selecting plans for the erection of the first cathedral which had been built in that country since the days of John Knox.

The Rev. the Master of University College then read a description of the "Remains of the Priory of St. Martin's, Dover, with observations on Norman Apses."

The date of the erection of the priory was A.D. 1131. The refectory is still perfect. The ground-plan of the whole building has lately been traced out, and presents many interesting illustrations of Norman design. The Master compared the existing remains and the supposed extent of the priory, and demonstrated many points in the details of the refectory and other portions of the building by accurate and ingenious measurements. It was understood that his researches would soon be published, and therefore a more enlarged report of his Paper has not been given.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 4TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, took the Chair at 2 o'clock, P.M.

After a few preliminary remarks from the President,

A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., the munificent refounder of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was elected a Vice-President by acclamation.

Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Ch. Ch., Secretary, then read the Annual Report as follows :

"The events to which the attention of the Society will be most naturally drawn on the occasion of this their ninth annual Meeting, are both numerous and important. The Committee feel that they may in all honesty congratulate the Society on a steady continuance in promoting the ends of its institution, and on many occurrences of the highest interest both among ourselves and elsewhere.

"It is now three years since the Committee congratulated the Society and the Church at large on the reproach of centuries being removed from the venerable abbey of St. Augustine. What was then matter of expectation has now been accomplished in full perfection before the eyes of many of ourselves. Since we last assembled in this room, the recovered sanctuary has been solemnly dedicated to its holy use, and the spot whose name recalls the first efforts of other Churches for the conversion of our own race, has become the fountain whence the same precious gift will we trust be spread far and wide. And while our attention is directed to this by far the most noble instance of individual munificence, seconded by correct ecclesiological taste, to which the present revival of catholic feeling has given birth, it will be our pride to recollect that the author of it ranks not only among our members, but among the foremost of our officers. And it is with peculiar pleasure that on the present occasion the Committee call attention to this noble foundation of a gentleman, whose very name confers honour on every Society with which he is connected, when it is remembered that to-morrow, in grateful acknowledgement of his services to the Church, this University proposes at once publicly to enrol him among her members, and to confer upon him the highest honours which it is in her power to bestow.

"But we have not to go far from our own home to point to instances of church architecture and restoration bearing the highest testimony to the skill and bounty of their authors. This very day is to witness the consecration of a church in our own diocese which may claim a high place in our regard as the work of several of our own members, as well as for its intrinsic merits. The Committee allude to the church of Bradfield, near Reading, and in referring to this most interesting specimen of modern skill the Committee feel that they are casting no slight upon the great

master to whose professional care the work has been entrusted, if they call attention to the fact that since our glorious minsters of old, but few temples have been reared which are so strictly the work of the priestly architect.

"Another church, still more intimately connected with ourselves, and which must share the same honourable place in our Report, is rapidly approaching perfection. The Committee allude to the chancel and tower recently added to the chapel at Littlemore, which formed the subject of one of the Society's earlier publications. By these additions a building which claims a high place in our regard as one of the earliest fruits of revived church architecture has had its principal deficiencies, both artistic and ecclesiastical, most nobly supplied.

"Again, a glance at the important restorations effected at a distance from our own immediate neighbourhood will sufficiently testify to the progress of ecclesiological feeling and action throughout the land. The cathedrals of Hereford, Canterbury, Ely, and Manchester, the glorious churches of Hull, Holy Trinity, Hedon Howden, and St. Mary Redcliffe, have in a greater or less degree been rescued from neglect and dilapidation, and great and manifest improvement is evident in the mode in which these restorations have in most cases been effected.

"But while they have much to congratulate themselves with at home and abroad, the Committee cannot blind themselves to the fact that much still remains to be done before the triumph of correct principles can be considered complete. Not to go into obscurer and less important examples, the noblest church in our land, the royal abbey of Westminster, has been during the past year restored in a manner which must make it evident to all that every principle of church arrangement has been violated. While we see in such a place architectural beauty and ecclesiastical propriety alike trampled under foot, the Committee feel that no risk, no feeling of reluctance, could justify them, either as churchmen or as lovers of the art which we are assembled to promote, in passing by such an event in silence. And this circumstance naturally leads the Committee to look with still greater anxiety than they would otherwise have done on the works now in progress in our own University church. They feel bound to state that as far as the mere work of repair has hitherto proceeded,

they have seen nothing open to objection, but they cannot conceal the apprehension with which they look forward to the most important and delicate works of renewing the mutilated statues and the upper part of the pinnacles, in which a certain amount of original work cannot fail to be required. Nothing short of the very highest skill, taste, and feeling, both in architecture and the kindred arts, can hope to be at all successful in producing any thing like a satisfactory result. The Committee would however fain hope that their apprehensions may be groundless, and that the restoration of St. Mary's spire may be both successful in itself, and an earnest of the more extensive renovation, so cryingly demanded both by the external and internal state of the magnificent fabric of which it is the most conspicuous ornament.

"The Committee regret to say that the same fault which has destroyed the interior beauty of Westminster abbey is likely to be committed, though on a less important scale, at Wells and Ely⁴, but it is hoped that the utter failure of Westminster will induce the guardians of those churches to reconsider their determinations. To turn from this painful subject, the Committee are happy in being enabled to point out a church, the restoration of which must, as far as it has gone, be regarded with the most unqualified satisfaction; they mean St. Nicholas, Kemerton, the incumbent of which is the well known and universally honoured Archdeacon Thorpe, President of the Ecclesiological Society, whose name alone would be a guarantee for the correctness and beauty of everything done under his auspices. Of the restoration with which the Society as a body is most intimately connected, that of Dorchester abbey church, the Committee earnestly regret that they can add nothing to the statement made in the Annual Report published during the preceding Term. They can only repeat the statement that the sacarium has been restored to a state, not indeed of ideal perfection, but certainly of the nearest approach to it which the funds allowed, that the work is at present standing still from the circumstance

⁴ With regard to Ely we think it right to add, that in a letter in the June number of the Ecclesiologist, Mr. G. G. Scott characterizes this remark as premature, and therefore unjust. We need scarcely say that if we had waited to see if the proposed plan, as reported, were or were not worked out in wood and stone, all remarks would have been then too late. At the same time we should be sorry to have given pain to Mr. Scott, for whom we have the most sincere respect.

that there are no funds at their disposal, but that it will be continued as soon as fresh donations may give them the opportunity.

"The additions made to the Library have been both valuable and numerous. The Committee would more especially mention the 'Handbook of Ecclesiology,' Mr. Winston's 'Hints on Stained Glass,' and Mr. Blackstone on 'Decorative Painting.' The different series of Northamptonshire, Warwick, and Yorkshire churches, maintain their high value, and Mr. Parker has just published a short account of each of the churches in Bedfordshire, forming the first part of the Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England, which, if not in all points satisfactory, is nevertheless a very valuable publication. The Committee may likewise mention the new edition of Rickman's work as being valuable for the care which has been taken in rendering the illustrations as perfect as possible.

"To turn to the internal affairs of the Society. The Committee have first of all to deplore the loss of the two prelates of highest rank whom we had the honour to reckon on our list of patrons, the two venerable Primates of Canterbury and York. On the other hand they have to congratulate the Society on two happy accessions made during the last year to the highest class of our Members caused by the elevation of one of our own Members to the episcopal throne of Brechin, and more recently by the wish expressed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton to enter into the same relation with our Society: none here present need be informed of the eminent services by which his lordship has won the admiration of all who would wish to see the internal glory of the Church reflected on her material sanctuaries. We need only point to the most vigorous and efficient of the provincial societies as still retaining the energy originally communicated by him, and to the noble work of the cathedral church now proceeding in his remote diocese.

"The Society has also during the year added to the list of its Vice-Presidents, two resident and one non-resident Member. This last accession, that of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, is one to which the Committee would refer with peculiar pleasure as closely connecting them with the main author and promoter of perhaps the very greatest work of church restoration which has

been witnessed for many years. And while referring to this subject the Committee cannot refrain from commenting, with the admiration it so well merits, on the manner in which the duty and privilege of so glorious an undertaking has been impressed upon the land-owners of the diocese, in a pamphlet which has emanated within a year from a lay Member of our own Society.

"Of the two honorary Members who have been elected since the last Annual Meeting, the Committee have great satisfaction in alluding to the name of Mr. Butterfield, a gentleman so well known for his attainments in many of the subsidiary arts, and who has derived an additional claim upon the regard of our own Society from the manner in which he has conducted the restoration of Dorchester.

"The Committee announce with regret the resignation of the Librarianship by Mr. Freeman, who has so ably filled an office in which he was most valuable from his intimate acquaintance with the principles and details of architectural design, and the zeal and attention which he bestowed upon the promotion of the Society's interests. Mr. Lingard, of Brasenose College, has succeeded Mr. Freeman in the office of Librarian.

"During the past year no Meeting has passed without some accession to our ranks, and among the senior and non-resident portion of the newly-elected Members, we may reckon more than one name of distinguished rank and reputation in the Church; while the juniors have contributed their full proportion to the working energy of the Society.

"The only publications of the Society during the past year have been the Manual of Monumental Brasses, and the first of the new series of Annual Reports. The latter sufficiently tells its own tale, and it is hoped that it has been found by Members in general to be as great an improvement upon the former method of editing the Society's proceedings, as it has been the design of the editorial body to make it.

"The former more important publication has been now for several months in the subscribers' hands, and its scheme and intent have been so often alluded to in this place, that the Committee will do no more than pay a final tribute to the zeal and perseverance of Mr. Haines, to whom it is mainly owing that a work which was originally designed as little more than a catalogue of one portion

of the Society's property, has been raised to what the Committee hope they are justified in considering a standard text-work on several important and interesting branches of archaeological science.

"The Committee have great pleasure in referring to the many interesting and valuable Papers read during the year, especially as in several instances they have been the composition of Members not among their own body. A supply of Papers from Members in general, and not exclusively from Members of the Committee, is what they earnestly wish to promote. The Committee would especially refer to the series on the Structure and Arrangement of Parish Churches, which has occupied the greater part of the present Term.

"During the latter part of the Term a Sub-Committee has been engaged in revising the present code of Rules, and the alterations proposed will be submitted to the Society at an early opportunity after the Long Vacation.

"Another subject, which in the course of the ensuing Term will be brought before the notice of the resident Members of the Society, is the institution of an Heraldic Section, by means of which the attention of Members may be directed to the study of a branch of ecclesiology hitherto somewhat neglected by our Society.

"The principal external event of the past year has been the alliance which our Society has entered into with the newly-formed Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archæological Society. The Committee fear, however, that the connexion between our own and other similar bodies, is in many cases little more than nominal, and heartily concur in the wish which has been more than once expressed by the Ecclesiological Society, that some means of more effectual co-operation among the different Societies could be established, though they much regret that they must also unite in the statement made at the last Annual Meeting of that Association, that no satisfactory means of accomplishing this desirable object has as yet presented itself to them.

"The Committee have as usual to conclude their Annual Report, with pressing on the minds of Members at large the advantages afforded by the Long Vacation, for the study of architectural antiquities. Much, doubtless, yet lurks undiscovered in the nooks and corners of our own country, many examples of beauty

and singularity, which are as yet unrecorded at all, and still more of which our Society as yet possesses neither drawing nor description.

“And to any more adventurous spirits, whom the present aspect of affairs may not deter from visiting other lands, the Committee would suggest that any thing that can throw light on foreign architecture, will always be most acceptable to the Society, which in its work of promoting ecclesiological research, recognises no distinction of language, country, or climate.”

The Report was then put from the Chair, and unanimously received by the Society.

Mr. A. J. B. Hope then rose to express the satisfaction which he felt at being present on so gratifying an occasion as the Ninth Annual Meeting of a body so practical in its objects, and so highly esteemed, as the Oxford Architectural Society. He wished to convey to the Society his deep sense of the honour which they had conferred upon him in electing him a Vice-President. Though, from his intimate connexion with the sister Society, he could not devote his whole attention to the Oxford Architectural Society, he should always take the greatest interest in its proceedings, and it would always afford him the greatest pleasure to be present at its Meetings.

The Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, then read a Paper on “The Arrangement of Chancels,” being the concluding Paper of the series on “The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church.”

“Mr. Pollen begged it to be understood that he did not come before the Society at the present time in the character of an architect, a thing which he should not venture to do, but in that of a priest. His object was to shew the meaning of that part of a church now treated of, and the needs that the Church had of such and such arrangements in her material fabrics. He considered it as 1. The place where the Eucharist was offered. 2. The place where the Church services were to be recited, with the exception of the Litany, which, as the Rubric specified, should be sung at a

faldstool from the pavement of the nave. 3. In consequence of the above uses, the place of the clergy. 4. The place of the choir.

"The principle of different parts of a church being appropriated to different orders of persons, was historically as old as the temple of Solomon, and the account given of Paulinus' church at Tyre, spoke of a chancel divided by rails or cancelli, from which the word chancel was derived: and besides the historical argument it was a thing in itself necessary.

"To begin with the most sacred part of the chancel, the *altar*: it would be well if architects would consider its purpose, for so alone it would be stamped with a devotional character. It should not be *confounded* with the table. Both the ideas of altar and table (as remarked by Whately) were embodied in it. The best material was stone. Silver altars were mentioned as having been made by Constantine: there was the golden altar of St. Ambrogio in Milan, and the wooden altar of the Lateran. A consecrated stone called '*Ara portabilis*' was often used for private sacraments and travelling. If large enough for the chalice to stand upon with the paten over it, it constituted to all ecclesiastical purposes an altar. Wooden altars were used in the early Church, being easily destroyable in persecutions.

"As to shape, the altar was a slab supported by four, two, or even one pillar, or it projected on brackets. The form of a tomb, from the early use of tombs in the Catacombs, eventually superseded every other in our northern churches. Relics became commonly enclosed in them, but the idea never prevailed that they were necessary to their constitution. As to legal decisions, supposing it provable that the communion-table was not to be fixed, this need mean no more than that the *mensa* or stone-slab at the top should be moveable.

"The next thing wanted was the *prothesis*, or *credence*, to hold the elements. It was a slab projecting from the wall, and might be either of wood or stone. It might be either on the north or south side, but the former was more general. The piscina-shelf was often used for this purpose, or the corners of the piscina itself. It should be spread with a linen cloth when there was the Sacrament. Our Rubrics required some such place. Offertory-dishes were in some places left standing upon it.

"The *piscina* was a small sink to run water off, let into the wall with an arched recess, having a shelf above to hold a water-cruet. Sham piscinas should never be introduced. On the north wall opposite to the piscina should be a recess closable by a door to hold the treasure of the church or offerings.

"The *furniture* of an altar consisted of a *super-altar* or raised ledge, which was sometimes found in Italy, ornamented in front with fine old pictures. Giotto's Life of Christ, Raphael's Faith, Hope, and Charity, and many other noble old works of art, formed these fronts. They were otherwise covered like the altar itself, unless they were of precious marbles or sculptured. Upon it should be placed the *candlesticks*, and between them often stood a metal cross, and sometimes vessels for flowers. There should be a desk for the Priest's book represented by the modern cushion; no kneeling cushion was needed. The altar was hung with an *ante-pendial* of a rich stuff or embroidered, the covering of the ends being laced to it at the corners where they joined: festooning corners were wrong: a fringed covering of the same colour should be on the top. At the time of the celebration this was removed and replaced by a white cloth of linen, either plain or edged with lace. At the two ends this cloth should hang over, but not upon the ante-pendial in front. The *corporase* was a napkin used before the communion, and a *laced veil* was employed to cover the chalice before it. The colours for the hangings, of white, red, purple and green, had been used respectively for 1. Festivals of our Lord, St. Mary, virgins, &c.; 2. Festivals of martyrs; 3. Penitential days; 4. Common days. At the back of the altar should be a picture in a triptych, or in a square frame, as at Magdalene and All Souls colleges, or a carved subject, as at New College; carved subjects in wood were rare here, but frequent in Germany, as at Augsburg, Cologne, Nuremberg. A plain breadth of stuff might be hung on the wall, with perhaps a cross upon it, like the ante-pendial. Retrochoirs were sometimes shut out by a stretched screen of velvet or other hangings, about eight feet in height. This was useful in the arrangement of a temporary altar.

"The altar should be elevated on three or more *steps**. Two were often thrown westward and formed the *sacarium*: one

* See Durandus, Cambridge translation, p. 49.

called the *foot-pace* was reserved for the altar, and the celebrant alone stood upon it. It might be covered with a pede-cloth, or tessellated with marbles or rich tiles. Fine Persian carpets were a very rich furniture for the floor of the sacrum.

"There should be three seats or *stalls* within the sacrum for the celebrant, gospeller, and epistler, on the south side. Sometimes two, or but one was found. In many Italian churches a wooden bench, or three stools or seats were introduced. In case *sedilia* could not be made in the wall, a divided bench could be fixed at the south-west corner of the sacrum. Arm-chairs at the east wall should not be allowed.

"The vestry or *sacristy* might be either on the north or south side of the chancel, but the more usual position was the north side near the east end.

"In cathedral and collegiate churches there should be canopied *stalls* for the chapter or students, with two at least returning at the end for the dean and next in rank. Mattins and Evensong could be said from them without the need of a reading-pew. There might be two small lecterns, north and south, fixed to the desks, in case there was no large lectern in the centre. If there were one it should be placed as far west as convenient, and might be either single, holding the whole Bible, or double, and made to turn, with the Old and New Testaments on either side. Scholars, choir-boys, and others might have rows of plainer stalls in front of the others, or simple benches. Where there could not be stalls, benches might be placed against the wall stall-wise.

"A presbytery, or chancel, or choir, implied a *screen* of some kind, as neat and as little inconvenient to the congregation as could be. Solid screens of stone seemed a mistake. They might however be of stone pierced by arches or windows. Many old churches in France, and some in this country, had tall iron railings, which were no impediments to sight and hearing, and were sometimes beautiful specimens of metal-work. The basilica arrangement was a low wall, with the addition at St. Mark's of an open colonnade of costly marble, with a rood, and rows of spiritual statues above. St. Vitalo, Ravenna; St. Spirito, Florence; Milan cathedral, and many more, had a low stone balustrade like our altar-rails. A pierced screen of wood or stone should have a place above for a large cross. That of Milan was raised on

a beam 150 feet high: at Antwerp it was suspended from the roof in the air, and had a most majestic effect. Organs should be removed north or south, or placed in the aisles, or perhaps in the triforia galleries.

"A light low bar of iron or wood, or moveable *rails* on splay feet, were sometimes necessary to preserve the altar from molestation, and for the convenience of sick and old communicants.

"With regard to chancel ornaments, *hangings* of rich materials for the sacarium at least were more seemly than empty arcades or tabernacles, which were meaningless without statues. Where walls were flat, painting in fresco or encaustic was the most beautiful and edifying decoration. Isolated texts were reproached with gaudiness. Harmony and richness could only be attained by the use of a sufficiency of colour.

"*Coronæ*, and projecting sconces and candle irons with wax lights, were the most agreeable way of lighting chancels, but the question of gas should be taken up by our architects. The power of subjecting fire to artistic decoration was obtained by its means, and the Church ought not to lose this advantage. Pierced plates or wrought branching burners of every device might be designed. When St. Saviour's, Leeds, was lighted last year with gas, which was a matter of necessity, the experiment was tried, though with insufficient funds, and the results were very beautiful."

MEETINGS IN MICHAELMAS TERM.

THE FIRST MEETING TOOK PLACE NOV. 1ST, 1848.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, M.A., Trinity College, in the Chair.

JOHN EARLE, B.A., Oriel College, was elected Member of the Society.

Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, read the Report, which announced that a union had been formed with the New York Ecclesiological Society, and that Mr. Billing, Archi-

tect, Reading, had been elected Corresponding Secretary to the Society. It then proceeded to discuss the relative merits of the cemetery chapels lately completed near Oxford, and terminated in a slight review of the progress of church building and church restoration during the Long Vacation.

Mr. Freeman presented a complete set of drawings of window tracery, illustrative at once of his own Papers, read before the Society, which were about to be published, and of the progress of window-tracery. In apologizing for any inaccuracies which they might contain, he commented on the extreme difficulty of minute accuracy in such drawings, remarking that errors and inconsistencies in such cases were not uncommon even in the works of such distinguished artists as Mr. Rickman and Mr. Sharpe. At the same time he trusted that his collection would be found to be a tolerably complete and correct illustration of at least the *principles* of the successive forms of tracery.

Mr. Patterson then left the Chair, which was taken by Mr. Lingard, Librarian, and proceeded to read a Paper on Fècamp abbey. This Paper will be found at length, with an excellent ground-plan, in the *Ecclesiologist*, No. lxx. p. 122, and we have not therefore thought it desirable to give it here again.

The Chairman having thanked Mr. Patterson for his interesting Paper, called the attention of the Society to the restoration of the parish church of Stockport, which was being conducted without regard to the original character of the building. Some mutilations seemed wilful, such as the destruction of the stringcourses, and of a lychnoscope, which was the more valuable as it was in an unusual position, in the south wall. The new work was meagre and incorrect, and executed in Bath stone, which consorted very ill with the original red-sand material; stucco also had been

plentifully employed. The work was under the superintendence of Mr. Ordish, architect, London.

Mr. G. R. Portal drew the Society's attention to some proposed alterations in the parish church of Mattingley, which were being carried on with a total disregard of all true principles of church arrangement. It was a very interesting if not singular instance of a wood and brick building in the Perpendicular style, having walls only four and a half inches thick. On Mr. Portal's representation of what was now proposed to be done, it was agreed that the Secretary and other Members of the Society should proceed to the spot, and bring back a report at the next Meeting.

A massive and richly carved lectern, designed and executed by Mr. Margetts, wood-carver, Oxford, was exhibited by him, and highly admired and praised, after which the Meeting broke up.

SECOND MEETING, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

Members admitted :—

J. B. YONGE, Balliol College.

LORD ROBERT T. G. CECIL, Christ Church.

A. NEWDIGATE, Christ Church.

The President read the names of the Members proposed to serve on the Committee in place of those about to retire according to Rule XV.

The President proposed the amended Rules to the Society, and they were carried unanimously.

Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, read the Report, announcing that a correspondence had taken place between Dr. Markland, the Society's Corresponding Secretary at Bath, the chancellor of the diocese of Wells, and the rector and churchwardens of Kingsbury Episcopi, relative to the proposed destruction of the beautiful rood-screen. By Dr. Markland's exertions the screen had been saved, and its restoration is now in progress^f.

Mr. Tudor, Exeter College, then read a Paper on Malpas church, Monmouthshire. The nave of this church had been lately pulled down; the chancel was to be retained for purposes of burial, and the church rebuilt in another part of the parish. It was true that the carved stone-work of the old church was to be introduced in the new building, but of course the whole character of the edifice, which was a highly interesting specimen of Romanesque architecture, would be gone. The only excuse offered for the demolition was the dilapidated state of the south wall, which however easily admitted of restoration. Coloured drawings were exhibited to explain the descriptions.

After a conversation arising out of Mr. Tudor's Paper, deprecating the destruction of the church, which it was suggested might, if too small for the wants of an increasing population, be used as a cemetery chapel, and some observations on the derivation of the word Malpas;

Mr. Lechmere made a report of his visit to Mattingley church, according to the proposal made at the last Meeting.

^f Dr. Markland kindly submitted to the Secretary some of the letters that passed on this subject. No one we should apprehend would feel more indebted to those gentlemen who exerted themselves in favour of the screen, than the clergy and wardens of the church themselves. When once removed it could never have been recovered.

It was an early Perpendicular church, consisting of a nave and chancel; the walls were composed of bricks disposed herring-bone fashion, in a frame-work of oak; the roof was of very good pitch. It was very interesting as being a specimen of a wooden church, and so far might be useful as a model for colonial church building. The-proposed arrangements would throw the pulpit, reading-pew, font, and organ, all into the chancel; the latter would also be within the altar-rails, so as to form a screen to a vestry to be erected at the south-east angle of the church. This required a protest of the Society.

Mr. Parker read an account of two ancient houses in Berkshire, one at Charney, near Wantage, erected at the end of the thirteenth century, the other at Sutton Courtenay, near Abingdon, dating from the middle of the fourteenth century. Careful drawings by Mr. Jewitt were exhibited.

SPECIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,
in the Chair.

The five following Members were elected to serve on the Committee in place of those who retired according to Rule XV.

Rev. E. HILL, M.A., Christ Church.

Rev. J. H. POLLEN, M.A., Merton College.

W. BASIL JONES, M.A., Queen's College.

J. F. RUSSELL, Wadham College.

G. R. PORTAL, Christ Church.

The Rev. the President in resigning his office, begged to express the deep interest which he took in the welfare of the Society, and the pleasure which he had derived from his more immediate connexion with it in the capacity of President, and concluded by thanking its Members for the kind feeling and attention with which all his suggestions had been received.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., Exeter College, Vice-President, was then elected.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. the late President was proposed by Mr. Lingard, Librarian, and seconded by Mr. Jones, and carried by acclamation.

The Rev. John Ley, B.D., Exeter College, was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year, and the Rev. John Barrow, M.A., Queen's College, was elected as his colleague in the place of the Rev. C. P. Eden, resigned.

LAST MEETING, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1848.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Members admitted :—

Rev. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A., University College.

Rev. T. B. LEVY, M.A., Queen's College.

G. THOMPSON, Oriel College.

A. WHITE, Magdalene Hall.

R. BRAMLEY, Brasenose College.

J. EWING, St. John's College.

Mr. Tudor presented some drawings of Malpas church, as a further illustration of his Paper read at the last Meeting.

The Report announced the re-election of the late Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian to the same offices that they held during the past year, and the election of Mr. Cox, of Trinity College, as Secretary, and of the Principal of Brasenose College to the vacant place on Committee.

Mr. Cox read a letter from the Rev. C. Pearson, Corresponding Secretary, descriptive of some brasses in the church of Knebworth.

Mr. Tupper, Trinity College, read an account of the church of St. Mary, Binfield, remarkable for having been built on an inclined plane from west to east.

Mr. Shaw Stewart, Christ Church, then read a Paper on Dale abbey and Morley church. The first part contained a sketch of the history of the Abbey, which was originally only the residence of a hermit, but at its dissolution A.D. 1539, the revenues amounted to £144 12s. The next part described the most interesting features of the church, especially such as connected it most closely with the abbey, such were the south porch which had been brought from thence, and some stained glass which had originally been in the cloisters. In conclusion a description was given of several brasses and monuments of the Statham and Sacheverell families.

Mr. Portal carried on these concluding remarks by describing the gradual deterioration of character observable in the monuments and inscriptions in the Sacheverell aisle, from the earliest times down to the present day.

Mr. Lechmere exhibited a fragment of a decorated canopy, richly sculptured and painted, illustrative of the use of polychrome in the decoration of sepulchral monuments.

MEETINGS IN LENT TERM, 1849.

FIRST MEETING, JANUARY 31st, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

New Members elected:—

- C. MARRYATT, Queen's College.
- P. WESTBY, Corpus Christi College.
- P. L. SCLATER, Corpus Christi College.
- A. W. PHEL, Balliol College.
- J. FIELDEN, Christ Church.

Two points were mentioned in the Report. The first that a course of practical elementary lectures on architecture was about to commence immediately: the second, "that an heraldic section had been formed at the end of last term, with a view to supply increased means of studying a science so intimately connected with ecclesiastical architecture, and also to prove that the Society was not heedless of the objects bequeathed to its care by the Heraldic and Genealogical Association.

Mr. Robinson Thornton, St. John's College, then read a Paper on the "Distinctive Character of Ecclesiastical Architecture," of which the following is an epitome.

"The distinctive feature in ecclesiastical architecture appears to be its turning that hidden and deeper meaning, which exists more or less in all art, not merely æsthetical, to the instruction of the reverent and contemplative mind. This 'distinctive character' has been called by various names; the Cambridge editors of Durandus employ the term 'symbolism'; Mr. Pugin, that of 'sacramentality'; others the word 'typical' Unless we can coin such a word as *esotericity*, the name symbolism seems most appropriate.

"All art being (as we may gather from Aristotle's observations on the subject, Anal. Post. ii. 15, 19) the exhibition of mind by means of matter, we may expect that any modification, sensible or

insensible, of the artistic mind, will exert a corresponding influence on the work of art. Such modification may be produced by accident, as in the case of Claude, or by direct inspiration, (the *θεία δύναμις* of Plato's *Ion*,) as in the case of Bezaleel and Aolihab. Christian symbolism turns this esoteric meaning to the edification of the Church.

"Appeals to, or instances of, such symbolism may be found in the epistle ascribed to St. Barnabas, and in the works of St. Clement of Rome, Tertullian, Socrates, and others.

"We may divide symbolism into two kinds; the first, which we may call proto-symbolism, being the *intentional* representation in the material structure, of something connected with Christian history or doctrine. The second we may term deutero-symbolism; it is the modification of the structure resulting from the metaphysical modification of the architect's mind by Catholic doctrine and contemplation. We can trace this element at work in the development of English architecture as compared with the history of the Church. The peculiar features of Romanesque, the Pointed style in its rise, progress, debasement, extinction, all bear the impress of the peculiar condition of the Church at each several time.

"Instances of proto-symbolism are seen in the cruciform shape of churches and their ornaments, and the introduction of the numbers 3, 8, and 12.

"We can scarcely pretend to lay down rules for deutero-symbolism; for proto-symbolism four general rules may be proposed: 1, *harmony*, the avoiding any unsuitable or incongruous feature; 2, *constructivity*, the making every feature *architecturally* useful; 3, *æsthetic beauty*; 4, preference of those pieces of symbolism which are of easiest interpretation.

"By following such rules as these, we may hope to make our churches, as Coleridge happily expresses it, 'a petrification of our religion;' taking for our motto the text, 'Jerusalem is built as a city which is at unity in itself.' "

The President in thanking Mr. Thornton, referred to his remarks on grotesque representations, and observed that though used formerly as an appropriate means of conveying symbolical teaching to the mind of devout but illiterate worshippers, in the present age of civilization and

advanced culture they were no longer needed; and in modern buildings might be well omitted.

The Rev. F. B. Guy submitted the designs by Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Salvin for the completion of Llangorwen church to the opinion of the Society, and at the next Meeting the Committee announced their approval, with some few suggested alterations, of Mr. Butterfield's plans.

Specimens of panels and mouldings, executed by Mr. Irving's wood and stone carving machine, were exhibited, after which the Meeting separated.

SECOND MEETING, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were admitted :—

F. LYGON, Christ Church.
 O. MASSON, Magdalene College.
 A. S. POTT, Balliol College.
 A. S. HEWLETT, Exeter College.
 J. D. BROOKS, Christ Church.
 J. W. HILLS, Trinity College.
 H. W. FOLEY, Christ Church.
 L. PRENDERGAST, Christ Church.

Mr. Cox, Secretary, read the Report, chiefly referring to the relation entered into between our own Society and the New York Ecclesiological Society.

Mr. Parker then read a Paper which formed the first of a course of Elementary Lectures on the History of Architecture in England, and the characteristic features of each period^s. He began with the Roman basilica, as the ori-

^s This series will shortly be published by Mr. Parker.

ginal type which was imitated in the earliest Christian churches : took a rapid survey of the period prior to the eleventh century : dwelt at some length on the early towers supposed to be Saxon : gave an outline of the principal Norman buildings, dividing them into early and late, and described the method of distinguishing the buildings of each of these periods, thus bringing down the history to the year A.D. 1175. The lecture was illustrated by drawings and engravings.

THIRD MEETING, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

New Members admitted :—

R. A. BENSON, Christ Church.
 G. GAINSFORD, Pembroke College.
 A. BARFFE, Pembroke College.
 L. L. RANDALL, New College.

The Report announced the election of Mr. F. Meyrick, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, as Secretary in the room of Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Christ Church, who was appointed Corresponding Secretary, as some acknowledgment of his services to the Society.

Mr. Cox read a few remarks " On the Historical Progress of Artistic meaning in Ecclesiology." No subject perhaps had been more discussed than this, in various shapes and bearings ; but the very diversity of opinion shewed the importance attached to it ; for the study of ecclesiastical architecture could not long be pursued without the question presenting itself, whether it is merely in

outward form that the distinction exists between sacred and secular buildings, or whether there is not an interior and perhaps hidden meaning which causes the fundamental difference. Regarding it *a priori*, we may certainly expect such meaning; it were strange that the creations of heathenism should arise with a set purpose and meaning, while Christian works came of chance. Regarding it historically, we are met by the fact that the early Christians contented themselves with adapting the Roman basilicas for their ritual; and then it was circumstance which in the first instance guided the arrangement of a Christian church; even the very form of the cross was presented to them without their own devising; and this, while it takes away from any purposed symbolism in the first instance, may only the more on that account have appeared to them to foretell the future triumph of the cross; their purposed symbolism at that time was one only of individual rites and ornaments; but the general form, suggested at first, was adhered to purposely, as significant of Christ's sacrifice; and simultaneously with this was set forth the idea of triplicity: thus embodying the two great distinctions between the faith of Christians and any other: nor was any material addition made till the introduction of the Pointed work; which cannot be said historically to be owing to any purposed idea of hands clasped in prayer, &c. or the many other theories devised about it: but (to whatever it was owing) after this change, the character of architectural ornament became in time very different: representations of facts are more rarely seen, while they became generally figurative: and we thenceforward find ourselves in a more complicated symbolism; but here some rules may perhaps be furnished for our guidance; the meaning, for example, of ritual arrangements can hardly be mistaken, as of the screen separating nave from choir,

and of the position of the font: and so the way is plain wherever either of the two primary doctrines before mentioned are exhibited, as in triplet windows, or in those of four lights, as indicative of a different fact; so again the idea suggested by piers or buttresses (that viz. of strength) may reasonably be transferred to those who have strengthened and supported the Church by their teaching and labours. It would seem then that the teaching conveyed by a material building is rather simple and uninvolved than complicated or intricate, and scarcely admits of the very obscure interpretations which have sometimes been put upon it; at the same time nothing is more necessary in the study of ecclesiastical architecture than a conviction that it has a meaning which none other kind of construction can have, and one which from its sacred object we ought to suppose that it should have.

The President returned thanks to Mr. Cox for his very excellent Paper, and in corroboration of his views, drew an analogy between the symbolism of architecture and the symbolisms of Scripture and nature. He thought that the same laws ran through them all. Thus Scripture was full of symbolisms, and yet we were not to run wild in symbolical interpretation, but certain definite rules were always to be observed. We should always bear in mind the difference between those symbolical meanings which were originally intended by the author, and those which might be gathered by others. These last might indeed be true, but there was a difference between them and those which were consciously impressed.

Mr. Jones thought that there were three kinds of symbolism, for that symbolism of thought and symbolism of things differed in kind. There was symbolism of great ideas: one church for example might symbolize the idea of infinity, another that of strife or harmony. There was

symbolism of facts exemplified in the cruciform shape of a church: and thirdly, there was a symbolism between the other two partaking of the nature of both, as being the exponent of ideas as manifested in the medium of facts, and of facts as falling under the same great idea. To this kind, the symbolism of numbers might be referred.

After a few more words from Mr. Patterson and Mr. Jones,

Mr. Patterson read a Paper on Nomenclature. He thought it most desirable that the Society should adhere to one terminology or the other, to that of Mr. Rickman or that of the Ecclesiological Society. Without undervaluing Mr. Rickman's great services, he objected to his terminology as unphilosophical, and calculated to mislead. He thought that that of the Ecclesiological Society avoided these evils, and hoped that the Society would adopt it.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Whately, Mr. Jones, Mr. Patterson, and the President took part. Mr. Whately and the President were in favour of the Ecclesiological Society's terminology, the former remarking that some of our Members had already used it, the latter thinking it desirable to employ it, as it was best known, though he believed that a third nomenclature would in time arise. Mr. Jones was opposed to Mr. Patterson's proposal, and could not agree in the President's view, though he too looked forward to a new nomenclature, because he believed that the Ecclesiological terminology was calculated to mislead.

LAST MEETING, MARCH 14TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Members admitted :—

J. R. S. STANHOPE, Ch. Ch.

G. F. SIMES, Worcester Coll.

The President read a letter from the dean of Hereford respecting Kilpeck church.

Mr. Parker read a Paper on the Early English style, and the Transition from the Norman, being the second of the course of four Elementary Lectures. He shewed by numerous examples that the pointed arch was used throughout nearly the whole of the twelfth century, and nearly fifty years before the change of style which took place about 1175 : he then traced the progress of the new style by buildings of ascertained dates, and briefly described the chief characteristics. Illustrations were largely employed.

The President thanked Mr. Parker, and hoped that his course of lectures would be published. The pointed arch, he observed, was used in the Norman style when necessity required, but the invention was not at first turned to account, (as was the case with many other inventions,) nor in fact till the principle of verticality was thoroughly grasped.

Mr. Freeman's forcible remarks were then read in defence of the use of Mr. Rickman's nomenclature. This Paper has been published by Mr. Parker in the shape of a pamphlet.

Mr. Parker said that the pointed arch existed in the Norman style, and therefore he was opposed to giving the name of First-Pointed to Early English.

Mr. Cox denied the propriety of giving the title Decorated to a style which had no philosophical existence at all.

After some more observations by the President on the desirableness of a new nomenclature, and by the Rev. J. Barrow on the use of the pointed arch by the Cistercians, and the effect of that order on the style of architecture of the day, the Meeting separated.

MEETINGS IN EASTER TERM.

FIRST MEETING, MAY 9TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Mr. JOHN THIRLWALL, Exeter College, was elected a Member of the Society.

The Report announced the election of Mr. G. R. Portal, Ch. Ch., as Secretary in the room of Mr. Cox, who had resigned after most useful services, and of Mr. Thornton of St. John's College to the vacant place on Committee.

The Rev. J. Baron then brought before the notice of the Society the plan of the restoration of Great Milton church.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson said he had admired Mr. G. G. Scott's plans very much, but there was one point of the highest ritual and symbolical importance, on which he must enter his protest against the plan, viz., with regard to the rood-screen. The rood-screen was to be a very handsome new one, but the Priest was to officiate outside of it. This he conceived was a completely unreal arrangement. The primary meaning and use of a rood-

screen was to divide the clergy from the laity. If this was not to be the use of the screen in this church, he submitted that it was much better there should be no screen at all. In this diocese two courses were open to those who fitted up churches. One that the priest should officiate in the nave, in which the screen was allowed, the other that the priest (or priests) should officiate in the chancel, (the proper place,) in which case the screen was not allowed. At Littlemore and Clifton Hampden, the first alternative had been adopted, and any one would say the effect was painfully unreal. It was better that the clergy should officiate in their proper place unscreened, than that they should be screened off from their own altar. He admitted the alternatives are a choice of evils, but the latter was clearly the least objectionable; especially since the chancel, when screened, (as at Clifton Hampden,) is often occupied by lay persons and females, and since the use of the screen as a defence of the altar being thus defeated, its place for this purpose is supplied by the device of "altar rails."

Mr. Baron and Mr. Jones could not agree in Mr. Patterson's view. Mr. Thornton thought that the omission of the screen would interfere with the typical teaching of the material Church.

The President deferred the further consideration of the question to the next Meeting of the Committee. Mr. Parker, after having first called the attention of the President and Society to a very valuable collection of drawings presented by Mr. Blore, then read a Paper on the history of architecture in England during the fourteenth century. He shewed by numerous examples its natural and gradual developement from the earlier styles in England, tracing the progress step by step by English examples only, and shewing that no link in the chain is wanting. This change took place in Eng-

land during the latter half of the thirteenth century, and chiefly between 1275 and 1300. In foreign countries the change appears to have been nearly simultaneous, and not, as is commonly supposed, of an earlier date. Merton College chapel was consecrated in 1277, just fifty years before the consecration of Cologne cathedral.

The Eleanor crosses, Exeter cathedral, and other English examples, follow in rapid succession, and are of quite as early character as any foreign examples of the same date. Oppenheim, cited in Murray's handbook as of much more matured style than any English example of the same date, was consecrated in 1317, and is not much more matured than Merton. He also compared some of the earlier specimens in which the earliest kind of tracery is found, and shewed that these are also contemporary. Dr. Whewell has said that "Amiens is in a more matured style than Salisbury," but this is not a fair comparison. Wells is the English example which ought to be compared with it, and the west front of Wells, built by Bishop Joceline between 1225 and 1239, may challenge comparison with any other building in Europe of the same period. He described the usual characteristics of the Decorated style, and pointed out the principal examples in Oxford, and the neighbourhood, Dorchester abbey church, the churches of Great Haseley, Stanton St. John's, and Fyfield, Great Milton church, the south aisles of St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Aldate's churches, and the tower and spire of St. Mary's. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of drawings and engravings of nearly all the examples mentioned. Some of the Society's casts and models were also placed on the table for the more clear elucidation of the subject.

SECOND MEETING, MAY 23RD, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. M. JERVIS, S.C.L., Trinity College, was elected a Member of the Society.

The Report mentioned that arrangements had been made with the editors of the *Ecclesiologist*, whereby through the kindness of the latter it was hoped that the Papers read before the Society would more frequently appear in that periodical, and announced that a letter had been received from Mr. G. G. Scott, in answer to Mr. Patterson's remarks on the rood-screen of Great Milton Church, which the Committee considered altogether satisfactory. Mr. C. Winston, Temple, London, then read a Paper on "Glass-painting," which has since been published under the name of an "Introduction to the study of Glass-painting."

Mr. Winston's Paper was divided into two parts: in the first half he drew a brief sketch of the history and styles of glass-painting, the second consisted of observations and suggestions on the execution and employment of painted glass in the present day. He began with a definition of his terms:

"*White glass* means glass which is either colourless, or has a green or yellow tint accidentally imparted to it by the impurity of its materials.

"*Coloured glass* means glass coloured in the course of its manufacture. Of this kind of glass there are two principal sorts, namely,

"*Pot-metal glass*, which is coloured throughout its entire substance, and,

"*Coated or flashed glass*, which is coloured only on one side of the sheet, the remainder of the sheet being white.

"The glass used in glass-painting consists therefore of three species, *white glass*, *pot-metal glass*, and *coated glass*. These or some one of them constitute the raw material of which a glass-painting is composed. They are made in the glass-houses, and purchased by the glass-painter in the market. No glass-painters at present make their own glass; though it would seem that at an early period the now distinct arts of glass-painting and glass-making were exercised by the same persons."

He then gave a summary of the various methods of painting upon glass, beginning with the "smear shading" described by Theophilus in his treatise in the tenth century, and pointing out how this was modified in the early part of the fourteenth century, by the invention of a *stain* to stain white glass *yellow*, in the latter part of the same century by the introduction of "stipple-shading," in the middle of the fifteenth century by the method of abrading the coloured surface of coated glass, and thus exposing the white substratum to view, and early in the sixteenth century by the introduction of an enamel colour, of the hue of China red, which was used *as a colour* to tint the complexion and flesh. From this point commenced the system of *colouring* white-glass with *enamels*, which soon superseded the older, and, as it may be called, "mosaic method." In the middle of the sixteenth century enamels to colour white glass blue, red, purple, and green, were introduced; and near the end of the eighteenth century coloured glass was not used at all in France, and but slightly in England. In the present day the mosaic method of glass-painting has been revived.

The styles of painted glass he divided into the Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Cinque Cento.

The Early English included all glass-paintings executed before 1280. The earliest examples in this country were of the last half of the twelfth century, consisting of the

remains of two Jesse windows at York and Canterbury. Glass-paintings of this style were remarkable for the intensity, vividness, and richness of their colouring, for the height, spirited action, and classical air of the figures, and for the form of the foliage used in the patterns. The earliest foliage partook of the shape of the Greek honeysuckle, like the ornaments of Norman architecture, the latter resembled the trefoil-leaved scrollage so common in Early English sculpture. The richest windows were the medallion and the Jesse. The vivacity of an Early English window was chiefly owing to accidental irregularities of hue in the material of the glass.

The Decorated style prevailed from 1280 to 1380. The earlier specimens were as rich in colour as the Early English, but from the end of Edward the First's reign a progressive increase in the use of white glass was observable. In picture glass-painting the colouring was broader, less mosaicic, and somewhat less intense. Picture windows were generally figure and canopy windows, and easily distinguishable from the architectural details of the shrine work. The figures were less classical, and their draperies more ample, and disposed in broader folds. In Jesse windows the foliage was natural instead of trefoil-headed and conventional. Heraldry was largely introduced at this time. The yellow stain was a characteristic. At the end of this period the ruby lost its streakiness and has never regained it.

The Perpendicular style prevailed from 1380 to 1530. Paintings were distinguished by the greater breadth and less intensity of their colouring, and their silvery and delicate tone. The most common design was the figure and canopy window, but in the later examples the arrangement of the canopy, and the curious bulbous form of the crockets, differed greatly from the Decorated. Stipple

shading was introduced in Wykeham's time, but the smear method was concurrently used down to 1400. Near the end of this period the light red enamel colour for tinting the faces and naked parts of figures was introduced. Diaper patterns were profusely used.

The Cinque Cento style prevailed from 1500 to 1550, being concurrent with the Perpendicular for about 30 years. The windows of the chapels of King's College, Cambridge, and of Balliol College, Oxford, were of this date. At this period glass-painting as an art reached a degree of perfection which it soon lost and has not regained. The excellence of paintings of this style consisted in an union of high relief and atmospheric effect, with the clear and brilliant colouring of the Perpendicular style. They were easily distinguishable from the latter by the character of their details, which indeed were more calculated to harmonize with Italian than Gothic buildings.

The paintings which succeeded the Cinque Cento style were wrong in principle, the artist attempting to produce an imitation of an oil-painting by means of enamel colouring rather than a glass-painting. The Van Linge glass in Christ Church, Queen's, and Wadham College, of the early part of the seventeenth century, was sadly wanting in brilliancy. In Sir Joshua Reynolds' window at New College, the mistake of treating glass like canvass was fully apparent. The masses of transparent shadow, instead of a gloomy effect, had produced, from the nature of the material, only an opaque effect, altogether contrary to nature.

Mr. Winston then proceeded to the second part of his Paper, which offered suggestions on the execution and employment of painted glass in the present day. He protested against mere imitation of old examples, com-

bated the notion that the only method of producing harmony between the glass-paintings and the architecture of a church was closely and exactly to copy the style of glass-painting which flourished at the same period as the style of architecture in question, made some observations on the difference in the material of modern and ancient glass, and concluded by expressing a hope that our artists would proceed to invent for themselves, and like our predecessors form a consistent and independent style of their own, and by making some suggestions for the new style.

The President thanked Mr. Winston, and proposed his immediate election as an Honorary Member of the Society.

The proposal was carried by acclamation, and the very numerous Meeting then separated.

THIRD MEETING, JUNE 6TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

In the absence of the Secretary Mr. J. F. Russell read the Report, in which a valuable communication from Mr. Jewitt, on the best method of cleaning and colouring the walls of churches was acknowledged, with thanks for his courteous reply to the Committee^a. An application on this subject had been received during the week past from the vicar of Buckfastleigh, to whom the letters were now sent.

A Paper on Parsonage Houses, read by the Rev. Arthur Baker, before the Buckinghamshire Architectural Society, was laid on the table for the perusal of Members.

^a Mr. Jewitt's letters will be found at length at pp. 102, 103.

Some remarks on architectural nomenclature, in defence of the use of Mr. Rickman's terms, by the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole, were read.

A Paper was then read by Mr. E. A. Freeman, M.A., Corresponding Secretary, on "Localisms in Architecture as illustrated by the Churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire."

Mr. Freeman's Paper will be found printed at length in the current number of the Ecclesiologist, to which we refer our readers.

At the conclusion of the Paper the Rev. J. Baron, M.A., Queen's College, Chairman, (Mr. Sewell having left the Chair,) returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Freeman, and after some observations from Mr. Jones the Meeting separated.

FOURTH MEETING, JUNE 13TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Two new purchases were exhibited, Dollman's Ancient Pulpits, and Brandon's Medieval Timber Roofs.

The Report announced the election of Mr. R. E. E. Wilmot, Ch. Ch., to a place on the Committee in the room of the Rev. J. L. Patterson, M.A., Trinity. It went on to say that Mr. Portal, one of the Secretaries, had called the attention of the Committee and Society to a fine stone font in Steeple Aston church, the use and beauties of which were unhappily disfigured at present by a basin being placed within it, although the drain was perfect, and concluded by congratulating the Society on the number of fonts rescued from profane uses by the present arch-deacon of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield.

Mr. Parker then read the fourth and last of his series of Elementary Papers on the styles of Architecture in England. He shewed that the Transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style is as marked, and the specimens of it as numerous, as the earlier transitions, though more common in some districts than in others. He dwelt particularly on Edington church, in Wiltshire, as the earliest authenticated example of the change, built by Bishop Edington in 1352-61, and affording a remarkable mixture of the two styles throughout. Bishop Edington commenced the alteration of Winchester cathedral into the Perpendicular style, which was completed by William of Wykeham, whose two colleges at Winchester and Oxford are among the earliest examples of this style. The choir of York, the nave of Canterbury, Westminster Hall, and several other well-known buildings, were mentioned as specimens of the Transition, or of early Perpendicular work. The later examples were chiefly selected from Oxford and the neighbourhood as most familiar to the Members; the characteristic features of the style were described and illustrated by a number of engravings of details. The wood-work of this style was particularly mentioned, and recommended for imitation in preference to the earlier styles. A slight account of the Flamboyant styles of France and other continental countries, was given, and the contrast between them and our Perpendicular was pointed out. The difference was shewn to consist not only in the tracery of the windows, but equally in the mouldings and all the details. The decline of Gothic and the revival of the classical styles were then briefly alluded to, and the attempts at the revival of Gothic in the time of James I., and again in that of Charles II., were also described and commended for their general design, though very defective in details. It was re-

marked that the chancels of this period are as large and as deep as those of any earlier period. The one built by Dr. South at Islip was particularly mentioned. The lingering love of the people for Gothic forms continued throughout even the eighteenth century, and the revival attempted by Horace Walpole and Batty Langley, led the way to the more perfect revival which has taken place in our day ; to the improved character of which this Society has materially contributed by acting on the minds both of the architects and of their patrons, and enforcing upon them the necessity for the careful study of ancient examples.

The President, after having thanked Mr. Parker for his Paper, and expressed his hope that the whole course of his Lectures would soon be published, made some very interesting remarks on the difference observable between the Perpendicular and Flamboyant corruptions of Decorated. Some characteristics of each were at once obvious, such as stiffness and irregularity in the Perpendicular, flowing lines and curves in the Flamboyant. The cause of such differences, what there was in the character of the two nations to have made the one develope in England, the other in France, was less clear.

After a few more words from Mr. Parker and the President, the Meeting broke up.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING WAS HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 20TH.

At 2 o'clock, P.M., the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., President, took the Chair.

Mr. F. Meyrick, Secretary, then read the Report as follows :—

“The history of the Society for the past year, which it is our object to bring before you to-day, will be best understood, if we so analyze our proceedings and distribute them under their respective heads, that we may be enabled to take a clear view of each part at a time. Now every body which combines for any specified object, will be employed for the most part in carrying out that object, and at the same time it is almost necessary that it should have some relations, amicable or otherwise, with other bodies and individuals external to itself ; and further, that in so long a space as a year, some changes should take place in its own constitution, or the administrators of it. This then will give us three heads : *our usual work, our external relations, our internal affairs*. Now we profess to be associated for the purpose of promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. Our usual work then will be, as individual Members of the Society, to study, as a corporate body to teach and to learn the principles and rules, with their specific applications, of the science and art of architecture.

“For individual study we have our library, and our casts and rubbings of brasses, which are constantly becoming more and more valuable by the addition of presents and purchases. For public instruction we must look to the Papers read before the Society at our Ordinary Meetings throughout the year. And here again a classification will be useful ; we will therefore divide them into the three classes into which they most naturally fall. The first of these may aptly be termed *theoretical*, the second, *generally didactic*, the third, *specifically descriptive*. The relative number of each of these will serve as an index to the general tone and tendency of the Society.

“In the first class we find two Papers : one by Mr. Thornton of St. John’s College, whose services we have since secured by placing him on the Committee of the Society, the other by Mr. Cox of Trinity College, of whose valuable assistance we have since been deprived by his removal from Oxford. Mr. Thornton’s subject was “The Distinctive Character of Ecclesiastical Architecture,” which he assumed to be that of symbolism. Symbolism he divided into two kinds, proto-symbolism, and deutero-symbolism, giving rules for the admission of the one, and leaving

the discussion of the other for a Paper with which we may hope to be favoured next Term. The title of Mr. Cox's Paper was "On the Historical Progress of Artistic Meaning in Ecclesiology," in which he gave a sketch of the different designs of meaning impressed upon Christian churches from the earliest times downwards, and made an effort at pointing out what were the limits of a true symbolical interpretation, and where fancifulness began. Those who were present at the Meeting at which this excellent Paper was read, will recollect that it elicited some remarks of great interest from the President and the Rev. W. B. Jones.

"The next class of Papers we have termed *generally didactic*. By this name we mean such as give instruction not in mere matters of detail, which may be peculiar to individual churches, but in the general principles, rules, and history of architecture. Under this head we may reckon no less than seven Papers. The first of them, read before the Society by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, Fellow of Merton College, on "The Arrangement of Chancels," was a concluding Paper of a series of great usefulness on the Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church, on which three Papers had already been read by the Rev. W. Sewell, the Rev. J. L. Patterson, and the Rev. J. E. Millard. This series was intended as a practical guide to the parish clergyman as well as the more advanced ecclesiologist, and will, we hope, be found to have well answered its purpose. Under this head falls also another series of four Papers, a course of Elementary Lectures, contributed solely by one Member of the Society, Mr. Parker, whose knowledge of architecture and earnestness in its pursuit can be doubted by no one. This series has given a succinct account of architecture in England, from the earliest times down to the revival in our own days, with the characteristics of each style clearly pointed out and illustrated by many examples. We are glad to hear that this series will shortly be published, as we know no place where the same amount of practical information may be found in the same space.

"There are yet two other Papers under this head, which form wholes in themselves, Mr. Winston's Paper on Glass-painting, and Mr. Freeman's Paper on Localisms in Architecture. The first of these has already been published by Mr. Parker, under the sanction of the Society, and is doubtless in the hands of those who take interest in the art whereby so many of our noblest edifices

have their beauties heightened, and which will we hope soon again rival its ancient splendours, and take away from many of our churches that painful glare of light, which is hardly compatible with their due solemnity and peacefulness. Mr. Winston's name is already well known by his valuable work, entitled "*Hints on Glass-Painting*," which, while we decline to adopt all his principles, and feel at parts that we should not ourselves have dealt with the subject exactly in the same way that he has dealt with it, we cannot but hail as a most useful and learned publication, and offer our thanks to Mr. Winston for having called attention to the subject. Mr. Winston's kindness in coming from London to read his Paper before us, and on the following day conducting some of the Members over Merton chapel and other buildings, in order to point out the peculiarities in the styles of the glass, will not be readily forgotten. Mr. Freeman's Paper "*On Localisms in Architecture*," might be ranged either under the former or the present head. If it be looked on in the light of taking certain given facts and accounting for them, it must then be termed *theoretical*. But we prefer to look upon it as *didactic*, and thus it will be seen how well it falls in with the other Papers read before us. In Mr. Parker's series we had exhibited the characteristics of each style, whether they were differences or properties, and then, in immediate succession, follows a Paper, if we may so express it, on the accidents, which teaches us not to mistake what is local for what is universal, what is accidental for what is essential.

"No one can doubt that Mr. Freeman is one of the best adapted of our Members for writing this Paper, for who so well fitted to point out peculiarities contingently connected with an art as one who has historically traced its natural developments ?

"The third class of Papers have been termed *specifically descriptive*. By this name is meant Papers on particular churches or buildings, descriptive of such edifices: such are (1) Mr. Patterson's Paper on Fécamp abbey, which was illustrated by a ground-plan of the buildings; (2) Mr. Tudor's, on Malpas church, Monmouthshire, ruthlessly condemned to destruction; (3) Mr. Parker's, on two ancient houses at Charney, near Wantage, and at Sutton Courtenay, near Abingdon; (4) Mr. Tupper's, on the church of St. Mary, Binfield, remarkable for having been built on an inclined plane from west to east; (5) Mr. Shaw Stewart's, on

Dale abbey and Morley church, giving a history of the former and a description of the latter.

“There are yet a few more Papers which must be placed in a fourth class by themselves. These are on the subject of nomenclature ; in other words, whether the Society should adopt the terminology generally known by the name of Rickman’s, *sc.* Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, or that generally employed by the Ecclesiological Society, *sc.* First-Pointed, Second-Pointed, and Third-Pointed. Three Papers have been read on this subject. The first, which raised the discussion, was by Mr. Patterson, recommending the adoption of the Ecclesiological terminology. At the following Meeting there was read a protest of Mr. Freeman’s, which has since been published, advocating the opposite side, and shortly afterwards one of our Honorary Members, Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole, favoured us with a Paper on the same side with Mr. Freeman. In discussion, the President seemed inclined to favour Mr. Patterson’s views, Mr. Jones and Mr. Parker were opposed to them. Thus we have had opinions and arguments both ways. As a Society we are committed to neither nomenclature, and our Members may freely use whichever they prefer. Indeed this is not a point of great moment to us : and this perhaps is in accordance with our character, for our chief object is to make ourselves a real, practical, working Society, and we therefore do not think it essential to lay down any definite law on this point. Not that we think it unimportant to have a correct terminology, but whereas it is allowed on all hands that both these systems are faulty and incomplete, we can patiently wait till circumstances point out one more true than either, without wasting our energies in battling about a point, which, whoever carried the day, would soon have to be given up.

“So much for our Papers. A review of them according to the above classification, will shew that there have been a very large number of lectures directly didactic in principle, rule, and detail, and this will be a clue to the real character of the Society.

“The next subject that comes under our consideration is our external relations ; and these are either relations of alliance, towards bodies similar to ourselves, or relations of active interference or passive influence on the erection of churches and other edifices.

"To begin with the last of these. We will be careful not to claim to ourselves any praise that is not our due, and therefore any church-improvements which we may mention, not effected by any of ourselves, shall be noticed as shortly as possible, but at the same time we feel that we should not be doing right in altogether omitting the mention of buildings connected with us by neighbourhood. Such are the new church at Headington Quarries, the addition made to Pembroke College, the erection of the three Cemetery Chapels, which, though not perfect in every detail, are yet on the whole highly satisfactory. The windows of one of them, St. Paul's, have been filled, or are soon to be filled, with stained glass, and the parishioners of that part of the town of Oxford have the advantage of the daily service offered them by the diligence of the Rev. J. W. Knott. Raising our eyes and directing our glances a little farther off, we see with pleasure that the little church of Littlemore has lengthened her cords and strengthened her stakes, a good omen to the Church at large, to inspire us with hopes of vitality, strength, and increase, in the midst of loss and anxiety. At a not much greater distance is the church of Garsington, the improvements in which have been carried on in a method and spirit which it is impossible to praise too highly. From Garsington the mind naturally proceeds to Cuddesden, where we know that restorations are soon contemplated. And when we speak of contemplated edifices, we must not forget the new church which we hope soon to see erected in George Lane, Oxford, under the auspices of the Rev. Jacob Ley.

"But it is time to turn to other churches, where our interference has been more active. And here the first that occurs to us will be Dorchester church. Most of our Members will be aware that the size of this church is so great that no prospect can exist of its full restoration under many years, but at least something has been done, and one part, and that the most important, has been redeemed from ruin. Much, however, remains to be done. The designs for the restoration of Great Milton church have been submitted to the Society, and much discussion, it will be recollected, took place, and some correspondence ensued, on the internal fittings of the nave and chancel, especially with reference to the rood-screen and the position of the officiating priest.

The unecclesiastical style of the internal arrangement of Mattingley church, Hampshire, was brought under the notice of the Society by Mr. G. R. Portal, and on his representation the then Secretary, Mr. Lechmere, and other Members, proceeded to the spot in order to bring back a report to the Society. At the same Meeting the Librarian noticed the want of taste displayed in the restoration of the parish church of Stockport.

“The different designs for Llangorwen church, North Wales, were submitted to the Society’s judgment, and those of Mr. Butterfield were with some exceptions approved. The rood-screen in the church of Kingsbury Episcopi has been saved by the efforts of Mr. Markland, Corresponding Secretary to the Society at Bath. We cannot but congratulate the Society most heartily on Mr. Markland being chosen (not for so slight a service as this, but for his general deserts towards the Church) to receive tomorrow the highest honours that the University has to bestow.

“For our relations of alliance. We still keep up our connection with the Ecclesiological Society, and the *Ecclesiologist*, and have lately made arrangements with the Editors of the latter, whereby, through their kindness, it is hoped that more of our Papers may appear in that periodical. A new alliance has been made which it is most pleasing to contemplate, this is between ourselves and the New York Ecclesiological Society. We must never forget how much we have that should unite us with America. A Church which readily and affectionately acknowledges herself a daughter of our own, and with which we are in full communion; a Church which has the same faith, the same doctrines, with ourselves, which there as well as here have to struggle with external and internal opposition. If then the two Churches are in a similar position, so also are the Ecclesiological Societies. They have the same enemies to contend with, neglect, deadness, puritanism, and perverted taste, and the same instruction to give to those that are willing to learn. We hope that we may be of assistance to each other by fellow-feeling and sympathy, if by nothing more tangible. Many of our Members were doubtless called on by a New York clergyman at the beginning of the present Term for assistance in building a house at New York in which to receive British emigrants on their arrival. Besides this, we have kept up our customary friendship with the Bucking-

hamshire and with the Northamptonshire Architectural Societies, which have favoured us with notices of their Meetings from time to time, and with two valuable Papers, one on Parsonage Houses, which was laid on the Society's table, the other on Nomenclature, which has already been alluded to as having been read at one of our Meetings. The friendly feeling between the Cambridge Architectural Society and our own cannot be doubted, when we see the President of the former about to favour us with a Paper on the church of St. Sophia to-day.

"With regard to our internal affairs, which is the third great head. The usual number of Members have been elected at our Ordinary Meetings, and we have added an Honorary Member to our list, Mr. Winston, of whose Paper on painted glass we have before spoken. To the list of Corresponding Secretaries have been added the names of Mr. Billing, Architect, Mr. Lechmere, and Mr. Cox. Mr. Barrow has succeeded Mr. Eden as Auditor. The Principal of Brasenose College, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Wilmot, have been elected to fill vacancies in the Committee.

"Our presents have been very numerous, and our purchases, we trust, will be found useful. Among the latter we will name Dollman's Ancient Pulpits, and Brandon's Medieval Timber Roofs. Among the former we would especially mention Mr. Aycliffe Poole's Ecclesiastical Architecture, presented by the author; Notices of Collegiate Churches in Scotland, by Mr. Parker; Handbook of Embroidery, by Mr. Parker; Osmond's Christian Memorials, by the author; Brandon's Parish Churches, by Mr. Lechmere; Works on Heraldry, by the Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D.; 54 Drawings, by Mr. Blore; Franks' Specimens of Ornamental Quarries, by Mr. Parker; Freeman's History of Architecture, by the author. To the last of these we have peculiar pleasure in referring, as not only presented to us, but emanating from us likewise. It has been said, perhaps truly, that the means of conveying truth in these days is emphatically history. If so, we may hope that Mr. Freeman's labours will not be without their effect. Another book has gone forth from one of our Members, the "Oxford Graduate," which it would be an omission to pass over without notice. We allude to The Seven Lamps of Architecture. Every thing that proceeds from the pen of the author of Modern Painters is sure to draw to itself deserved attention. His present book will be called a mass

of wild enthusiasm by the compos and compo-lovers of the day, but it shews that Mr. Ruskin is acquainted with the true spirit of a Christian architect, which despises the nicely calculated less and more, and throws itself freely, generously, and faithfully into its work. Mr. Ruskin in a desponding moment doubts whether "the stirring that has taken place in our architectural aims and interests within these few years has been indeed a springing of seeds or a shaking among bones." The cause of this despondency appears in another page: he thinks that all efforts, energies, and exertions in the cause of architecture, will be spent in vain unless we will choose one style, one universal law of workmanship, to be every where adopted and enforced. But this he thinks impossible, and hence the tone of the sentence above. There are, according to him, four styles which would serve this purpose: 1. The Pisan Romanesque; 2. The early Gothic of the Western Italian Republics; 3. The Venetian Gothic; 4. The English earliest Decorated, and to the last of these he gives the preference, provided that it be guarded from stiffening into the Perpendicular. Let him take courage. He must not expect every thing in a day. The tide of favour has long been setting towards the Decorated style, and in time it may become the recognised ground-work from which a new era of architectural vigour may spring. But we must not be looking for consciousness in all that we are about. Let us proceed naturally, freely, boldly, and after a time we shall be able to look back and mark our course.

"Act, act in the living present, heart within, and God o'erhead."

"This should be our motto, as in other things, so in the pursuit of architecture. We have but to look abroad, to compare the present state of ecclesiology with that which existed ten years since, and we at once feel that our misgivings should unhesitatingly be put aside, our doubts hushed, and our hearts strengthened with faith, and warmed with thankfulness."

The Report was then put from the Chair, and received with acclamation.

The President then made some remarks on the present condition, prospects, and object of the Society, and pointed out various methods whereby the Society as a Society,

and its Members as individuals, might make themselves useful. Why, for example, should not the Society suggest plans for almshouses, schools, &c., to the parochial clergy, taking care at the same time not to interfere with architects in their proper sphere? and why were there not written in a proper tone and spirit, by those competent to the task, guide-books to our cathedrals, with becoming notices and descriptions? He hoped to see architecture become a recognised study of the University.

The Rev. G. Williams, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and President of the Cambridge Architectural Society, then read a most able and interesting Paper on the church of St. Sophia, Constantinople, descriptive of the building, which was illustrated by drawings of the exterior and interior, and giving a sketch of its history.

The President returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Williams amidst the applause of the company present, and after paying a well-deserved compliment to Mr. J. H. Markland, Corresponding Secretary, and M. Gerente, whose entrance had shortly before been greeted with applause, and declaring the pleasure that it gave the whole Society to know that on the following day the former was about to receive the compliment of an Honorary D.C.L, degree, declared the Meeting dissolved.

HERALDIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Heraldic and Archæological Society having some years previously been merged in the Oxford Architectural Society, some of the Members of the latter determined to originate a Section with the object of specially forwarding the study of those subjects which the deceased Society had in view. With this purpose a Meeting of those Members of the Architectural Society who desired to form the Heraldic Section was held in December, 1848, in the Committee Room, Holywell, and Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere (to whom the Section has been chiefly indebted for its rise) proposed the following Rules.

I.

That the Section be called the "Heraldic and Genealogical Section of the Oxford Architectural Society."

II.

That the object of this Section shall be the promotion of the study of Heraldry and Genealogy.

III.

That it shall consist only of such Members of the Oxford Architectural Society as may have signified to the Secretary their desire to join the Section.

IV.

The Officers of the Section shall consist of a Chairman, and two Secretaries, who shall be elected at the first Meeting of the Section in every Term.

V.

Five Members of the Section shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

VI.

The Chairman and Secretaries shall at the beginning of each Term fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

VII.

The mode of proceeding at Meetings of the Section shall be similar to that adopted by the Society.

The above Rules were then agreed to, and afterward sanctioned by the Committee of the Society.

The Rev. John Bloxam, D.D., Magdalene College, was elected Chairman, having been proposed by Mr. Lechmere and seconded by Mr. Parker.

Mr. Whately, Christ Church, and Mr. Parker, were elected Secretaries at the proposal of Mr. Lingard, B.N.C., seconded by Dr. Bloxam.

FIRST MEETING, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1849.

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Chairman, presented a very valuable collection of heraldic books, including the works of Payne, Fisher, Dawson, Selden, Segar, Guillim, Nobles, Banks, Halliday, Milles, Guthrie, Watson, &c., the names of which, with others, will be found in the list of presents: and after some remarks on the history of the Oxford Heraldic and Archæological Society, previous to its being merged in the Oxford Architectural Society, called on Mr. Lechmere to read a Paper on "The Advantages resulting from the Study of Heraldry."

In this Paper Mr. Lechmere dwelt on the intimate connexion that existed between the study of heraldry and historical and legal, and especially architectural and ecclesiological pursuits. He deplored its abuse in the present day, and expressed a hope that the efforts of the Oxford Architectural and kindred Societies might insure its proper use as an adjunct to ecclesiastical architecture, and at the same time prevent its introduction in an unsuitable or inappropriate manner.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Lechmere, and a discussion of some length then ensued on points suggested by the Paper.

SECOND MEETING, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1849.

Mr. A. P. Whately, Secretary, read a Paper, communicated by Mr. Orlando Jewitt, on "Heraldry as connected with Gothic Architecture."

Mr. Jewitt, in tracing this connexion, pointed out several instances in which the date of parts of churches had been satisfactorily discovered and settled by an acquaintance with heraldry. It was however an error to suppose that no heraldry was admissible in churches except such as belonged to families connected with the particular church. In conclusion he pointed out the changes that took place in the forms of shields in the period between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, from the circular-headed kite-shaped shield of the Norman Romanesque, to the anomalous shape which existed when the principles of Christian architecture and heraldry were alike forgotten.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Jewitt, and a discussion then ensued on the fitting place for, and means of introducing heraldic bearings in churches.

THIRD MEETING, MARCH 7TH, 1849.

Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Corresponding Secretary, exhibited a highly curious wooden cup, engraved with heraldic figures of animals, on which he read some quaint extracts from an ancient heraldic writer. Its date was A.D. 1610.

Mr. R. R. Lingard, Brasenose College, read a Paper on the "Origin of Heraldic Bearings," displaying great knowledge of his subject. The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Chairman, returned him the thanks of the Meeting.

FOURTH MEETING, MAY 16TH, 1849.

Mr. A. P. Whately, Secretary, announced the resignation of the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Bloxam.

Mr. Whately then read a Paper on the Title of "Esquire in England," at the conclusion of which the Meeting broke up.

FIFTH MEETING, MAY 30TH, 1849.

Mr. George Raymond Portal, Christ Church, was elected Chairman of the Section for the ensuing Term.

Mr. Norris Deck read a Paper on "Legendary Coat Armour," in which many curious legends respecting the origin of the armorial bearings of several families were given.

The Secretary exhibited several impressions of ancient seals presented by Mr. Albert Way.

The Chairman, after thanking Mr. Deck for his interesting Paper, remarked that modern seals cut in antique patterns were seldom satisfactory, as engravers were apt to bestow upon them a minute delicacy and finish not to be found in ancient examples.

LETTER FROM THE REV. J. M. NEALE, WARDEN OF
SACKVILLE COLLEGE, ON THE USE OF BRAZIER
IN CHURCHES.

"GENTLEMEN,

"In an account given in the Guardian of a Meeting of the O. A. S. holden on the first of this month, it is related that the Rev. W. Sewell 'stated that the use of braziers as church grates, was prejudicial to health,' more especially 'to persons of delicate constitutions.' Now, it is very clear that if the use of the braziers introduced by the C. C. S. be hurtful any where, it must be in very small buildings, and of all persons it must be most injurious to the aged and asthmatic. My own experience in the point may therefore not be without its value. The chapel attached to this college is of very small dimensions, about 30 feet by 20. The inmates of the college who assemble there for daily prayers, are all aged, and many troubled with asthma, or similar diseases. I suppose that a more favourable place for the developement of the supposed noxious qualities of the brazier could hardly be pointed out.

"During the whole of last winter I used one of the second size. It was lighted twice a day from November till March.

"During that time, no inconvenience whatever was experienced from it, excepting that one of the brethren of the college, who is very asthmatic, fancied, *when labouring under a severe cold*, that the brazier rather aggravated his difficulty of breathing. This can hardly be called an exception.

"I have also to observe as we have always recommended *coke*, that I employed charcoal, a change which is very unfavourable for the success of the brazier. After using it for four months, I was assured by a stranger who visited the chapel for the first time, (and was therefore not habituated to its atmosphere,) that not the slightest smell of charcoal hung about the place.

"I can likewise state that the brazier was in no way prejudicial to silver or brass ; of gilding, to which Mr. Sewell alluded, I cannot speak from personal knowledge.

"It is my firm belief that all such deleterious effects as those enumerated by Mr. Sewell, arose from the careless lighting of the brazier. If the charcoal or the coke be not lighted out of doors, and not only lighted but got into a thorough glow, of course the effects will be very bad. And I have always found that it is not a very easy thing, especially at first, to get this necessary attention paid to braziers.

"If this account should appear to you worth communication to the Society, it may perhaps have its effect in removing what is, in my belief, a most unfounded prejudice against the method of warming churches recommended by the C. C. S.

I remain, Gentlemen,

your obedient servant,

J. M. NEALE."

LETTERS FROM MR. JEWITT, ON THE CLEANING AND COLOURING OF CHURCH WALLS.

" Headington, Oxford, May 26, 1849.

"SIR,

"I beg to apologize for not having written to you sooner upon the matter you mentioned to me at the last Meeting, but I have been so much engaged ever since that I have not had an opportunity, and I am afraid now that I shall not be able to give you much satisfactory information on the subject. I believe the best composition for removing paint is caustic potass (potana fusa) dissolved in water and laid on the paint. It will in a short time entirely destroy the paint, which may then be brushed off with clean water, till both paint and potass are removed. For removing white-wash, the best mode is to dab it with *clean* water, either warm or cold, in a white-wash brush, till it is thoroughly soaked, when it may be easily removed. It will peel off in cakes, leaving the stone or plaster bare, and this is particularly useful where mural paintings occur.

"In removing the white-wash from corbels, bosses, or sculpture of any kind, no metal tool should be used, a pointed piece of wood will answer every purpose and not injure the carving. Should any of the white-wash still remain in the interstices, it will be easily removed with a hard brush and clean water.

"The carvings by this method will come out as sharp as when first cut.

"The colour I prefer is a *thin* coat of a *quiet stone colour*, just sufficient to cover the surface without taking away any of the sharpness of the carving. This, by reducing the whole surface to uniformity, allows the mouldings, capitals, carvings, and other architectural features, to relieve themselves by their own light and shade, and thus display the effect they were originally intended to produce. Great care should be taken that the coat of colour is not too thick, as plasterers are apt to lay on almost as much as has been taken off, and thus to undo all that has been done. Whenever a church requires a colouring, the old coating should be previously washed off.

"If the above hints should be of any service to you, I shall be very glad, and I assure you that I shall at all times take great pleasure in rendering the Society any assistance in my power.

I remain, Sir,

yours respectfully,

O. JEWITT.

F. MEYRICK, Esq.,

Secretary to the Oxford Architectural Society."

"*Headington, May 29, 1849.*

"SIR,

In addition to my note last night, I write to say that I believe a mixture of quick lime and potass will answer the purpose of removing the paint, and be cheaper and perhaps more manageable than the caustic potass.

I remain, Sir,

yours respectfully,

O. JEWITT.

F. MEYRICK, Esq."

**THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED
BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRE-
TARIES.**

THE Oxford Architectural Society, although its meetings and collection are necessarily confined to a particular locality, never designed that its operations should be, like those of merely Local Societies, limited by the bounds of a single city, county, or diocese, but that, considering Oxford as the main ecclesiastical centre of a large body both of clergy and laity, its operations should be at least co-extensive with the influence of the University whose name it bears, and its members in all parts be in active communication with the academical centre. For the better furtherance of this object, the Committee, with the sanction of a General Meeting, have appointed Corresponding Secretaries in the several dioceses of England and Wales; and intend gradually to increase their number, until no neighbourhood shall be without an efficient representative of the Society.

The object of the Society is the promotion of the study of Architecture, with an especial practical reference to the building and restoration of churches. Thus its main view, is that of Church Architecture considered as an art, with however a due reference to its sacred end. It is therefore in its essence neither Ecclesiastical nor Archæological, though its functions naturally trench more or less on both these provinces. Thus, although purely ritual considerations do not come within its scope, no art which tends to heighten architectural effect, or add new splendour to ecclesiastical buildings, is foreign to its purpose: the arts of the painter and the sculptor, wood work, metal work, needle work, come entirely within the limits of its pursuits. On the other hand not only is every kind of antiquarian knowledge which can throw light upon the history of buildings, their founders, or the foundations attached to them, always highly acceptable; but from the great importance of sepulchral remains, and the constant connexion which has prevailed between Church Architecture and Heraldry, genealogical and heraldic enquiries form also a part of its studies. These last it is more incumbent upon the Society

not to neglect, as the Heraldic and Genealogical Society which formerly existed in the University has been for some years absorbed into the Architectural Society. But all these pursuits are regarded as altogether subsidiary to the great end of the Society, the practical study of the science of Architecture.

The chief means by which the Society seeks to promote this end are ; 1st, the formation of a collection in Oxford, which is already of considerable extent, of architectural and other kindred books, drawings, engravings, casts, models, impressions of brasses and seals, and specimens of every kind bearing upon the subject of its studies ; 2ndly, holding periodical meetings at Oxford ; 3rdly, the issuing reports and publications from time to time. In all these respects the Committee consider that the Corresponding Secretaries may render most essential service to the Society and to the cause of Church Architecture in general. It is hoped that by their means the interesting features of their respective neighbourhoods may be brought to the knowledge of the central body in Oxford ; that descriptions and drawings of as many churches and details as possible, with whatever notices can be obtained of their history and their present and former condition, may be from time to time accumulated in the Society's collection, which will be available both for the private study of individual members and for the illustration of future publications.

The Committee would particularly request drawings and notices of any valuable examples which are less generally known, or which have not been hitherto engraved. Measured drawings and ground-plans are especially valuable, particularly of churches calculated to serve as models for modern imitation.

The Committee hope farther that by means of their correspondents in different neighbourhoods, they may receive information of any ecclesiastical news, the erection of new churches, the restoration, alteration, or demolition of old ones. In many cases it might be hoped that the influence of the Society, whether emanating directly from head quarters, or from its representative on the spot, might avail to effect the improvement of many a new design, or stay the prospect of destruction or badly conducted restoration among the monuments of antiquity. The Committee is always willing to give advice, to the best of its power, upon any designs which may be submitted to it ; and it is supposed

that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of bringing many more such under its notice.

The Committee finally look to them for the general extension of the Society's reputation and influence in their respective neighbourhoods. The existence and exertions of such officers will serve to shew that the Society is not merely a local body, but one which merits the support of every one interested in Ecclesiastical Architecture and Antiquities, especially those to whom the University of Oxford may be endeared by old associations. They think it not improbable that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of obtaining the Society many new members and making its purposes more generally known; and thus, they would hope, of doing much to promote the great end for which the Society is formed. Any suggestions which may occur to any Corresponding Secretary as likely to promote in any way the efficiency of the Society, will be at all times thankfully received. The Secretaries of the Society are the ordinary channel by which these and all other external communications are received, but the rule which gives every Corresponding Secretary the power of attending the meetings of the Committee, will give him, whenever he may happen to visit Oxford, an opportunity of personally communicating his views to the whole of the ruling body.

The Corresponding Secretaries have been, for the convenience of arrangement, appointed as for the several dioceses in which they are ordinarily resident. It is hoped, however, that this will not be understood to tie up their exertions and influence within any artificial boundaries; but that they will not at any time or place where they may happen to be forget how much they may always do for the interests of the Society and of the cause which it endeavours to promote.

Oxford
Architectural Society.

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**REPORT**

**FROM**

**OCT. MDCCC XLIX. TO DEC. MDCCC L.**

OXFORD :  
PRINTED BY J. SHRIMPTON.

# Oxford Architectural Society.

## REPORT

FROM

Oct. M DCCC XLIX to Dec. M DCCC L.



THE RULES, LIST OF MEMBERS,  
AND  
REPORTS OF MEETINGS.



## PREFACE.

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It will be seen that in the present Report the usual custom has been departed from, of concluding with the Annual Meeting. It was, however, thought desirable to furnish the Members of the Society with the names of those Gentlemen who have been appointed to serve on the Committee, and to fill the other offices for the ensuing year; to effect this it was necessary to delay our publication till after the Meeting held for that purpose, which is fixed by the rules to take place after the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term, and hence some delay has arisen. It will be observed that the Meetings of the Heraldic section have not been so numerous during this year as the last. This may partly be attributed to the absence of Mr. Lechmere who was one of the main promoters of the section, and partly to the departure from Oxford of Mr. Norris Deck, whose knowledge of the subject and diligent research enabled him to communicate Papers of no inconsiderable interest at various periods. The section however is only in abeyance, and may again find a place in our Report, whenever individual zeal or the revival of an heraldic spirit shall recal it into active existence.



# **RULES OF THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.** ---

## **SECT. I.**

### **OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.**

**I. THIS Society shall be entitled "The Oxford Architectural Society."**

**II. The Society shall consist of Patrons, Honorary and Ordinary Members.**

**III. The Chancellor and High Steward of the University, and all Bishops of the Church of England, and of Churches in communion with her, shall, on signifying their desire to become Members of the Society, be admitted Patrons without ballot; and any Members hereafter preferred to any of those offices shall also become Patrons (in like manner).**

**IV. The class of Honorary Members shall consist of persons eminent in architectural or kindred pursuits. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the Society, except the right of voting, but shall not be required to pay any subscription.**

**V. The class of Ordinary Members shall consist of persons contributing as hereinafter provided to the funds of the Society.**



VI. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Librarian, a Treasurer, two Auditors, and Corresponding Secretaries.

VII. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the President, the Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten others, ordinary Members of the Society. Five at least of the non-official Members of the Committee shall be Members of the University above the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Five shall constitute a quorum. The Corresponding Secretaries shall also be at liberty to attend the Meetings of the Committee, but without the right of voting.

## SECT. II.

### OF MEETINGS.

VIII. The ordinary General Meetings of the Society shall be two at least in each Term; Easter and Act Terms being counted as one. The day and hour of each shall be fixed by the Committee, and announced to the Society at the beginning of the Term.

IX. The Committee may call special Meetings, or may alter the day or hour of any ordinary Meeting upon giving one week's notice to the Society.

X. At all Meetings whether of the Committee or of the whole Society, the Chair shall be taken by the President, if present; in his absence a Chairman shall be elected by the Committee, such Chairman being always one of the Vice-Presidents, if any be present.

XI. The Chairman shall regulate all proceedings and discussions, shall have unlimited power on questions of

order, and shall have both an independent and a casting vote.

XII. The proceedings of the General Meetings shall be as follows ;

1. Any business relating to elections, to the announcement of communications, or presents received by the Society, shall be brought forward.

2. A Report from the Committee shall be read by one of the Secretaries.

3. Any papers or subjects for discussion which may have been appointed by the Committee shall be read or discussed. In case of a paper being read, the President shall always, at its conclusion, invite the remarks of other Members.

XIII. Members shall be allowed to introduce visitors to all Meetings of the Society, except those announced for the transaction of private business.

### SECT. III.

#### OF ELECTIONS.

XIV. The office of Vice-President shall be held for life; that of Corresponding Secretary during the pleasure of the Committee; all others shall be filled by annual elections, any officer being capable of re-election.

XV. Five of the non-official Members of the Committee shall retire annually by rotation.

XVI. The election of a President, Auditors, and Members of Committee to supply the places of those who retire, shall take place at a General Meeting to be annually held within a week after the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term.

XVII. A list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee shall be drawn up by the existing Committee, and publicly read at the two first Meetings in Michaelmas Term. During the interval between the Meetings, any Member of the Society may propose (by notice in writing to the Secretaries) the names of any other Candidates, and such names shall be read with the original list at the second Meeting. The election shall be made by ballot, each Member placing in the balloting box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be received which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with Rule VII. The Committee shall fill up any vacancies in their own body which may occur during the year.

XVIII. The President shall be chosen from among the Vice-Presidents; each Member placing a name in the balloting box. The Vice-President who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

XIX. The Auditors shall be chosen from among those Ordinary Members who are not on the Committee. Any Member may nominate persons to serve, and the election shall be made in the same manner as for the President.

XX. The Committee shall, at their first Meeting after their election, elect the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer, for the ensuing year, the outgoing Officers having votes in the election of their successors.

XXI. Vice-Presidents shall be nominated by the Committee, and balloted for by the whole Society. Provided that all Heads of Houses in the University, all Canons of Christ Church, and all Archdeacons in the Diocese of Oxford, on being elected Members of the Society, and all

Members who may be preferred to any of those offices, shall be appointed Vice-Presidents without ballot.

XXII. Corresponding Secretaries shall be appointed by the Committee. If not previously Members of the Society, they shall during their tenure of office enjoy all the privileges of Ordinary Members without the payment of any subscription.

XXIII. Ordinary Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one General Meeting, and balloted for at the next, one black ball in five shall exclude.

XXIV. Honorary Members shall be proposed by the Committee, and balloted for in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

XXV. On the election of a Member of any class, the Secretary shall send him notice of his election, and a copy of the Rules of the Society.

#### SECT. IV.

##### OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

XXVI. An annual subscription of £1 1s., due upon the 1st of January in each year, is payable by all Ordinary Members during residence; but Members non-resident are exempt from such annual subscriptions after having paid five guineas in one sum or by annual payments.

XXVII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for one year he may be removed from the Society after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of

the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

## SECT. V.

### OF PUBLICATIONS.

XXVIII. The Committee shall annually issue a Report of the Society's Proceedings during the year, together with a statement of accounts approved by the Auditors. No other works shall be published without the sanction of the Society, to be signified by the vote of a General Meeting; but the superintendence of all publications authorized by the Society, shall be under the exclusive control and direction of the Committee.

## SECT. VI.

### OF THE LIBRARY.

XXIX. The whole of the Society's collection of Books, Drawings, Engravings, MSS. of Papers read before the Society, Casts, Models, Rubbings of Brasses, and any other Architectural or Antiquarian objects which may be in their possession, shall be kept in the Society's Room under the sole charge of the Librarian for the use and study of the Members in general. The Librarian shall have power to put forth from time to time, such regulations for the management of the Collection as he shall think fit, provided always that such regulations be ap-

proved by the Committee, and do not contradict any public Rule of the Society ; provided also that the schedule of fines which may be proposed by the Librarian and approved by the Committee shall not be enforced until it shall have been proposed and adapted at a General Meeting of the Society. The regulations so enacted at any time, shall always be published to the Society at the next General Meeting after their enactment, and be printed with every copy of the Rules. Such regulations shall have the force of Rules, until such time as they may be repealed or modified by the Committee, notice of every such repeal or modification being given to the Society in the manner before mentioned in this Rule.

## SECT. VII.

### OF CHANGES IN THE RULES.

XXX. It shall be lawful for any Member to suggest alterations in the existing Rules, or the enactment of new Rules, in writing to the Committee. The Committee, if they think fit, shall propose such alterations or enactments to the Society, at the next general Meeting. The alterations or enactments so proposed, shall be accepted or rejected by the Society without amendment.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY WHICH HAVE RECEIVED THE SANCTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

I. THE whole of the Society's collection is kept in the Society's room, and is daily accessible to Members for study and reference; but, with the exception of printed books, nothing may be removed from the room without the permission of the Librarian. Nothing containing engravings, unless bound, or stitched, is to be considered as a book for the purposes of these Regulations, nor are the Society's scrap-books included.

II. Books may be taken out by Members, with the exceptions and upon the conditions expressed in these Regulations, on application to the clerk, by whom the issue and return of each book will be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

III. Every book thus removed may be retained by the Member removing it for the time specified therein by the Librarian. If any other Member shall apply for the book within that time, the Member in whose possession it is, shall, upon receiving notice of such application having been made, return it on or before the day specified as above. If no such application shall have been made, he may detain it until the expiration of a second period of the same length, when he shall return it. Provided that Members not residing in Oxford shall be held to have complied with this Regulation, if they return books (free of expense to the Society) on or before the Saturday following the day on which they are otherwise due.

IV. The Reports of the Society, the Manual of Monumental Brasses, and any books kept in the Committee Room, will be kept at hand for reference, but may not be removed. Manuscript Reports are under the control of the Secretaries.

V. No Member shall have in his possession more than three distinct works at the same time, but there shall be no limitation as to the number of volumes.

VI. No book shall be removed within a fortnight after the Meeting at which its purchase or presentation shall be announced; nor any periodical work within a month after such Meeting.

VII. Any Member removing or detaining books in contravention of any of the four last Regulations shall be liable to a fine of six-pence per diem for every volume so removed or detained. A notice to this effect will be immediately sent to every Member contravening these provisions.

VIII. All books that may be in the possession of Members during Hilary, or Easter Term, shall be returned on or before the last Meeting; and no more books shall be removed until the Monday following such Meetings. In Michaelmas Term all books shall in like manner be returned on or before the day of the Special Meeting, and no more books shall be removed until notice shall have been given by the Librarian then coming into office; provided that such notice be always given within seven days after his election. Any Member detaining or removing a book contrary to these provisions shall be liable to a fine of five shillings.

The intention of this Regulation is to enable the Librarian to make a terminal inspection of the whole Library, and to deliver up the whole Library duly arranged to the Librarian of the next year.



IX. The Librarian may at any time give permission to any Member to remove or detain any books, or any other part of the property of the Society, contrary to any of the above Regulations, if they are required for the Composition of Papers for the Society, or for any other object which he may consider of sufficient importance.

## OFFICERS &c. OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1851.

### PATRONS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Brechin  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cape Town  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton

### OFFICERS.

#### PRESIDENT.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the President of Magdalene College  
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College  
The Rev. the Master of University College  
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College  
The Rev. the President of St. John's College  
The Rev. the Warden of New College  
The Rev. the Principal of St. Mary Hall  
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster  
The Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff  
Rev. John Bull, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon of Christ Church  
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Berks  
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Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D. Magdalene College

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F. Meyrick, M.A. Trinity College

## TREASURER.

Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A. Trinity College

## LIBRARIAN.

J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A.

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*(Those marked with an asterisk, are Members for life, according to Rule XI.)*

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- Close, Maxwell C. Christ Church; Drumlarnagher, Loughbrickhead, Ireland
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- Codrington, R. H. Wadham College
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- Coleridge, Rev. Edward, M.A. Eton College
- Coleridge, Rev. H. J. M.A. Oriel College; Ottery St. Mary, Devon
- Coleridge, John Duke, M.A. Exeter College; 26, Park Crescent, London
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- Collis, Rev. J. D. M.A. Worcester College; Head Master of Bromsgrove School, Worcestershire
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- Powell, Rev. T. E. M.A. Oriol College; Laughton, Essex
- Pott, Rev. Alfred, M.A. Magdalene College; Cuddesdon
- Pott, A. S. Balliol College

- Poynder, E. S. M.A. Brasenose; 52, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square
- Poynder, T. H. A. M.A. Brasenose College; 52, Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq.
- Prendergast, L. Christ Church
- Price, Rev. B. M.A. Pembroke College
- Prior, H. L. M.A. Trinity College; 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn
- Pulling, Rev. W. M.A. Brasenose College
- Pusey, Philip, Esq. M.P. Pusey Furze, Berks
- Pusey, Rev. E. B. D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, *Vice-President*

Randall, Rev. H. G. M.A. Queen's College; Tunbridge Wells

Randall, I. L. New College

Randall, Rev. R. W. M.A. Christ Church; Binfield Rectory, Bracknell

•Randolph, J. J. M.A. Merton College

Ranken, G. E. B.A. University College

Rashleigh, J. B.A. Balliol College; Menabilly, Fowey, Cornwall

•Reay, Rev. S. B.D. St. Alban Hall, Laudian Professor of Arabic, and Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library

•Rhodes, M. J. M.A. Cambridge and Oxford; Cam, Dursley

Rice, R. J. H. B.A. Exeter College

Rich, J. B.A. Christ Church

•Richards, Rev. E. T. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Farlington, Havant

•Richards, Rev. Henry, B.D. Horfield, near Bristol

•Richards, John, jun. Esq. 20, Charter House Square, London

•Richards, Rev. Joseph Loscombe, D.D. Rector of Exeter College; Chaplain to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, *Vice-President*

•Ridley, Rev. W. H. M.A. Christ Church; Hambledon, Henley, Oxon

•Rigaud, Rev. S. J. M.A. Exeter College

•Risley, Rev. W. C. M.A. New College; Deddington, Oxon

Roberts, Edward, Exeter College; Old Kent Road, Bermondsey, London

Robins, Rev. C. M. B.A. Oriel College; Shaftesbury, Dorset

Robinson, Rev. J. B.A. Oriel College; Settle, Yorkshire

•Robinson, Rev. R. B. M.A. Queen's College; Lytham, near Preston

•Robson, Rev. J. U. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winston, Suffolk

Rodwell, Rev. R. Mandeville, M.A. Exeter College

•Rogers, F. B.C.L. Oriel College; Elliot Place, Blackheath

Rolph, J. M.

•Rooke, Rev. S. P. B.A. Oriel College; Lockham House, Chippenham

•Routh, Rev. Martin Joseph, D.D. President of Magdalene College, *Vice-President*

Rowe, C. H. B.A. Magdalene Hall

Rumsey, A. B.A. St. Mary Hall

Rumsey, L. H. S.C.L. New Inn Hall

•Ruskin, J. M.A. Christ Church; Denmark Hill, Camberwell

•Russell, D. W. Watts, Esq. Biggin Hall, Oundle

•Russell, J. Watts, D.C.L. Ilam Hall, Ashbourne

Russell, J. F. B.A. Wadham College

- Ryder, J. O. B.A. All Souls College  
 • Ryder, T. D. M.A. Oriel College; Hambledon Cottage, Henley-on-Thames
- Sandford, Rev. J. B.D. Balliol Coll.; Hon. Canon of Worcester, Dunchurch Sandon, Lord, Christ Church
- Saunders, James, Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford
- Saunders, Rev. C. D. B.A. Wadham College; Tarrant Hinton, Blandford
- Sclater, P. L. B.A. Corpus Christi College
- Scott, G. G. Esq. Architect, 20, Spring Gardens, London
- Scott, Rev. J. J. M.A. Exeter College; Barnstaple
- Scott, Rev. W. M.A. Queen's College; Christ Church, Hoxton
- Scott, Rev. W. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Allan Bank, Great Malvern
- Sewell, Rev. J. E. M.A. New College
- Sewell, Rev. W. B.D. Exeter College, *Vice-President*
- Seymour, H. Danby, M.A. Magdalene College; Knowle House, Hindon, Wilts
- Sharp, Mr. M. R. 12, Wellington-street North, London
- Sharp, J. C. Esq. 19, Fleet Street, London
- Shaw Stewart, J. A. Christ Church
- Shewell, E. L. L. Wadham College
- Sibthorpe, Rev. R. Waldo, B.D. Magdalene College; Lincoln
- Simes, G. F. Worcester College
- Simmons, Rev. T. F. B.A. Worcester College; Bedford, Driffield, Yorkshire
- Simpson, J. C. B.A. Thurnscoe Hall, Doncaster
- Simpson, R. M.A.
- Simpson, T. B. Lincoln College
- Skrine, Rev. H. M.A. Wadham College; Sunbury, Middlesex
- Slatter, Rev. John, M.A. Lincoln College; Rose Hill, Ilfley
- Smith, E. J. M.A. Worcester College
- Smith, H. Percy, B.A. Balliol College
- Smith, Rev. F. T. M.A. Magdalene College; Thurland-street, Nottingham
- Smith, Rev. J. F. M.A. Brasenose College; Aldridge Rectory, Walsall
- Smith, I. G. B.A. Brasenose College
- Smith, Rev. R. P. M.A. Pembroke College
- Smythe, Rev. R. G. Trinity College; Aldwick Lodge, near Bognor, Sussex
- Snell, Charles, B.A. Trinity College
- Sneyd, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Warden of All Souls College, *Vice-President*
- Sotherton, T. H. S. B. E. M.A. Oriel Coll. M.P.; Bowden Park, Chippenham
- Spencer, C. V. B.A. Christ Church
- Spiers, R. J. High-street, Oxford
- Spilsbury, Rev. F. M. B.A. Trinity College
- Spranger, Rev. R. J. M.A. Exeter College; Hursley, near Winchester
- Stafford, Rev. J. C. B.D. Magdalene College; Dinton, Salisbury
- Stainton, T. B.A. Wadham College
- Stanhope, J. R. S. Christ Church
- Stanton, R. B.A. Brasenose College
- Stanton, Rev. W. H. M.A. Exeter College; Stratford Cottage, Stroud
- Stevens, Rev. R. M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading

- Stillingfleet, H. J. W. B.A. Brasenose College  
 Strange, R.A. M.A. Christ Church; 10, Great Cumberland-street, London  
 Strangways, H. F. Wadham College; Exeter  
 Sutton, Rev. A. B.A. University College  
 •Sutton, Rev. Robert S. M.A. Exeter College  
 Swainson, Rev. E. C. M.A. Worcester College; Clun, Salop  
 •Swayne, Rev. R. G. M.A. Wadham College; Tidenham, Chepstow  
  
 •Tate, Rev. Frank, M.A. University College; Kidderminster  
 Tennison, W. Corpus Christi College; Spa Building, Cheltenham  
 Thirlwall, J. Exeter College  
 Thomas, R. Goring, B.A. Christ Church; Llysnewdd, Caermarthen  
 Thompson, G. Oriol College  
 Thornton, Rev. Robinson, M.A. St. John's College  
 •Thorp, The Venerable Charles, D.D. University College; Archdeacon and  
     Prebendary of Durham, and Warden of Durham University  
 Thring, Rev. G. Balliol College; Stratfield Turgis, Basingstoke  
 Tidman, A. B.A. Lincoln College  
 Toms, Rev. H. W. M.A. Exeter College  
 Townend, J. M.A. Oriol College; Ardwick, Manchester  
 •Traherne, Rev. J. M. M.A. Oriol College; Chancellor of Llandaff, Coedriglan,  
     Cardiff  
 •Tudor, Thomas, Esq. Wyesham, Monmouthshire  
 Tudor, T. O. B.A. Exeter College  
 •Tupper, Rev. W. G. M.A. Trinity College; 10, Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge  
 Turbutt, Gladwin, B.A. Christ Church; Ogston Hall, Alfreton  
 •Tweed, Rev. H. W. M.A. Exeter College; Romford  
  
 Underwood, W. J. Esq. Architect, Beaumont-street  
 Utterton, Rev. J. S. M.A. Oriol College; Holmwood, near Dorking  
  
 Vansittart, G. H. B.A. Balliol College; Bisham Abbey, Marlow  
 •Vaux, W. S. W. M.A. Balliol College; British Museum  
 Venables, F. E. Esq. Wooburn, Beaconsfield  
 Verity, C. F. St. Mary Hall  
 •Vincent, J. High-street, Oxford  
  
 Waldegrave, Hon. and Rev. Samuel, M.A. All Souls College; Barford St.  
     Martin  
 Walker, G. A. Wadham College  
 Walrond, T. B.A. Balliol College  
 Walsh, Digby, Balliol College  
 •Walter, J. M.A. Exeter College; Printing-house-square, London  
 •Walters, Rev. C. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winchester  
 •Warburton, R. E. E. Esq. Arley Hall, Northwich  
 •Ward, Rev. Henry, M.A. Exeter College; Hayes, Kent  
 •Ward, Rev. John, M.A.  
 Ward, H. L. D. B.A. University College

- Warriner, Rev. G. M.A. St. Edmund Hall; Bloxham Grove, Banbury
- Waters, R. E. Wadham College
- Watson, Rev. John, M.A. Brasenose College
- Watson, Rev. J. D. Trinity Coll., Cambridge; Guilsborough, Northampton
- Wayte, Rev. S. W. M.A. Trinity College, *Treasurer*
- Weare, Rev. T. W. M.A. Christ Church; Westminster
- Webber, C. M.A. Christ Church; Ripon, Yorkshire
- Welby, Montague E. B.A. Magdalene College
- Westby, Edward P. Corpus Christi College
- Whately, Rev. Henry T. M.A. Christ Church; Rodington, Shrewsbury
- Whately, A. P. Christ Church
- Whatman, W. G. M.A. Christ Church; 34, Montague Place, Bedford Square, London
- White, A. Magdalene Hall
- White, Rev. H. M. M.A. New College
- White, Rev. R. M. D.D. Magdalene College; Slymbridge, Dursley
- Whitling, H. C. Esq. Shrewsbury
- Wickham, Rev. E. M.A. New College; Hammersmith
- Wickham, Rev. R. M.A. Christ Church; Twyford, Winchester
- Wilbraham, R. jun. Esq. Rode Heath, Lawton
- Wildbore, Rev. R. Brasenose College; Sidney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin
- Williams, Rev. David, D.C.L. Warden of New College, Canon of Winchester, *Vice-President*
- Williams, Rev. H. B. M.A. New College; Southwick, Fareham
- Williams, Rev. J. M.A. Jesus College; Wigginton, near Deddington
- Williams, Robert, M.A. Oriol College; Bridehead, Dorset
- Williams, P. S.C.L. New College
- Wilmot, R. E. E. Chaddesden, Derby, *Corresponding Secretary*
- Wilson, Rev. A. C. B.A. Christ Church; Shoreham School
- Wilson, Rev. H. M.A. Exeter College; Tritton, Norfolk
- Wilson, Rev. R. M.A. Magdalene Hall; 19, Queen-square, Westminster
- Wilson, J. H. Wadham College
- Wingfield, Rev. H. L. B.A. New College
- Wood, A. Christ Church
- Wood, W. Trinity College
- Woolcombe, Rev. W. W. M.A. Exeter College
- Woolley, Rev. John, D.C.L. University College; Rossall Hall, Fleetwood
- Wordman, S. Esq. Winchester
- Worthington, G. B.A. St. John's College
- Wright, Rev. Harry, M.A. Magdalene Hall; Cheltenham
- Wyatt, Rev. C. F. M.A. Christ Church; Forest Hill
- Wynne, W. W. E. Esq. Ruyton Hall, Shrewsbury
- Wynter, Rev. Philip, D.D. President of St. John's College, *Vice-President*

Those marked • are Members for life according to Rule XI.

The Secretaries will be obliged by any errors in degrees, residences, &c. being pointed out to them.

## REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

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*The Society must not be considered responsible for all the opinions of its members whether expressed in Papers or conversation.*

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WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday the 24th October ; the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D., President, in the Chair.

### PRESENTS RECEIVED.

The New York Ecclesiologist, June and Aug. 1849.

Transactions of the Exeter Architectural Society, }  
vol. iii. part ii.

The Churches of Warwickshire.

A Roll of Rubbings of Brasses.

A Rubbing of a Brass.

A Figure of Cardinal Wolsey.

The Ecclesiologist for August and October, 1849, and Nürnberg's Gedenkbuck, 19 and 20, were purchased.

### DONORS.

The Society.

The Society.

Rev. S. H. Cooke.

Mr. Prescott, B.N.C.

Mr. Bent, Pemb. Coll.

The Secretary.

The Secretary, Mr. Portal, B.A., Ch. Ch., read the Report, which stated that Mr. Meyrick, B.A., of Trinity Coll., had resigned the office of the Secretary, to which Mr. Wilmot, Ch. Ch., had succeeded; and that Mr. Lingard, B.A., B.N.C., had resigned his office of Librarian, to which Mr. Whately had been appointed; also that Mr. J. H. Parker had been elected to serve on the Committee. Communications were announced to have been received from the S. Alban's and Northampton Architectural Societies, and from Archdeacon Thorpe; a letter had also been received from the Incumbent of Broughton Gifford,

stating that an inscription in Lombardic characters had been discovered on one of the Church bells, and requesting advice as to the best method of taking an impression of the same; and he had been advised to use warmed gutta percha, which, when allowed to cool, would form a mould from which a cast might be taken in plaster. It was announced that a new Church was in the course of erection in George Street, in the Middle Pointed style, the first stone of which was laid on S. Peter's day, with the accompaniments of a becoming procession and a full chanted service. It was stated that the Secretaries had had an opportunity of personally inspecting the restorations at present in progress in the Cathedral Church of Wells, and though they regretted that the opportunity had not been seized of pointing out the true use of the Choir by dividing it from the nave by an open screen or railing, instead of the heavy barriers to sight and sound which exist in most of our Cathedrals, still they could not but congratulate the lovers of ecclesiology on the spirited way in which the restorations were being carried on, and the good taste that has been displayed in the detail, and in the judicious use of polychrome; and they regretted that over zeal had induced some persons to cavil at minor points, which had a tendency to damp the courage of those who are engaged in the work of restoration.

It was stated to be highly desirable that local architects should submit the plans of their Churches to some Architectural Society, and it was hoped that the day was not distant when pious laymen would require such a guarantee from them.

It was announced that a second series of Elementary Lectures on Church Architecture was in contemplation.

The President then called on Mr. J. H. Parker, who read a most learned Paper on the differences between

the Early English and French styles of Gothic Architecture. An interesting discussion ensued, in which various Members took part.

The President stated that a plan had been discovered for warming Churches with gas, by means of which all flues and smoke were avoided.

Mr. J. H. Parker mentioned an ancient fire-place of the 15th century in a Church at Salisbury, the chimney of which was carried up a buttress.

The President mentioned that Mr. Thompson of London was in the habit of constructing wooden Chapels at a very cheap rate, the appearance of which was highly ecclesiastical.

The Meeting then adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, the 7th of November; the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

| PRESENTS RECEIVED.                                                                  | DONORS.                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Remarks on some of the Norfolk Churches.                                            | Mr. Poole.               |
| Hints on the arrangement of colours in<br>ancient and decorative art. }             | Mr. G. J. French.        |
| The New York Ecclesiologist for October.                                            | The Society.             |
| A sketch of the instruments of the Crucifixion found in Mattingley Church, Hants. } | Mr. J. Billing, Reading. |

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Society.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY MAJOR, Worcester College.  
Hon. R. T. HARRIS, Christ Church.



Hon. R. HAY, Christ Church.

Mr. R. J. SPIERS.

Mr. W. C. PLENDERLEATH, Wadham College.

Rev. H. G. RANDALL, Queen's College.

The Report was then read by Mr. G. R. Portal, B.A., Secretary, which stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Wynne, relative to a rood-screen in the Church at Sion, Oswestry; it also remarked on the excellent restorations at Garsington Church.

The President then called upon Mr. J. Billing, who read a Paper on Parsonage Houses, of which the following is a short abstract:—

“The Parsonage House deserves the consideration of a Society, which seeks to promote the study of Gothic Architecture, as it is intimately connected with that structure which is the more immediate object of such a Society's attention. The Parsonage should be within view of the Church, and in strict accordance with those feelings which its consecrated character calls forth; old English Domestic Architecture, with its high-pitched roofs, and substantial character is best suited to fulfil this condition; it is also capable of being adapted to the peculiar materials of the respective localities, which should always be made use of, if possible, for economy and to avoid singularity; at the same time this style need not have the appearance of poverty. There are but few early examples of Parsonage Houses, for until the Reformation the clergy lived mostly in abbeys and other religious houses, hence no trace is found of isolated residences erected prior to that period, which will accord with the Parsonage of the present day. The half-timbered houses at first prevailed from motives of economy, but their unsubstantial character was soon discovered, and stone gradually came into re-use, but less worked than in the previous collegiate style, which the builders would naturally imitate. The outlines of Elizabethan houses are decidedly Gothic, and such also should be their details. Sufficient examples of this style

remain, but a servile adhesion to ancient models cannot be required, and in the use of medieval Domestic Architecture, there will be found no occasion to sacrifice any of the comforts which the wants and wishes of the present generation demand. The points to be attended to for a Parsonage are 1, *its position*, near the Church, because of the associations before alluded to, and for the convenience of the Clergyman ; 2, the *immediate site* should not be on too retentive a soil ; the non-absorbent qualities of clay render a house built thereon uncomfortable, and to a certain extent unhealthy ; 3, the materials and style as before stated ; 4, the size should not be always suited to the family which is intended primarily to inhabit it ; it is built for succeeding generations, and therefore should not be too large for the pastor's means ; generally a good dining room, drawing room, study, and waiting hall, with offices, and seven bed rooms, at a cost of £1100 or 1200, is sufficient. The Parsonage in its external effect, and in its internal arrangement, should be a place for calm and holy meditation, without unnecessary decorations, where want and sorrow must often in its application for pity, grudge the expenditure which might have given relief. It should on the contrary be the permanent comfort of the locality, outwardly evidencing, as well as nurturing within its walls those devout sympathies which are peculiarly a pastor's privilege and delight."

The Paper was illustrated by views of Parsonages of different periods, and by some lately erected adaptations of the style and size recommended. The President, after thanking Mr. Billing for his interesting Paper, suggested that one of the most important features in the decorative style of Parsonage Houses must depend upon the gables, which ought not to be either multiplied or broken up into too many parts ; their beauty must depend upon their proportion, and the law of proportion to be observed in planning them was probably the following ; take the half width as the primary fundamental line, upon this erect a Perpendicular to the apex of the triangle, and make the Perpendicular a multiple of the half base. Then make the lines of the gables multiples of the same ; and accord-

ing to the multiple taken, a different gable will be produced; but all will be good.

Mr. Parker stated that he had received a letter from Salisbury, with reference to the old fire-place mentioned at the last Meeting, and that it appeared that the opening was originally a doorway and staircase to the rood-loft, and was being restored to its proper use; he also stated that the ornamental chimneys used in Domestic Architecture were the best for carrying up flues in a Church.

The President stated that a fire-place in some remote corner of the Church, with a brick flue going through the building, was the best method for warming it.

The Society then adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14th.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday the 14th of November, for the election of a President, &c., for the ensuing year. The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Society.

Rev. E. MOORE, M.A., Brasenose College.

Lord SANDON, Christ Church.

Mr. G. CARPENTER, Christ Church.

Mr. C. G. FLOYD, Christ Church.

The Rev. John Ley, Exeter College, and the Rev. John Barrow, Queen's College, were elected Auditors.

The following Gentlemen were then appointed to serve on the Committee.

The Rev. Dr. BLOXAM, S. Mary Magdalene College.

Rev. C. W. HEATON, M.A., Jesus College.

Mr. E. A. H. LECHMERE, S. Mary Hall.

Mr. E. PAGET, S. John's College.

Mr. COMBE.

The Rev. W. Sewell, Exeter College, was then unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

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NOVEMBER 20, 1849.

A Meeting of the Heraldic Section of the Society was held on November 20, 1849.

Mr. Lechmere, B.A., was elected Chairman for the Section.

Mr. Norris Deck then proceeded to read a very interesting Paper on "Heraldic Rebusses," of a great number of which he gave an account. The Paper was illustrated by a large collection of drawings and engravings.

The Chairman returned the thanks of the Section to Mr. Deck for his Paper, and made some remarks on different facts mentioned in it. A very curious collection of seals and old parchments, sent by Mr. Wilmot, Christ Church, Honorary Secretary of the Architectural Society, was exhibited. After some remarks by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, and other Members, the section adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1849.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, the 28th of November, 1849; the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Society.

Mr. C. S. S. DICKENS, Christ Church.  
Mr. H. FOX STRANGWAYS, Wadham College.  
Mr. J. VINCENT, High Street, Oxford.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Cutts' Manual of Sepulchral Slabs.  
Introduction to Gothic Architecture.  
Ecclesiological Society's Report, 1847, 8, 9.  
Bristol Architectural Society's Report, 1849.  
Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture.  
Durandi Rationale, 1568.

DONORS.

Mr. J. H. Parker.  
Mr. Parker.  
The Society.  
The Society.  
Mr. Wilmot, Ch. Ch.,  
Secretary.  
Mr. A. C. Wilson,  
Christ Church.

The Report was then read by Mr. Portal, B.A., Christ Church, Secretary, which stated, that since the last Meeting an application had been made by the Rev. Mr. Floke, of Plymstock, near Plymouth, for a design for stalls, which he proposes to place in his Church, and from which the service was to be performed; a pen and ink sketch of a stall had been forwarded to him by Mr. Wilmot, Secretary, and also one of the Society's sheets of bench-ends, by the aid of which it was hoped he would be able to carry out his plan. A very pretty drawing of an Early English piscina, lately discovered in the south aisle of the Church of S. Ives, had been received from the Rev.

Mr. Pearson, one of the Society's Corresponding Secretaries.

An interesting Paper on the preservation and restoration of ancient edifices, read before the Northampton Architectural Society, by Mr. E. A. Freeman, M.A., had been forwarded by that Gentleman. As regarded the Church at Headington Quarry, which had been lately consecrated, while the general design was highly satisfactory, it was to be regretted that a rose window had been introduced between the top of the west windows and the roof; and while the roof was worthy of all praise, it would have been better had the height of the chancel and nave not been exactly the same. The benches also would have looked better could they have been of oak, in place of painted deal. The plans for the restoration of Uffington Church, Berks, had been submitted to the Committee and generally approved, though some suggestions of alterations had been made. The officers of the last year had been re-elected to their respective offices; Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, to be Treasurer; Mr. A. P. Whately, Student of Christ Church, to be Librarian; and Mr. Portal, B.A., and Mr. Wilmot, of Christ Church, to be Secretaries.

Mr. Portal then read a Paper on the use of Screens in Churches.

Of which the following is an abstract.

“ Important as is the study of those rules by which our ancestors reared the stately piles which have been the admiration of all ages, and necessary as it is to give our earnest consideration to all those points of internal arrangement and decoration which have the effect of giving that tone and aspect to the interior of a Church, which strike the beholder with awe and reverence. Still there is a point to be observed of greater importance than either of these—to mark where the Church teaches a lesson and sym-

bolizes a point of Catholic doctrine. The position of the font, and shape of the nave, the direction in which the worshippers turn, the difference in height between the nave, chancel, and Altar, and the candles ordered to burn before the blessed Sacrament, all symbolize truths. The way in which the Church teaches the separation between the different parts is by placing screens to divide them. So in the early Church there was a division or curtain between the Altar and the chancel, again a screen between the chancel and nave, and again, between the men and the women; the separation between the Altar and the chancel continued after the division between the East and West: it is mentioned by Durandus in the thirteenth century, and exists in the Greek Church to this day; the division between the chancel and nave expresses the difference in rank and office between the priest and people, the former standing between the latter and their God, to offer intercessions and the sacrifice of prayer and praise. In the Roman Church on the Continent large close screens have generally fallen into disuse, and a low railing has in most cases been substituted; so long as the division is kept up, it is not necessary that there should be a high screen; in small Churches it is apt to look heavy, and in large ones where the office is read from the proper place, it makes it difficult for the people to hear, but in Churches where there is a choir, and the divine office is chanted, it may well be used, but any way and under all circumstances, there should be a railing or screen, high or low, open and light, or more heavy according to circumstances, and the chancel and holy Altar should always be raised as high as possible. In Cathedrals the heavy barriers are most objectionable, and the result of their adoption has been that the naves of our Cathedrals have become practically useless. How far an Erastian, civil power has helped this on by destroying the efficiency of the choirs, may be a question. The ancient screens were profusely carved and decorated, and in most cases painted and gilded. Scriptural texts were often introduced, and sometimes the creed and pious prayers for the founders of the Church. On the lower panels were customarily painted the figures of the holy Apostles, and other saints and martyrs.

“The old division between the men and the women has fallen into disuse in most places, but they are often separated by the

aisle, which is very desirable, especially where there is an evening office, as it prevents much impropriety of conduct, though this is not so likely to occur where there are open seats, as when the old pews or pens existed, which indeed are in many places upheld from some such improper motive."

The President then thanked Mr. Portal for his interesting Paper, and said that he thought in some cases the high screen would interfere too much with the sound of the Clergyman's voice.

The Rev. T. Chamberlain said that he thought it was highly important that the division should be kept up, and that none but those concerned in the performance of the divine office should sit in the chancel, and especially disapproved of the Clergyman's wife and family being placed there; and thought it would be better, if there was a large space left unoccupied, to allow the school to sit there, though an aisle to the chancel was the fittest place for them.

Mr. L. Prendergast, of Christ Church, made some remarks on the height of the chancel depending on whether or not there was a crypt underneath.

Mr. Parker remarked that there was frequently a door, called the women's door, and that a screen was often placed at the east side of the tower to screen off the ringers.

It seemed to be the general opinion that a light chancel screen as open as possible, and of the height of the spring of the arch was the most advisable, and that none but the clerical body should in propriety be allowed to sit in the chancel.

The Society then adjourned.



WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5th.

The last Meeting in the Term was held on Wednesday, the 5th of Dec., the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D., President, in the Chair.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

DONORS.

|                                                                             |   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Archæological Journal, Ecclesiastical Topography of Bucks and Bedfordshire. | } | Mr. Parker.                         |
| Proceedings of Bedfordshire Architectural Society.                          | } | Mr. T. W. Brooks,<br>Christ Church. |
| Five Rubbings of Brasses.                                                   | } | Mr. W. Aubrey,<br>Exeter College.   |
| A Rubbing of a Brass.                                                       | } | Mr. Barton,<br>Exeter College.      |

The following Gentlemen were elected members :—

MR. A. MITCHELL, Christ Church.

MR. E. G. BRUTON, Architect, Oxford.

MR. C. S. PALMER, Exeter College.

Mr. Portal, B.A., Secretary, then read the Report, which stated that the plans of Minster Lovell and Warmington Churches had since the last Meeting been submitted to the Committee, with a request that they might be published with the sanction of the Society, and this permission had been given.

The Committee had it in contemplation to establish a special fund, to be called the Church building and restoration fund, the object of which would be to make small donations to such Churches as should submit their plans to the Society for its approval, by which means it was hoped that much practical good might be done throughout the country; this plan could not of course be carried into effect without the steady support of all those, whether Members of the Society or not, who were interested in the revival of Church architecture, and correct Church arrangement; but it was

confidently hoped that there was a sufficient number of such persons, either resident in Oxford or in the country, who would subscribe some annual sum, however small, such as would enable the Committee to extend the influence of the Society to the remotest parts of the kingdom. The Report concluded by congratulating the Society on the interesting papers read during the Term, and the useful discussions which had arisen from them, and by hoping that individual Members would promote the cause of architecture by their exertions in their own neighbourhood, and by inducing local bodies to refer their plans to the Society for advice and sanction.

Mr. Freeman then delivered a lecture on the Constructive systems of the Entablature and of the Arch. This distinction in the nomenclature depended, he observed, upon the mode in which the supports are connected. The supports are pillars or walls, and they may be connected either by a single mass laid across them and resting entirely on them, or by several masses of stone or timber, of which the outermost touch the support, the rest being retained in their places through the influence of certain mechanical laws. The former mode of construction is that of the entablature, the latter is an arch.

It would be seen then, Mr. Freeman continued, that the distinction, being one of construction, did not depend upon the external form which the building assumed: you might have *flat* arches, *round* entablatures, for you might arrange the wedge-shaped masses, (or "*voussoirs*," as they are technically termed,) whose mutual support keeps them all bound together, so as to have their lower surfaces horizontal, or you might hollow out the under surface of an entablature so as to give it the form of an arch, whilst its shape gives it no stability which wholly depends upon its being a *single* mass, either on one body or several *cemented* together

and held up by the supports at either end. He referred to instances in actual buildings of the form of both arch and entablature without the construction, and of the construction without the form.

The *impost*, he observed, arises from the decorative marking of the point whence the arch springs, which was naturally ornamented with a moulding: when an arch springs from a column, the impost is often the abacus of the column. *Stilted* arches are not really a distinct species of the arch, but arise where the decorative and constructive impost do not coincide, the decorative impost being placed lower than the point at which the arch actually springs. This portion between the decorative and constructive impost is in Saracenic architecture made a distinctive feature of the building.

Mr. Freeman then pointed out that the analogy between the entablature and the arch was further illustrated by the occurrence of a stilt under the entablature in some Egyptian buildings, a mass of stone being inserted above the abacus and under the entablature. He would account for this by the greater facility with which a capital could be worked in *excavation*, whence he thought Egyptian architecture was derived, if the stone above the column were first cleared away to the right and left.

Entablatures of several orders corresponded to arches of several orders.

As to the comparative height of a columnar pillar when supporting an arch or an entablature, the proper height of a pillar supporting an arch, would be that of the classical column diminished by the height of the arch.

The last thing Mr. Freeman noticed was the *base*: the Greek pillar arises from a post driven into the ground, and has properly therefore no base; arch piers, being not posts

driven into the ground, but walls built up from the ground, have naturally a finish at the bottom.

The President then started a very interesting discussion upon some points in the paper just read, in which Mr. Jones and Mr. Freeman took part.

Some able remarks were then read by Mr. O. Jewitt, on the proposed restoration of the pinnacles of S. Mary's Church, of which the following is an abstract. In the alterations of the seventeenth century, the finials of the small spires which terminate each buttress seem to have been taken away, being probably much decayed, and in order to obviate the nakedness which their removal would occasion the small pinnacles at the angles were added, having evidently nothing to do with the original design. The large pinnacles too were most probably much decayed, and at the same period either rebuilt or cased, as nearly in imitation of the originals as the ideas of beauty of the times would allow. The general form of the mass was originally much the same as at present, and the eye was carried up without interruption from the parapet to the finial, first by the canopies, then the spires, then the set-off, and lastly by the crowning pinnacle. The only alterations necessary in the present pinnacles are the restoration of the finials to the spires of the canopies, the removal of the small pinnacles at the angles, and the restoration to the large pinnacles of their proper Decorated character; little more would be required than a new facing to the pinnacles, and the whole, while it would retain to the spire that beauty of form and composition which are so admirable, would be executed at a comparatively trifling expense. This Paper, which was accompanied by beautifully executed drawings, was enthusiastically received, and the President stated that he entirely concurred in Mr. Jewitt's views, and would communicate them to the Dele-

gates. A very beautiful design by Mr. Jewitt, for a new seal for the Society, which the Secretaries intended to present, was then exhibited, and the arrangement of the different parts, especially of the legend "Nisi Dominus," called forth an unanimous expression of approbation.

The Society then adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6TH.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, the Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College in the Chair.

Mr. J. L. Fish, of Exeter College, was elected a Member.

#### PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Fourteen Lithographs of Belgian pulpits. }

Lithographs of S. Anne's Bede Houses, Lincoln; of Launceston Church; and Thornton College, Lincolnshire: casts of an inscription on a bell at Broughton Gifford. }

#### DONORS.

Mr. C. G. Floyd,  
Christ Church.

Rev. J. Wilkinson.

The Secretary read the Report, which stated, that since the last Meeting various letters had been received soliciting an opinion upon plans either for the building or restoration of Parish Churches.

A letter, accompanied by an interesting sketch, had been received from Mr. Wyatt, architect, of London, describing an old doorway and staircase in S. Michael's Church, Sarum, which was at one time supposed to be an old fireplace, it having been converted to that use in modern times. The especial subject to which it was desired to direct the attention of the Society was the establishment

of a fund, the peculiar object of which was the encouragement of correct arrangement in the building and interior fittings of Churches. The Committee could not but urge all Members of the Society to exert themselves to the utmost in furtherance of this good and practical work. A circular would shortly be issued both to Members of the Society, and to the corresponding Secretaries.

The Rev. R. Thornton, S. John's College, then read the first part of a most able and interesting lecture on the "Early-Pointed style," for which the thanks of the Society were given him by the Chairman, after which the Meeting was adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, February 20; the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:—

Mr. Arthur Law HUSSEY, Christ Church.  
Mr. Charles HADOW, Trinity College.

#### PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Ninth edition of Bloxam's Gothic Architecture.  
Instrumenta Ecclesiastica, second series, part I.  
Vol. I. of the New York Ecclesiologist.

#### DONORS.

Mr. Combe.  
Ecclesiological Society.  
The New York Ecclesiological Society.

The Report was then read by Mr. G. R. Portal, B.A., Secretary, which stated that since the last Meeting letters had been received from one of the Corresponding Secre-

taries, requesting measurements for open seats, which, with some of the Society's working drawings, had been furnished him.

A letter had also been received from a Clergyman, requesting information as to the best mode of painting panels without the use of oils, the latter mode being impossible owing to the necessity of the work being done piece-meal in a Parsonage House. The subject was felt to be so important that the Committee had delayed answering the communication till they had gleaned such information from various quarters, as would enable them to lay down some practical, and they trust useful rules on the subject. The Committee rejoice in being able to notice among the presents received, the first volume of the Reports of the New York Ecclesiological Society for the years 1848 and 1849. These Reports were well worthy an attentive perusal; they shewed in a striking and forcible manner, that the efforts which had been made in England to recall to mind the true principles by which Christian art ought to be governed, had found a response on the other side of the Atlantic, and that there, too, Church principles were making that progress which was tending to gain for truth its due and inevitable ascendancy.

The Committee had to congratulate the Society on the progress of their plan for raising a permanent fund to enable them to make small grants to Churches whose plans were submitted to them. The subscription list had been opened, and from the readiness with which their appeal had been met, they might with confidence look forward to that steady support, which among Englishmen and English Churchmen had always attended a well defined practical plan for the furtherance of a good object; as a board of reference too, it was hoped the Society would be of some use to those engaged in Church building,

or restoration. A subscription had been opened at Mr. Parker's with the sanction of the Committee for the restoration of Uffington Church, Berks; this too was progressing favourably, and it was thought better that the funds should be raised in this way than that a special grant should be made from the building fund, since local circumstances would in this instance destroy that perfect arrangement which the Committee would have wished to recommend, while at the same time the generally correct character of the restorations, and the readiness with which their suggestions had been as far as possible complied with by the Vicar, gave them every reason to wish the work and those concerned in it all success. The President then called on the Rev. R. Thornton, S. John's College, for the second part of his lecture on "the Early Pointed Style of Architecture," of the first and second parts of which the following is a short abstract:—

"He must commence with a few remarks on the scope, nature, and history of Christian architecture. In examining a Church we should first direct our attention to two points; 1. The general effect or style; 2. Its symbolism or artistic meaning. And we should then proceed to details. 1. External; 2. Internal; and lastly we must consider the mechanical construction. He would now make some remarks on the history of Gothic Architecture, in order that it might be clearly understood what was meant by the 'Early Pointed Style.' The earliest Ecclesiastical buildings in England shew traces of a rude style called Anglo-Saxon. This was afterwards developed into a more ornate mode, called Norman. In the early part of the thirteenth century a great change took place in the introduction of the pointed arch: there are various theories as to its origin, the appearance of trees in an avenue, the intersecting of Norman arcades, the vesica piscis, or, according to French architects, oriental buildings, are all given as the origin.

"The first style which prevailed after the introduction of the pointed arch, was known as the 'Early English, First Pointed, and in France, Ogival primitif.' The general effect of this style



need not be commented on. The details he would mention in the following order. 1. Spires. 2. Doorways. 3. Pillars, piers, shafts, bases and capitals. 4. Arches and arcadings. The lecturer then made some remarks on triforia, and the impropriety of inserting an arcaded reredos to hold the commandments, which ought to be painted on the east wall of the nave, above the chancel arch, in the place originally occupied by paintings of the doom. After remarking that the Society ought to be considered as an Ecclesiological, and not as a mere antiquarian body, the lecturer commented on the two features, which went, he said, to constitute the 'scholarship' of architecture, mouldings and windows; the former more properly so; it was probable that the development of tracery out of pierced quatrefoils, was first suggested by the appearance of foliage growing over a window, instancing a chancel window in S. Thomas's, Oxford, and in Ross Church, Hertfordshire. After a few words on cusps, mullions, and window shafts, the lecturer introduced the subject of buttresses, and remarked how it was the part of correct art to turn necessary constructive features into ornament, and not raise a sham and useless erection to hide them. After a few remarks on parapets, corbels, roofs, sedilia, piscina, diapers, crockets, screens, fonts, and monumental slabs, he concluded by proposing the chapter-house, and S. Giles's Church, Oxford, Salisbury and Lincoln Cathedrals, Beverley Minster, S. Leonard's, Hythe, as specimens of Early Pointed, well worth attention; and he exhorted all his hearers to bestow as much diligence as might be on the study of Gothic Architecture and Christian art in general."

The President thanked Mr. Thornton for his exceedingly interesting lecture, and an animated discussion then ensued on some of the different points noticed in the Paper, in which the President, the Rev. Mr. Jones, and Mr. Thornton took part.

The proof of a woodcut (seal) presented to the Society by the Secretaries, Mr. Portal and Mr. Wilmot, beautifully executed by Mr. O. Jewitt, was then exhibited, and much admired. The President then remarked on a plan for a burying-ground of a Church character noticed in the

"Instrumenta Ecclesiastica," and said that some change from the present joint-stock system was much needed; he also stated, that he had received an application from the West Indies for the plan of a Church, which was to be octagonal, to resist the hurricanes, and also of wood, on account of the earthquakes, and recommended it to the consideration of those interested on the subject.

The Meeting then adjourned.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1850.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, March 6th, 1850. Mr. John Buckler was unanimously elected an honorary Member of the Society.

The following Gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

- THE EARL OF CARMARVON, Christ Church.
- MR. H. H. PARRY, Balliol College.

Mr. Lechmere, B.A., Corresponding Secretary, read the Report. It stated that the plans of Eye Church, Herefordshire, had been sent for the inspection of the Committee, who had made the necessary observations, and given directions to the Secretary to communicate them to the Rector, Mr. Rodney. After attending to other matters, the Report concluded with an exhortation to the Members of the Society to use their best endeavours in furthering the principles of Church architecture and Church arrangement, and to devote a portion of their time during the ensuing vacation to a study so im-

portant, more especially to those about to enter holy orders.

The Rev. T. Chamberlain, M.A., Christ Church, Vicar of S. Thomas, then proceeded to read a Paper on the Construction and Uses of Chancels. (This paper will probably be given in a future number of the *Ecclesiologist*.) The President returned the thanks of the Society, and a conversation ensued on various points connected with the Paper. Mr. J. H. Parker mentioned that the bells of S. Giles's Church were about to be recast, in which case a most curious inscription on one of them would be destroyed. It was suggested that even if the recasting of the bell in question were necessary, a facsimile of the inscription might be made and replaced on the new bell.

The Society then adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, May 1st., the Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Mr. D. F. CLINTON, Wadham College.

Mr. R. H. CODRINGTON, Wadham College.

Mr. E. L. L. SHEWELL, Wadham College.

Mr. F. COX, Wadham College.

Mr. G. N. CHAPLIN, S. Mary Magdalene Hall.

## PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Instrumenta Ecclesiastica, Part II.  
 Scott's Church Restoration.

Views of Minster Lovel Church, and Ecclesiastical Topography of the Diocese of Oxford. }

Essay on Window Tracery, Part I.

## DONORS.

The Ecclesiological Society.  
 The Author.

Mr. Parker.

Mr. E. A. Freeman.

The Secretary, Mr. Portal, B.A., then read the Report, which stated that a plan proposed by the Northamptonshire Architectural Society for forming a union of Architectural Societies was under the consideration of the Committee; also that it had been thought advisable to recommend an alteration in the rule affecting payments by which a subscription of £1 1s. would be paid annually by all resident Members, while those non-resident would become life Members after paying £5. 5s. instead of £7. 7s. as heretofore. The Report went on to state that the Secretaries had lately inspected the restorations in progress at S. Matthew's Church, Great Milton, under the direction of Mr. Scott, and that every facility had been afforded them by the Clergyman, who also accompanied them over the Church. The Church was well worthy a visit on account of the curious frescoes daily laid bare, and while it was to be regretted that the length of the wall pieces obstructed the view of the windows, and that the ancient altar stone which had been discovered in the nave, was not to be restored to its proper place, still on the whole, the greatest praise was due to the whole work, which was substantial and in good taste.

It was also announced that a grant from the building fund had been made to S. Peter's Church, Northampton.

The President then called on Mr. Lygon of Christ Church, for his Paper on "Fonts." The thanks of the Meeting having been tendered to Mr. Lygon, an interesting conversation ensued, in which several members took

part, and in the course of which it transpired that in the Cathedral of Christ Church in Oxford, there is no font, the alms-dish which ordinarily stands on the Altar, being used for the rite of baptism !

The Principal of Brasenose then exhibited some excellent plans by Messrs. Buckler, which have been approved of, for the restoration of the tower of S. Mary's Church, Oxford.

After an interesting conversation on the subject, the Meeting adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, May 15 ; the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were admitted Members of the Society :—

Mr. E. L. HUSSEY, S. Aldate's, Oxford.

Mr. W. H. HART, S. John's College.

Mr. R. E. WATERS, Wadham College.

Mr. G. A. WALKER, Wadham College.

Mr. D. BINNEY, Wadham College.

#### PRESENT RECEIVED.

Three Prints of the Banqueting House, Whitehall.

#### DONOR.

Mr. O. Hansard.

The Secretary, Mr. Portal, B.A., Christ Church, read the Report, which stated that the Committee had found it necessary to apply to those life Members who were in residence, and who had paid their composition of £5 5s. five years since, asking them to pay the sum of £1 1s. annually to the Society's funds, so long as they continue in residence, and till the difficulties in which the Society at present finds itself shall have ceased, and this had been

very generally responded to. The Secretaries were glad to find that the old custom of placing a cross over the chancel-screen at Charlton on Otmoor, which is decorated with flowers by the village children on the first of May, was still continued in that place.

Some plans for the restoration of Eye Church, Herefordshire, by Mr. Cranston, of Oxford, were under the consideration of the Committee.

The Committee had much pleasure in stating that Mr. Neale had kindly consented to read a Paper at the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Lygon of Christ Church had been elected to serve on the Committee in the place of Mr. Lechmere, Corresponding Secretary, who had resigned.

The President then called on the Rev. R. Thornton, B.A., Fellow of S. John's College, for his Paper on the introduction of Gas into Churches. The subject was very cleverly handled, and some valuable suggestions thrown out; and the thanks of the Meeting were tendered to Mr. Thornton by the President.

Mr. Parker stated the late M. Gerente had some candlesticks of the fifteenth century with springs in them similar to those in common use.

The Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christ Church, stated that at Carfax (the City Church) in Oxford, the Gas Meter was placed directly under the Altar.

Mr. Spiers stated that S. George's Roman Catholic Church, Lambeth, was heated with gas.

The President remarked upon the observations that had fallen from the various speakers, and after some conversation, in which Mr. Lingard, Mr. Mavor, Mr. Portal and others took part, the Meeting adjourned.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The eleventh annual Meeting took place in the Society's Rooms in Holywell, on S. Barnabas' Day. The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, occupied the Chair, and opened the proceedings by some able remarks on the general condition of the Society. He then proposed that the Rev. G. Williams, President of the Cambridge Architectural Society, and Baron Alderson should be elected honorary Members of the Society, which was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. J. M. Neale, Warden of Sackville College, and one of the Secretaries of the Ecclesiological Society, then read an exceedingly interesting Paper "on the Catena of writers on Symbolism, from S. Gregory of Tours, down to Bishop Launcelot Andrewes," for which the thanks of the Meeting, which was a very numerous one, were tendered him by the President.

The Annual Report was then read by Mr. Portal, B.A. of Christ Church, Secretary. It was as follows:—

"The Committee have much gratification in laying before the Society at this the eleventh Annual Meeting, so satisfactory a Report of the Society's proceedings, and the progress of Architecture generally throughout the country. Each succeeding year does but serve more surely to vindicate the glorious truths of those principles which it was the peculiar privilege of this Society to assert, in conjunction with the Cambridge Camden at a time when 'Gothic' was almost a term of reproach, and the chilling magnitude of a S. Paul's was preferred by all, save a few patronizing friends, to the holy magnificence of the shrine of S. Edward. But now, to any one who considers what has been done in the last ten years, the vast change which has pervaded Architecture during that time is most cheering. From uncertainly feeling its way in the dark, guided by nothing but

a spirit of eclecticism (happily in the right direction) it has steadily advanced into light, and bids fair after a few more years of discipline, to rival the splendour of those piles which (to speak architecturally) our forefathers raised assuredly not only as models for their successors, but to urge them boldly yet reverently to tread the same onward path, and to spare no exertions, to grudge no cost, in rearing shrines more stately than their own.

“To promote this development of Architecture is the main object of this Society, yet we cannot consistently with our principles designate the piling together of stones, according to a certain symmetry and harmony, however perfect, however beautiful, we cannot consent to designate this as Architecture; unless with the mechanical knowledge of the art, and the perceptive appreciation of the beauty of form, there be associated a moral realization of Christian truth. What we mean is, that great care must be taken, lest we degenerate into an Antiquarian Society, and neglect to set before ourselves those kindred pursuits, such as the arrangement of churches, and the adaptation of primitive principles to the requirements of modern progress, which are no less necessary than Architecture itself to the full decoration of the House of Prayer. If we are to be useful we must be practical, and it is with great gratification that your Committee look back on the papers which have been read before the Society during the past year. While we have had many excellent essays on Architecture viewed in its relations to the past, we have not been wanting in treatises on Architecture regarding its relation to the future. Of the former class was Mr. Parker’s very valuable paper on the difference between the Early English and French styles of Gothic Architecture, which threw great light on an interesting period in Ecclesiology, previously but little, if at all investigated.

“The next paper of this class read before us was by Mr. Freeman, whose unwearied exertions for the welfare of the Society, both as a resident and non-resident Member of it, deserves our warmest acknowledgment.

“The subject of this paper was ‘The constructive systems of the Entablature, and of the Arch,’ which it is almost useless to say was as usual characterized by Mr. Freeman’s accurate knowledge of the



mechanical laws of building, and was eminently calculated to afford to the architect of the present day many valuable hints, drawn from the practice of former ages.

“Next in order in the class of Antiquarian papers we must mention a most able dissertation by Mr. Thornton, of S. John’s College, on ‘Early Pointed Architecture;’ this was divided into two portions, and bore especial reference to the exquisite details of this important period of Pointed Architecture.

“Mr. Lygon’s able paper on Baptismal Fonts, while it discussed the different styles and accurately described the various details of the numerous examples most worthy of notice, has we trust directed attention to the principle involved in the position of the font, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate, and we cannot but hope that the day has passed when unsightly modern structures will be allowed to usurp the place of ancient examples, and mean basins occasion the disuse of the ancient drains.

“Mr. Baron’s treatise on ‘The Anglo-Saxon Bishoprics,’ has done much to rescue the English Church from the charge so frequently urged against her of deriving her styles as well as her ritual from her more powerful Gallican neighbour.

“Four papers have been read during the past year which have been more especially devoted to the practical purposes of the present day. First among these, is one by Mr. Billing, on ‘Parsonage houses,’ the next one by Mr. Portal, of Christ Church, on ‘The use of screens as embodying a distinct principle in the Church’s teaching,’ one by Mr. Chamberlain, of Christ Church, on ‘The construction and uses of Chancels,’ in which their proper use and general abuse was ably pointed out, and lastly, one by Mr. Thornton, of S. John’s College, on ‘The practicability of lighting Churches with gas,’ a subject the more important from the necessity which exists for the Church to develop herself to meet the requirements of the age, and to shape and adapt to the honour of God, and His Church, that which the ingenuity of man had originally discovered for the service of the world.

“The Architectural works carried on during the past year have been neither few, nor unimportant, and prove on the part of

founders of Churches a growing sense of the necessity of making the House of God 'exceeding magnificent.'

"First in prominence comes the restoration of Hereford Cathedral, which has a peculiar claim on this Society, inasmuch as it was the fondly cherished work of the late lamented Dean of that Cathedral Church, an honoured and valued Vice-President of this Society; the removal of whose untiring zeal for promoting our objects and the best interests of the Church at large, will create a void which it will be no easy task to fill. The careful adherence in this instance to the true principles of Church restoration is most gratifying, and will we trust prove in this respect a model for others to imitate.

"Next we would advert to the restoration of S. Patrick's Cathedral at Dublin, by Mr. Carpenter, who has zealously and successfully laboured to restore, as far as the funds would allow, that noble specimen of Early Pointed work to its pristine magnificence. Nor should we omit to make honourable mention of the works but lately completed at the sumptuous Church of Ottery S. Mary, all the resources of skill and experience having been lavished on this formerly Collegiate building.

"The Colonial Church has been forward to shew her sympathy and respect for English Architecture, by adopting it as her own, whether in the desert wilds of Newfoundland, or the more busy fields of Australian enterprise. S. John's, Newfoundland, and S. Andrew's, Sydney, are both fast tending to completion under the auspices of the bishops of the respective dioceses.

"Scotch Churchmen have not been behind-hand in contributing their quota to Architectural progress, and the Cathedral of S. Ninian's at Perth is so far advanced, that we may fairly hope that in the course of the present year, one at least of the bishops of the Church in Scotland may again be enthroned in a building not unworthy its high destination as the mother Church of so ancient a diocese. We must also notice the works in Cumbrae, which owe their existence to the energy and munificence of an active member and late Secretary of this Society.

"S. Paul's, Brighton, the work of Mr. Carpenter, has been at last consecrated, and is one of the most satisfactory of the Churches which have been lately erected, and leads us to antici-

pate great results from a further study of the laws which regulate the application of polychrome.

"London and its neighbourhood furnishes us with many objects for our notice, amongst which we would especially refer to the Church of Stephen, Shepherd's bush, erected by the bishop of London, from designs by Mr. Salvin. This Church, though in many points open to objection, is so cheering an evidence of the revival of the true principles of Architecture, that criticism itself must be dumb.

"The important Church of All Saints, Margaret Street, has been entrusted to Mr. Butterfield, an honorary member of this Society, under whose superintendence the works at Ottery S. Mary have been completed, as also the Cathedral Church of S. Ninian at Perth.

"More particularly should we recall the fact that this very day (the feast of S. Barnabas,) will witness the consecration of S. Barnabas' Church, Pimlico. Cold indeed must be the critic who could find it in his heart to carp at so magnificent a structure, whose erection forms an epoch in the history of England's Church, and whose special glory it is to be the Church of the poor.

"The restorations now in progress at the Cathedral Church of Wells cannot be passed over without a word of approval; differences of opinion will always exist in matters of taste and detail, yet we cannot but congratulate those engaged in the work on the success that has attended their efforts, and on the generally happy effect of the polychrome.

"To come nearer home, the rising walls of the Choristers' school of S. Mary Magdalene College, betoken its approaching completion under the able direction of Mr. Buckler. Merton College Chapel is advancing towards a state of perfection, and the Committee cannot but congratulate that Society on having found among their own body one so able himself to carry out his own beautiful designs for the colouring of the roof. There is every prospect of the *vexata questio* as regards the pinnacles of the Church of S. Mary the Virgin, resulting in such a completion of the work under the direction of Mr. Buckler, as will be the more satisfactory from the protracted delay which has preceded it. And while on this subject we must not pass over the

beautiful and accurate designs for their restoration laid before the Society by Mr. Jewitt. Since the Annual Meeting last year a new Church has been erected at the Headington Quarries, by Mr. Scott. And the restorations at S. Mary's, Garsington, have been brought to a satisfactory completion.

"A new Church is also in the course of erection in George Street, and we must remark that Mr. Harrison the architect has shewn considerable ability in surmounting the difficulties of an over-crowded town situation.

"Restorations are also in progress at S. Matthew's Church, Great Milton, under the direction of Mr. Scott, which promise to do great credit to those concerned in them.

"If we glance at the internal affairs of the Society, we have reason to congratulate you upon their prosperous condition. It had for some time been in contemplation to establish a special fund for the assistance of those Churches whose plans should be submitted for our approval; this had been found to exercise a very beneficial influence when put in practice by a sister Society, and we have been happy in receiving such support as will enable us, we trust, to effect much practical good. Several Churches also have been assisted with plans and working drawings for different details, and we are happy in being able to state that our opinions have been solicited in several cases of Church buildings and restorations during the past year. An alteration has been made in Rule XXVI. by which a member ceasing to reside in Oxford becomes a life member after having paid the sum of £5. 5s., and all members who continue in residence, continue also to subscribe an annual sum of £1. 1s.

"The name of Mr. John Buckler has been added to the list of Honorary members, a distinction no more than the due of a gentleman whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of Architecture have justly raised him to a position of such eminence both in Oxford and elsewhere. We are happy also to be able to congratulate the Society on the publication of the very able lectures read before them by Mr. Parker, in the spring and summer of last year, and also of one by Mr. Winston on 'Glass Painting.' Mr. Parker's Ecclesiastical Topography of England also promises to be a most valuable work, and one which will prove of universal interest. The presents that have been received during the past year are

very valuable ; they will be found in their proper place, but we cannot do otherwise than express a hope that the extensive collection of Brasses which the Society possesses, and which have this year received some important additions, may be found of use to those who are desirous to dedicate memorials to the departed, more after the ancient character, in place of the unmeaning erections which disfigure our Churches and churchyards.

“ The catalogue of books and casts will now be published immediately ; amongst other causes, it has been delayed for the completion of a new woodcut, which has been presented to the Society by its two Secretaries, and which has been most tastefully designed and admirably executed by that justly-celebrated artist, Mr. O. Jewitt. And while on this subject we cannot but express our sense of the loss that has been sustained by the Church at large, in the untimely death of M. Gerente, of whose skill in glass-painting it is not too much to say that we have never seen it equalled.

“ We must then in conclusion congratulate you on the prosperity of this Society, and of the cause of Architecture throughout the country. Yet great as has been our success, and noble our triumph, we must not relax our efforts ; though we have mounted many steps, we must remember that we have not yet reached that topmost height from whence we may contemplate the perfection of our labours ; we must not yet rest contented with what we have achieved ; much, it may indeed appear when contrasted with the efforts of the last century, when Faith and Art were alike crushed and trampled on by the chilling scepticism and infidelity which then were rampant ; much, contrasted with that age, we may indeed have done, but place the most exalted efforts of genius, the offspring of the last ten years, side by side with the relics of the work of a Walkelin, a Poore, or a Wykeham, and then say if we have much whereof to boast. Nay rather should we press on in eager emulation, yet reverent love, catching at the slightest trace the mighty architects of old may have left behind them, treasuring up each precious memorial of the marvellous powers of our forefathers. Superior to them we may deem ourselves, we may boast in a vain-glorious strain of the appliances of modern science, and modern mechanism ; but we would ask, how is it that we, so vastly superior in these respects, should fail so often in our endeavours

after a nearer approach to the matchless efforts of their inspiration and skill. Still we must hope on, we must not despair, but with humble submission to their authority and to the precedents to be found in their works, we must steadily labour on, and having at length learnt duly to appreciate the gigantic wonders of the past, shew ourselves not unworthy to direct the taste of the future by acting as grateful disciples of that school who have left monuments behind them, which not even the unkind touch of time, the ruthless grasp of the sacrilegious tyrant, or the insane bigotry of puritan iconoclasts, have been able utterly to despoil of their transcendent majesty and loveliness ; and great cause have we for hope, many circumstances appear now to come to our aid which before lent us no help ; a greater spirit of devotion, and an increased desire to make larger sacrifices for the service of God, these are doing much for us. As taste too increases, and an appreciation of the beautiful, we shall find that the same minds which cannot rest satisfied with what is rude and mean in art, will still less be content (and may they never be so !) with what is poor and imperfect either in the adornment of the Church without, or in the performance of her services within. 'Let our first demand be therefore, that such things may be reverently thought of, as are apparently, or can be sufficiently proved, effectual, and generally fit, to set forward godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as befitting the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men\* ;' in demands such as these we must be firm and uncompromising.

"There is much need, for not as yet  
Are we in shelter or repose,  
The holy house is still beset  
With leaguer of stern foes."

• Hooker, book v. chap. 6—2.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, the 29th of June; the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Fellow of S. Mary Magdalene College, in the Chair. Mr. G. J. Chester, Balliol College, was elected a Member of the Society.

The Secretary, Mr. Portal, Christ Church, read the Report, which stated that the Committee had it to announce that every thing had been done on their part to give facilities to the Archæological Institute, during their approaching visit to Oxford, which either courtesy or a high sense of the importance of that distinguished body could demand, and they had reason to believe that the Society's rooms would be made available by the Institute.

The question of a union of Architectural Societies had been under the careful consideration of the Committee, but while the scheme reflected the greatest credit on its originators, still the practical difficulties seemed to be such as not to warrant any recommendation on the part of the Committee, without further information than was at present possessed by them.

The repairs of the Church of S. Mary the Virgin were still in progress. They were also happy to observe, that open benches were being placed in part of S. Giles's Church, in place of the present unsightly pews, and this was being done at the expense of a worthy individual, who was also a Member of this Society.

Mr. Norris Deck had been appointed a Corresponding Secretary, as a mark of respect for the service rendered by him to the Society during his residence in Oxford.

The President then called on the Rev. John Baron, M.A., of Queen's College, who read a most learned and

able Paper on "the Bishoprics of the Anglo-Saxon Church, in illustration of their Architectural remains."

After the thanks of the Meeting had been tendered to him by the President, Mr. Freeman made some remarks, and stated amongst other things, that the ancient civil divisions of England might be traced from the Ecclesiastical, and that at Norwich some Anglo-Saxon Churches were built since the Conquest, and at the very time the Norman Cathedral was in course of erection.

Professor Hussey observed that the wooden Churches mentioned in Bede were the exception, and not the rule; most Anglo-Saxon Churches were built of stone, and instanced S. Alban's, and the Church in Dover Castle; and he drew attention to the fact that the peculiar character of many Churches in any given district may be traced to a common centre; and Mr. Freeman remarked, that in South Wales, localisms were still more marked, especially in the military Church towers, and the stone vaulting.

The Meeting then adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30th.

The first Meeting during this Term was held on Wednesday the 30th of October; the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D., President, in the Chair.

#### PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Glossary of Architecture, 5th edition, 3 volumes.  
 Britton's Autobiography. Part I. section 1. }  
 Parts II., III. }  
 Letter to Lord Brougham on Egypt, by J. J. Wild.  
 Instrumenta Ecclesiastica. Part III.

#### DONORS.

Mr. J. H. Parker.  
 Mr. Britton.  
 The Author.  
 Ecclesiological Society



## PRESENTS RECEIVED.

On Anglo-Saxon remains in Iver Church,  
Bucks., by E. A. Freeman, Esq. }  
 Essay on Window Tracery, Parts II. III., by }  
 E. A. Freeman, Esq. }  
 Notes on the Antiquities of the district of }  
 Gower, by E. A. Freeman, Esq. }  
 Specimens of Flower Quarries and Stained Glass. }  
 Brass of Margaret Pye from Odiham. }  
 Brass of Richard Codyngham and Elizabeth his }  
 wife, from Ixworth, Suffolk. }  
 Brass of Dionysius Willys from Loddon }  
 Church, Norfolk. }  
 Brass of William Toche, Rector of Barring- }  
 ham Church, Suffolk. }  
 Figure of a man from Euston Church, Suffolk. }  
 Another figure from the same Church. In- }  
 scription torn away. }  
 Two female figures from the same Church. }  
 Inscriptions torn away. }  
 Plan of Thetford Priory, Norfolk. }  
 A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the }  
 Yorkshire Architectural Society. }

## DONORS.

The Author.

Messrs. Powell.

Mr. Chester of Balliol  
College.Mr. Matt. Holbeche  
Bloxham.

Mr. G. R. Portal, Ch. Ch., Secretary, then read the Report, which stated that since the last Meeting many opportunities had occurred of promoting the objects of the Society, but the point to which the Committee would refer with the greatest gratification was their reception of the Archæological Institute, on which occasion the President had acted in a manner worthy of the importance of that body, and of the position which the Architectural Society might justly claim to itself in Oxford.

The Committee had received applications for assistance towards the building of S. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, and of S. Peter's Church, Northampton.

They had also received application relative to the best persons to be employed in the erection of a memorial window in Worcester Cathedral, and also of a monumental brass in a country Church.

They would also desire to direct attention to three special services to take place in Dorchester Abbey Church on Saturday the 9th instant, and the Monday and Tuesday

following; one object being to raise the funds necessary to restore and reseal that part of the Abbey Church at present used for the celebration of Divine service. Every facility would be given for conveying persons to and from Oxford by the railway in time for the services.

The low state of the special building fund prevented the Committee from assisting correct restoration and arrangement so far as they could desire, while the subscriptions that were in arrear precluded them from extending the influence of the Society to the extent which the numerous opportunities now occurring would otherwise enable them to do.

They regretted to announce the resignation of the office of Secretary by Mr. Wilmot, of Ch. Ch., whose extensive knowledge of architectural example rendered his assistance very valuable, and also of that of Librarian by Mr. Whately of Ch. Ch., whose able discharge of his laborious duties could not be passed over without acknowledgment; they were however fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Meyrick, of Trinity College, to supply the place of Secretary, and of Mr. J. H. Parker to fill that of Librarian.

Dr. Bloxam, of S. Mary Magdalene College, proposed, and Mr. Portal, Ch. Ch., seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. SEWELL, the President, for the magnificent manner in which he had entertained the Archæological Institute, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Sewell returned thanks, and called on Mr. J. H. Parker for his highly interesting and learned Paper on the Churches of Oxford. Mr. Millard, of S. Mary Magdalen College, then gave an interesting account of some Churches in Worcestershire, the result of his vacation rambles, and after some remarks from various Members, the Meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13th.

A Meeting was held on Wednesday, November 13th, the Rev. C. W. Heaton, M.A., Jesus College, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Society :—

Mr. W. EGERTON, Christ Church.

The MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, Christ Church.

Mr. D. C. LATHBURY, Brasenose College.

The names of Dr. Bloxam of S. Mary Magdalene College, and the Very Rev. W. D. Conybeare, Dean of Llandaff, were added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

Mr. G. R. Portal, Secretary, read the Report, which announced that a grant of £5 had been made from the special building fund to the Incumbent of Roddington, Shropshire, who was restoring his Church by the assistance of Mr. Harrison. Plans for other Churches had been submitted to the inspection of the Committee, and it had been determined to present the publications of the Society to S. John's College, Auckland, New Zealand. A grant of £10 had been voted to the Abbey Church of Dorchester, with regard to which the words of the Report were as follows :

“The special services for the restoration of Dorchester Church, have been brought to a close, and though a considerable sum has been collected, and increased Church feeling seems to be animating the parish, still a very great deal yet remains to be done. The sacred edifice is in a disgraceful condition, and assistance from Oxford must be mainly relied on, in order to make it even decently fit for Divine service. Its present condition is the more to be lamented at this time, from the great efforts which have recently assumed an aggressive form in that parish, on the part of another communion ; and it cannot but be sincerely desired that strong exertions may be made to enable the Church to maintain its proper influence and position, in effecting which, it need hardly

be said, that the restoration of the Abbey Church itself will have no inconsiderable influence."

Mr. Robinson Thornton, of S. John's College, then read a Paper on Music, considered as an element in public worship.

"This subject may at first sight seem one which ought not to be introduced in an Architectural Society. But we may see philosophically, and trace in the writings of Plato and Aristotle, the connection between the kindred arts of architecture, painting, poetry, and music; and perceive that music stands in the same relation to architecture as poetry to painting, one being to the ear what the other is to the eye. And further, our Churches being not mere preaching-houses, but houses for united prayer and praise, it cannot be out of the architect's province to consider the best mode of performing these duties.

"The chief portion of the Church service is *praise*. The most appropriate music for the greater part of this service of praise, consisting as it does of Psalms and Canticles, is to be found in the Ambrosian, or, as they are commonly called, Gregorian chants, which are infinitely preferable to all Anglican chants and services. They ought not to be harmonized, but sung in unison; no harmony, but that of the octave, was known to the early musicians.

"Ornate music is to be allowed only in anthems. The usual substitute for these is the metrical hymn, which may be performed where choral power does not admit of a more difficult anthem. Metrical versions of Psalms are not to be used for this purpose: and for hymns and music, at once orthodox and dignified, we had best revert to the old hymnals.

"With respect to the prayers, the order of the Church is that they should be *said*, i.e., recited in monotone. The objections to this practice arise only from ignorance or prejudice; and it is certainly in harmony with the spirit at once of our Prayer-book and our architecture.

"To these remarks we must add some observations on the acoustical arrangement of Churches. We shall find on trial, that the type of a Church ecclesiologically correct is best suited

for the projection of sound into the body of the nave, and its propagation there.

"Organs, if they are thought necessary, may well be placed in a recess near the sacristy, so as to allow the organist to sit among the choir."

This Paper concluded with a quotation from Rabanus Maurus, lib. iii. de Instit. Clericorum.

A debate arose on the conclusion of Mr. Thornton's Paper on the subject of Church music, in which Mr. Millard spoke in favour of Anglican chants; Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Miller, and Mr. De Romestin, more or less against them, and Mr. Lygon defended the English composers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Before breaking up Mr. Chamberlain was anxious to express a wish that an abstract of Papers read before the Society might be given more at length in the newspapers. The Secretary explained that such Papers were given at full length, or in a lengthened analysis, in the Annual Reports of the Society, and that often the columns of the newspapers were too crowded to admit of prolixity. Before sitting down he would recommend Members of the Society to visit S. Thomas's Church, if they wished to hear music introduced with good effect into parochial worship.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1850.

A SPECIAL General Meeting took place on Wednesday, November 20th, 1850, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year.

The following Gentlemen were elected :—

FOR PRESIDENT.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, by acclamation.

TO SERVE ON COMMITTEE.

The Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D., Exeter College.  
 Mr. Edwin PALMER, M.A., Balliol College.  
 The Rev. W. B. HEATHCOTE, B.C.L. New College.  
 Mr. G. J. CHESTER, Balliol College.  
 Rev. J. E. MILLARD, M.A., Magdalene College.

FOR AUDITORS.

Rev. J. BARROW, M.A., Queen's College.  
 Rev. J. EARLE, M.A., Oriel College, Professor of Anglo-Saxon.

AS ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Rev. W. F. ADDISON, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Dorchester.  
 Mr. J. D. S. JONES PARRY, University College.  
 Mr. Thomas JOY.



# STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1849.

[illegible]

It appears by the Banker's account that the Sum actually due to the Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1849, is £30 2s. 2d. The discrepancy between the real and apparent balance arose from entries in the accounts of the years 1844 and 1846; but though the Auditors have been able to ascertain the origin of the error, they have not the means of tracing out the details with sufficient precision to lay them before the Society. They have to recommend that the actual balance only shall appear in future accounts.

These accounts were examined and approved, April 12, 1850.

**JOHN LEY,  
J. BARROW, }** Auditors.





**Oxford**  
**Architectural Society.**



**REPORTS OF MEETINGS**

**FROM JANUARY M DCCC LI. TO JULY M DCCC LIII.**



## P R E F A C E.

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THE present Report contains an account of the proceedings of the Society for two years and a half. The previous practice of publishing the Rules and List of Members together with the Reports of Meetings has not been in the present case adhered to, as the liberality of one of our Members gave us the means of printing the former, as well as the Catalogue of the Society's books, about half a year ago. The Committee regrets that want of funds should have so long delayed the appearance of the Report, which would not even now have been forthcoming had it not been for the assistance of individuals.

In bringing out the present Report, the Committee cannot but address a few words of heartfelt sorrow to the Members of the Society, at the loss which they and the University at large have suffered by the death of the late lamented Principal of Brasenose College. For many years he has been our most active supporter among the senior members of the University. Many times we have elected and re-elected him to the office of our President, and never have we found his zeal flagging, his learning de-

ficient, or his judgment at fault. His constant presence at our Meetings and his address at our last Annual Meeting but one, shew the lively interest which he took in our proceedings, and his loss will be severely felt and sincerely deplored.

*Holywell,*  
*Dec. 22, 1853.*

## REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

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MEETING, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1851.

The Rev. S. W. WAYTE, M.A., Treasurer, took the Chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President, the Principal of Brasenose College.

After an exhibition of the presents received since last Term, the Secretary read a letter from the Rev. W. Basil Jones, giving a list of the Brasses existing in Wales. The report of the Committee announced the resignation of the office of Secretary by the Rev. G. R. Portal, and its acceptance by Mr. F. Lygon of Christ Church. Mr. Portal had been appointed Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Parker had liberally offered to place a sky-light over the passage leading to the Society's rooms. The Sub-Committee for the restoration of Dorchester Church had been re-constructed, and consisted of the Rev. W. F. Addison, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, Mr. E. A. Freeman, and the Rev. J. E. Millard. The Chairman called the attention of the Society to the restoration going on at Dorchester, pointing out what had already been done, and what still remained to be effected. Mr. Lygon, Secretary, read a communication from Mr. R. E. Wilmot, Corresponding Secretary to the Society. Mr. Jones Parry, University College, exhibited the rubbing of a curious ivory box found near Nevin Church in Carnarvonshire.

The Rev. F. Meyrick, Trinity College, Secretary, then read a Paper "On the Cathedral of Monreale and the Churches of Palermo, together with some remarks on the

Normans in Sicily and the peculiarities of their style of Architecture in that Island, and certain inferences drawn therefrom."

Mr. Meyrick introduced his subject as follows:—

"It was at the beginning of the month of March, in the year that has just passed away, that, after having lost sight of the glorious Bay of Naples and the smoking peak of the double-headed Vesuvius, and the headland of Misenum, and the pleasant Baiæ, on the right, and the long indented richly illumined promontory which separates the gulfs of Naples and Salerno, dotted with the white towns of Castellamere and Surrento, on the left, we emerged from the cabin of the steamer, in which since nightfall we had been attempting to gain some sleep, and saw before us in the clear bright morning atmosphere of a southern spring the bold outline of the hills which run down to the sea-coast at the north-west end of the island of Sicily. The bay into which we were entering faces almost due north, magnificently terminated towards the west by the Monte Pellegrino, formerly called Mt. Eriete, now well known to the Palermians for its famous chapel of Sta. Rosalia situated near its summit, and towards the east running to a point near which is situated Bagaria, the once fashionable place of retirement of the nobility of Palermo, now testifying, in the midst of its decay and desolation, to the former wealth and eccentricities of its owners. Near the centre of the coast of the bay stands Palermo, a large and regularly built town, crossed by two main streets running at right angles to each other, about half a mile each way from the point of junction, called severally the Toledo and the Cassaro, the last of which names bears witness to the once occupants of the place, being an Italian corruption of the word *alcazar*, the Arabic name of *palace*. The chief delights in Palermo are its views, its gardens, its neighbourhood, and its buildings. The last of these, with which we have to do, are for the most part in one of four styles. 1. The Byzantine. 2. The Saraccenic. 3. The Norman. 4. The

Revived Italian. Of the gaudy unsatisfying Revived Italian I shall say nothing except where it is forced upon my notice by its intruding into buildings originally erected in another style. The other three are often found combined in the same edifice. 1. The Byzantine is only in one place found by itself. 2. The buildings in which the Saracenic element predominates are the ruins of three villas called severally La Ziza, a name derived from Alaziz, the last word of an Arabic inscription still existing upon it; La Cuba, derived from the Arabic *cubat*, a vault; and La Favara, meaning in Arabic a spring. 3. The Sicilian-Norman buildings within the walls of Palermo that I shall touch upon, are the Cappella Palatina, La Martorana, and the Cathedral, and exterior to the town itself the magnificent Cathedral of Monreale."

In order to realize how the architecture of north, south, and east, could meet in the last-mentioned Church, it was necessary to refer to history. For this purpose Mr. Meyrick gave a sketch of the reduction of the island by Ziadetallah and his band of Saracens at the beginning of the ninth century, their possession of it for upwards of two centuries, and final dislodgment by the Normans at the end of the eleventh century.

"It was in the year 1730 that Roger, son of Tancred de Hauteville, took the name of Count of Sicily. He was succeeded by Roger II., William I., William II., and Tancred. Thus the Norman dynasty in the male line lasted for a century, and in the female line for upwards of half a century longer, ending in the bloody field of the Garigliano, in which Manfred fell before the arms of the ferocious Charles of Anjou. These facts would be sufficient to account for the existence of three elements of what might be called the Siculo-Græco-Arabo-Normanno style of architecture. For the style in which the original inhabitants of the island would have naturally built would be the Byzantine, for to them Byzantium was not only the head quarters of the imperial power and the residence of the representa-



tive of Augustus and Constantine, but it was also the focus of the arts, sciences, and learning of the world. Constantinople was now weak and decaying, its thews and sinews were gone, but the head was still vigorous and productive. It was about the middle of the sixth century that the noble Church of Sta. Sophia was erected by Justinian in his capital, a model, and a most worthy, most beautiful, model, for the provinces of the empire. It was always to the Greeks of Constantinople that the artist looked for his means, and generally, the patron for his artist, when any special architectural work was to be achieved. It will be seen when we come to the particular description of the several Churches that the cupolas and the mosaics are the chief elements of the Byzantine style which were retained in the Sicilian Churches, and in some cases the plan of the building.

“Next, the Saracen conquerors would of course have brought their own ideas of architectural beauty and construction with them, for at this time they were no unlettered crowd of fanatics. They were now in possession of the empires of Persia, Syria, Egypt, the north of Africa, and Spain. Every where they had built their mosques and palaces. At Cordova, Morocco, Fez, Bagdad, and other cities, the oriental love of splendour had exhibited itself in their material works. The band of Saracens who actually invaded Sicily came from Kairoan, a spacious and ornamented city about fifty miles south-east of Tunis. There is no doubt therefore that some new ideas and forms were introduced by them.”

The question of what these ideas were, was deferred till the conclusion of the Paper. There was one fact in the Norman history which was pointed out as having had great effect on the architecture, as well as the interests of the island. This was the conference of Pope Urban II. with Count Roger in 1088.

“During the two hundred years of the Saracenic domination in Sicily, we are not to suppose that the Christians were totally extirpated. On the contrary, they continued

to cling to their religion through oppression and suffering, just as the oriental Christians do in the present day under Turkish rule. But of what communion were these Christians? they were still Greek Catholics. On the triumphal entry of Robert and Roger into Palermo we read that the two brothers immediately sent for Nicodemus *the Greek* Archbishop, who had been during the sway of the Saracens restricted to a miserable chapel, and reinstated him in his own Cathedral which had been turned into a mosque. The Cathedral of Messina was held by the *Greek* Bishop and clergy down to the year 1168, when they were ousted by their then more numerous Latin rivals, and compelled to retire to the Church of La Catholica. Even in the reign of King Roger, his high admiral George of Antioch built the Church of the Martorana in the form of a Greek cross, with the Greek fittings, and for Greek rites. The Norman Conquest then brought the island of Sicily from obedience to the Greek communion to that of the Latin Church, and it was in the conference with Pope Urban that the ecclesiastical arrangement of sees was made. Consequently henceforth the Churches were of course ordinarily built in the shape of the Latin cross, whereas, had the conquerors embraced the obedience of their Christian subjects, they would have remained in the shape of the Martorana.

“But there was another point also settled in this conference, which has likewise had a most curious effect upon Church architecture in two respects. The king readily promised the pope that he would institute Latin sees, and accordingly in the following year, Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Catania, Girgenti, and Mazzara, were made Latin dioceses, Triana having been formed a little previously. But the king in payment for thus reducing his kingdom to the Roman obedience demanded certain privileges for himself, which could not rightfully belong to any but ecclesiastics. The pope temporized, and vainly attempted to conceal the concession of spiritual powers, which are wholly inalienable from the spiritual office and order, to the temporal power, which in its nature is incapable of wielding them without

making a confusion between the things of God and the things of Cæsar, by promising to create him and his successors *ex officio* legates hereditary of the Roman see. This promise was confirmed by a bull ten years later, by which the king of Naples at present holds legatine powers in Sicily. These spiritual powers thus acquired are great, and should there be a separation of interests between the Church and State, we cannot but see that the position would be very awkward; but the two effects which, as architects, we have specially to notice, are, first, the enormous and costly thrones in the Cathedrals of Monreale and Palermo, the Cappella Palatina, and indeed generally in the Sicilian Churches, which are erected for the king in a style and material which throw the neighbouring Episcopal throne wholly into the back-ground, and secondly, the royal robes as represented in mosaic. Every where that the king's figure is found it is invariably dressed in the dalmatic, which being a vestment ordinarily belonging to ecclesiastical persons, has been thought by some, though perhaps on scarcely sufficient grounds<sup>a</sup>, to betoken the semi-ecclesiastical character thus given to the Sicilian kings."

Mr. Meyrick then turned to Mr. G. Knight's plates illustrative of his *Normans in Sicily*, and exhibited them in chronological order, pointing out the peculiarities of each. The only wholly Byzantine building remaining was a little chapel near Malvagna, and this of course was the earliest. Next came the Saracenic, La Ziza, La Cuba, and La Favara, and then the four Norman buildings of La Cappella Palatina, La Martorana, the Cathedral of Palermo, and the Cathedral of Monreale, built during the twelfth century, by the second Roger, his Admiral George of Antioch, Walter Ofamilio, the English Archbishop of Palermo, and William the Good.

<sup>a</sup> The dalmatic is worn at coronations, and is found e. g. on the statue of King Edward the Elder at Wells Cathedral and elsewhere.

The impressions produced by these glorious specimens of mediæval art were given in these words:—

“The difference in the appearance of the Churches when one has crossed the streight from Sicily into Italy is most marked, and, to one who loves the Norman forms, most delightful. Not one of the Churches in Italy or the south of France spoke home to me. Very gorgeous they appeared, very magnificent, very striking, but the idea they raised in my mind was more of the sums of money that had been lavished upon them, and of human power and riches, than of any thing divine. Like the Church of Italy itself, they raised often feelings of admiration and emulation, but *not* of love. Here one feels more at home again, not that the Churches can be called pure Norman, according as we have understood the word, but the forms are similar though the details differ. The Cathedral of Monreale consists of nave, apse, transepts, aisles. The last are divided from the nave by pointed arches of great height, which rest on simple granite pillars headed with Corinthianizing capitals. The windows are small and poor, and admit no tracery. The roof is pointed and ribbed. But the glory of the Cathedral is its mosaics, which are the finest I have seen. Those of North Italy will give no idea of them. The whole of the space above the arches, the arches themselves, and the apse, are lined with what looks like a groundwork of gold tile, and upon this are depicted scenes from the Bible. In the apse is a large mosaic of our Lord, as at Pisa and St. John Lateran—and I may add the same occurs in the Cappella Palatina. At the east end of the choir, somewhat to the west of the altar, stand two thrones on the north and south sides. One of them, and the most magnificent, is for the king, the other for the bishop. The old bishop’s throne is still in existence at the extreme eastern end of the Church, facing west as usual. The altar is of silver, richly worked by a French artist in last century. The north transept contains a chapel of richly inlaid marble: the south a chapel of St. Benedict. In one part of the

Church are the tombs of William II. the founder, and his father William I. The bronze doors are a remarkable object. They were cast by Bonanus, one of the architects of the famous leaning tower of Pisa."

Having pointed out the Byzantine character of the mosaics and the Saracenic character of the arches, and referred briefly to some of the other interesting Churches of Palermo, he next recapitulated the leading features which distinguished Sicilian-Norman from the same style elsewhere.

"They may be shortly summed up. They consist in, first, the pointed in place of the circular arch. We have seen that throughout the twelfth century, for Count Roger died in 1101, the pointed arch was in use in Sicily, while not only in England and Normandy was the round arch universal, but even in Calabria and Apulia also, for the Church of San Niccolo at Bari, erected by this same Count Roger twelve years before his death, retains the old form. Second, the Churches of Sicily are wholly deficient of the northern projecting mouldings around the windows and arches. The surface is flat, and ornament is added by means of incisions, as in a seal. Third, there are no central towers in Sicily. Fourth, the arches are somewhat stilted, and scarcely massive enough to satisfy the eye. Fifth, the abundant use of mosaic. Sixth, the cupola, and I may add, seventh, the small size of the windows, and eighth, the Corinthianizing capitals. The first four of these, the pointed arch, the stilt of the arch, the slender pillars, and the absence of projecting mouldings and central towers, are the result of Saracenic influence; the two next, the use of mosaics and of the cupola, are the results of Byzantine influence; the small size of the windows is owing to the southern latitude, and the capitals perhaps to an imitation of the old classic models."

On the *vexata questio* of the pointed arch the following remarks were made:—

"The most important question raised by a review of the

subject upon which we have been employed is that of the origin of the pointed arch. We have seen that in the tenth and eleventh centuries the Saracens were in possession of it, and that the north of Europe was without it. Nay, as early as the ninth century we find the pointed arch used by the Arabs in Egypt and elsewhere. Further, we find the same form used by the Norman Christians a century previous to the employment of it by their co-religionists and countrymen, in the one spot of Europe where the two Creeds and the northern and southern races met. Putting these things together, we cannot, I think, doubt, that the pointed arch *in Sicily* was derived from the Saracens. And if our view was circumscribed by the boundaries of the island the question would then be settled, and we should without hesitation conclude that from the south the invention spread northward. But taking a wider sweep of vision we find many more phenomena which cannot be accounted for, or reconciled with this hypothesis. Yet we must not throw it away altogether, else the Sicilian phenomena will then be unaccounted for. What I believe to be the case is that *a* pointed arch did make its way into Sicily from the Saracens, but that *the Gothic* pointed arch did not. The style of architecture in Sicily is not Gothic, though it is pointed. Gothic architecture has never flourished in the island, and wherever it does appear has been imported as an exotic by German, French, or Spanish races. That which we have been examining might well have been developed into true Gothic, as Mr. Freeman has truly observed in his *History of Architecture*, but its architects were not capable or willing to do so. To enter into the many theories which have been put forth with regard to the pointed arch—the interwoven branches, the intersecting arcades, the *vesica piscis*, &c., would be interminable. That it did come from the east I believe, but not through Sicily. It seems most probable that it was existing in the east, and there witnessed by the Crusaders, and that the northern genius was set to work upon the idea thus brought back, and worked out its own

Gothic style. To confess, as we must confess, that we do not know how the east became possessed of the secret, is only to acknowledge that we have not an intimate acquaintance with the records of those mighty races which have reigned and flourished in arts and sciences in the region which was the cradle of mankind."

In conclusion he confessed a lurking preference of the old English Norman to any of the later styles.

"I confess that while I intellectually approve of and admire the pointed arch, still in the bottom of my heart I love the old Norman best; that Durham and St. David's Cathedrals speak home to me, with more power than York Minster; that in unquiet days I love its rest, in days of strife its peacefulness, in shallow days its solidity, in weak days its strength, in shifting days its immobility, in days of oppression its endurance, and in faint-hearted days its constant preaching from generation to generation, of unperturbed quietness and confidence and faith, unshaken though the floods are risen, unshakeable however much they may lift up their waves."

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

Mr. T. F. WETHERELL, Brasenose College.

Mr. C. ADAMS, New College.

The Rev. JOHN JAMES, Yarnston.

Mr. F. SYMONDS, Beaumont Street, Oxford.

Mr. J. C. WAUGH, Trinity College.

GEORGE STREET, Esq., Diocesan Architect, Wantage.

Mr. C. S. Palmer, Exeter College, and Mr. A. H. E. De Romestin, St. John's College, were elected Members of the

Committee. Letters had been received from Mr. Markland, and Mr. J. Billing, Corresponding Secretaries of the Society, also from the vicar of Haverstock, and other Correspondents. Mr. Markland liberally proposed to renew his subscription towards Dorchester Church. The following presents were announced: Cole's Outline Sketches of old Buildings in Bruges, presented by Mr. J. R. Spencer Stanhope, Christ Church; Sir H. Spelman's History of Sacrilege, by Mr. Lygon, Christ Church; Two Brasses by Rev. C. W. Heaton, Jesus College.

A Paper was then read by Mr. Lygon on "Medieval Monuments, and especially on Brasses." Mr. Lygon having referred to the modesty of the medieval artists which kept their names unknown, proceeded to trace the development of sepulchral memorials, from the incised slab to the sumptuous brass or gorgeous mortuary chapel, and after alluding to the peculiar fact of brasses having received their chief encouragement in this country, described the most ancient brasses, as well of ecclesiastics as of knights, and pointed out the various vestments and armour of each. After some further remarks on the durability and splendour of this kind of monuments, Mr. Lygon continued:—

"Having acknowledged and accepted the principles of Pointed architecture in the fabrics of our Churches, shall we not carry them out into other and more minute though not less important details? Why admit Gothic mural tablets; Gothic in no other respect than having a trumpery crocket over a design otherwise especially pagan? Having acknowledged the glorious truths of Christian art, shall we not resolve to carry them out, and no more disfigure our Churches with designs as inappropriate as ludicrous? Just for a moment contemplate Westminster Abbey as it appears now after three centuries of unloving neglect. We see classical groups, tasteful sculptures of heathen gods and goddesses most rare. Paganism raising its unclean symbol in the most glorious of our Churches. From a sight of the hideous un-



realities are our thoughts turned heavenward? I trow not; we are reminded of human pride rather than of Christian hope. The great west door may preach of the only way, the truth, and the life; the aspiring arch may tell of heaven above; the clustered pillar may admonish of unity; the cross may speak of the one great atonement; but our eyes are involuntarily caught by these hateful fruits of selfishness and pride, and as we gaze we are brought down to the level of the earth, earthy, for Christian saints have yielded to heathen gods in the very shrine of a Christian confessor and king. Have we then lost the spirit of our forefathers? I trust not: but till faith shall re-assert her sway over art there is little hope. We must re-christianize art, our last, our only chance of rivalling the glories of by-gone days—days when a liberal and philosophic spirit had not quenched faith and zeal and love.”

The President having thanked Mr. Lygon for his Paper, called attention to the famous Seville brass, a rubbing of which was exhibited to the Meeting, and its peculiarities described by Mr. Lygon. After some remarks from other members the Meeting separated.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

Mr. G. R. BAKER, Wadham College.

Mr. W. H. CURTLER, Trinity College.

Mr. G. J. Le GYTT, Exeter College.

The following letter from Mr. Markland was read.

“The accompanying notes may interest you and other Members of the Oxford Architectural Society. They have

been sent to me by Mr. Edward Richardson, the well-known sculptor, who has been recently engaged at Wells in restoring a statue which fell from its niche last year, a work which he has executed successfully. The statue of King Edward the Elder, the son and successor of Alfred, is one of great interest, especially to Somersetshire men. During his reign (viz. 910) three additional Dioceses were founded, for the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and King Ina's College, at Wells, was selected for the Cathedral of this Diocese. As the founder of the see, the statue occupied a prominent station, being the uppermost in the southern buttress, near the door of the Cathedral. The corresponding statue in the north buttress is that of King Athelstan, and under King Edward's is placed the statue of Athelm, or Oldhelm, the first Bishop of Wells: and as the restoration of the king has been undertaken by a layman, I have the gratification of letting you know that my valued friend Archdeacon Brymer has directed that the statue of this prelate (a man of spotless integrity and who was translated to Canterbury) should be restored at his expense. May the entire series at no distant period receive a due share of attention, so that they may long, very long, continue to adorn their crisped niches! In the forthcoming part of the transactions of the Somersetshire Society, a Paper will be found relating to these statues, in which are introduced some most interesting remarks by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., D.C.L., R.A.; a more important work is Mr. Cockerell's volume devoted to the sculpture of Wells Cathedral, with plates of singular beauty. Mr. Cockerell recommended that King Edward's statue should be copied in preference to combining the fragments of the ancient figure; I have ventured to differ even from that high authority. The touching passage, 'Thy servants think upon her stones, and it pitieth them to see her in the dust,' occurred to my mind, and I resolved that if it were possible the identical figure, which Bishops Skirlaw, Ken, Hooper, and other worthies may have contemplated with no common feelings, should again stand as a watchman on the walls of this matchless temple of our Zion."

Mr. Richardson's letter having also been read, the Rev. F. Meyrick, Secretary, read the Report of the Committee.

"It will be seen from the letter read to the Society that by the exertions of our much respected Corresponding Secretary, a beginning has been made in the restoration of the statues at the west end of Wells Cathedral, and been continued by another member of our Society, Archdeacon Brymer. It is confidently hoped that the gentry of Somersetshire will not let the good work stop here. At Wells, as at too many of our Cathedrals, the state of the statues on the external walls is a disgrace to us as men of taste, as well as Christians. We may trust that the good work once set on foot in a right spirit, and beginning with the restoration of the founder's statue, will not be allowed to languish for lack of funds or interest."

The Report further announced the receipt of subscriptions for Dorchester Church, and of letters from several clergymen.

Mr. Parker read a Paper on the Abbey on St. Michael's Mount on the coast of Normandy. He described the remarkable situation, and recommended visitors to go from Pontorson in preference to Avranches. He related the substance of the legend of the early history, from which it appears that there was a monastery of secular or married priests established here at an early period, which was driven out by Duke Richard about 966 to make room for the Benedictine monks. Abbot Roger, who died in 1102, rebuilt the nave of the Church, which had fallen down; and eight years afterwards the same part fell down again, and was not finally built, as it now remains, till 1140; the style is early Norman. In 1121 Abbot Roger II. built the halls, with the stables under them, and a dormitory and cloister over them; the same arrangement as still exists in the splendid pile of building called the Marvel, and the French antiquaries agreed from this circumstance that the existing building is of that date. But Mr. Parker considered that it was entirely rebuilt in the time of Philip

Augustus, after a great fire, when that monarch is recorded to have given a very large sum of money to the Abbey for the purpose of restoring the buildings. This glorious structure now consists of two very fine halls, one called the hall of the knights, the other the refectory of the monks, with a long range of vaulted chambers, or stables, under them, called the Montgomerys. Over the refectory is the dormitory, and over the hall of the knights is the cloister, which Mr. Parker considered the finishing stroke of one grand design. This bears the date of 1226. The style of the whole is that usual at the beginning of the thirteenth century, with more resemblance to English work than to French, and very different from that of the nave of the Church. The choir of the Church was begun in 1450. It is a fine example of the Flamboyant style, with the usual arrangement of apse and chapels, with a perfect scaffolding of flying buttresses and pinnacles. Under the choir is a crypt with very massive pillars placed very closely together, on account of the strength required by the situation, but all of the same period. The fortifications and other buildings are chiefly of the fifteenth century. The Abbey was struck by lightning and seriously injured by fire no less than ten times: it was called the masterpiece of the Benedictines. It is now, as is well known, a state prison, and it is necessary to obtain an order beforehand for those visitors who wish to see any considerable parts of the buildings, or to remain long enough to examine them at all in detail.

At the conclusion of the Paper, after some remarks from the President and Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Street called the attention of the Meeting to the proposed restoration of the fine Church of Uffington, in Berkshire, and intimated that subscriptions were much needed. He gave an interesting description of the Church, which has several very unusual if not unique features.

MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

Mr. Lygon of Christ Church presented the Society with "Specimens of ancient Cornish Crosses," and Mr. Chester, of Balliol College, with "Observations on Thetford Priory, Norfolk." Attention was called to the Special Building Fund, by means of which it was hoped much good might be effected through small grants to Churches, the plans of which must have been approved by the Committee. The Committee hoped, that though the stream of public opinion was at present running against the externals of divine worship, reason and deliberation would bring about a happier state of things.

Mr. Plenderleath, of Wadham College, then read a Paper on the History of Rood-screens and Lofts. Mr. Plenderleath began by saying that the best mode of answering the objection which was so often urged against Ecclesiology, as to its supposed impracticable nature, was by taking some single important feature and tracing out its historical and original use. The origin of the rood-screen was the iconostasis of the Greek Church, while that again was an adaptation of the veil in the Jewish Tabernacle. A very good specimen of an iconostasis was to be seen in the Greek Chapel in London, of which a drawing by Mr. Birch of Trinity College was produced. The Greek Church also separated the chancel from the nave by a curtain, which was drawn during certain portions of the service, and to this day the Arminian Church used nothing else. Mr. Plenderleath then proceeded to give a lengthened account of several of the most beautiful examples of the iconostaseis

now in existence, and produced a small drawing of one to illustrate his remark. Of Norman and First-Pointed Rood-screens there were scarcely any now to be met with. They could never have been common, as, from the narrowness of the chancel-arch, gates would have formed a quite sufficient separation. At this period no lofts appeared, the ambon or pulpit being used for those purposes to which they were afterwards applied. In the Middle and Third-Pointed period Rood-screens appeared to have arrived at their greatest perfection, of which many examples both English and foreign were given and commented upon.

Having deplored the practice of surmounting the screens in our Cathedrals with the organ, Mr. Plenderleath proceeded to display and comment upon a drawing of a very singular example of a pulpit and rood-loft connected together at Staunton near Monmouth. He had been told there was something similar to it at Ashley, Worcestershire, but had not been able to procure any distinct account. The Danish and Norwegian Churches still retained the rood-screen, and the latter body still employed the singular arrangement of a "baptismal pew" within the chancel. On the symbolism of the rood-screen Durandus said but little. It was, however, universally agreed by the early Fathers that it signified the separation between the Church militant on earth, and the Church triumphant in heaven, for which many authorities were adduced. The Church of England directed that the "chancels should remain as in times past," which was interpreted by Bishops Cosin, Beveridge, and Montague, to imply the retention of a frame of open work, as the first named termed it. Besides these three authorities there were abundant proofs of its use posterior to the Reformation, amongst whom were Gilby, a puritan, the author of "A brief Comparison between the Liturgy and Mass Book," and many others as well hostile as friendly. Many examples of post-reformational screens remain to the present

day, though but one post-reformational loft, that at Rodney Stoke, Somersetshire, of the date of 1625.

After protesting against the erection of rood-screens merely for show Mr. Plenderleath proceeded to point out several practical uses to which they might be applied. One of these was to serve as a protection of the most sacred parts of the Church against intruders, and also to preserve the Church books, &c., in cases where the Church was always kept open for the purpose of private devotion. Another use to which they might be applied, and which was done at St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, was the lighting the chancel by a gas-pipe running along the upper part of the screen. Among the objections which were urged against their restoration, one was that they prevented the officiating clergy, especially when at the altar, from being seen or heard; but if people really meant this objection, why did they themselves erect great red and green curtains, which quite as completely prevented the first, and huge piles of pulpits in front of the chancel-arch, to obstruct the second. After having remarked on the great aversion which the Oratorians, or extreme party among the English Romanists, have to rood-screens, which ought most satisfactorily to convince any reasonable man that, so far from being themselves popish, they are rather the reverse, Mr. Plenderleath concluded his Paper with a quotation from "the Baptistery," which, after describing the advantages of symbols and symbolical teaching, thus sums up,

"Who knows them best is most divinely wise."

Mr. Plenderleath's Paper elicited some remarks from Mr. Freeman, Trinity College, who was answered by the Secretary. A discussion then arose on the preference to be assigned to Archæology or Ecclesiology, in the Society's labours, Mr. Freeman advocating the former, and Mr. Chamberlain the latter. After much discussion the Meeting was adjourned.

MEETING, MAY 14, 1851.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

Mr. J. H. D'ARCY, Balliol College.

Rev. H. E. MOBERLY, M.A., New College.

Rev. C. E. PRICHARD, M.A., Balliol College.

Mr. W. MOSELEY, Trinity College.

A glass quarry from Eton College chapel was presented by the Secretary, Mr. Lygon. Mr. Wilmot, Corresponding Secretary, had forwarded a print of a very curious buttress in Totness Church, Devon. An application for advice had been received from one of the Committee for the restoration of St. Botolph's Church, Boston.

Mr. Parker read a Paper on the Early History of Architecture in Oxford, taking the period from the Norman Conquest to the time of Edward I. He noticed each of the buildings in chronological order, and compared them with others of ascertained dates in other parts of the country; the tower of St. Michael's Church with the similar towers at Lincoln, called Saxon, but really built after the Conquest; the tower of the castle with the white tower in London of the time of the Conqueror; the late Norman and Transition work at Iffley; St. Peter's and the Cathedral with Canterbury as recorded by Gervase, 1175 and 1184: the Early English arch at the south aisle of St. Giles's, and the chapter-house, with Bishop Hugh's arch at Lincoln, and the continuation of it from 1190 to 1220; the spire of the Cathedral, the south arch of St. Giles's, and the arches of St. Peter's, with the King's hall at Manchester, built between 1222, and 1235, and St. Mary's-le-Wyford, Lincoln, in 1228, in all of which quatrefoils or



foliated niches are used; and he shewed that windows of this kind are contemporaneous with lancet windows; the early or Geometrical Decorated work in the choir of Merton College chapel with Bishop Quivil's work at Exeter and the Eleanor crosses; the Treasury at Merton with Carnarvon Castle: the windows were of the same form, and there was no doubt that it was of the time of Edward I. It was a curious and interesting structure, and quite fire-proof, being built entirely of ashlar masonry. He took the opportunity of shewing that Mr. Sharpe's divisions of seven periods of Architecture in England do not agree with the ascertained dates of various buildings.

The President tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Parker for his Paper, and a discussion ensued on the dedication of the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury in Oxford, and on some peculiarities in Merton Chapel, and the Cathedral of Christ Church. Mr. Wayte of Trinity College made some remarks on the course of the city walls. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Russell of Wadham College, for his kindness in preparing a catalogue of the Society's Brasses.

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#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1851.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

Mr. T. FULLERTON, Christ Church.

Mr. W. WALTERS, Christ Church.

Mr. T. DU BOULAY, Exeter College.

The following presents were announced. Twenty casts from Lincoln Cathedral, by Mr. Combe: seven rubbings of

**Brasses**, by the Rev. H. Haines: Report of the Bristol Architectural Society: two parts of the Transactions of the Exeter Architectural Society.

The Rev. F. Meyrick, Secretary, read the Report, which was occupied with an account of a visit paid by some of the members of the Society during the past week to the Castle of Oxford and the Chapter-house of Christ Church. Mr. Meyrick, resting on the authority of Dr. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, attempted to claim for portions of the tower and crypt a Saxon antiquity, but in this view he was strongly opposed by the President, Mr. Parker, and the rest of the Committee.

The Rev. J. H. Pollen read the first of a series of Papers on the use of Decorative Painting in Churches. He professed himself a learner only and not a teacher of the principles and practice of colour decoration; he wished to lead to enquiry on the subject. He divided his subject into I. Colour generally as an element of grandeur. II. The conditions and materials of its application. III. Harmony and form. IV. Practical suggestions on working. He traced colour as an element of grandeur and effect from its first and greatest use in the vaulted domes and basilicas which had perpetuated the idea of the caverns and catacombs of primitive antiquity, and followed it through the development of St. Sophia, St. Marco at Venice, the northern Cathedrals and Abbeys, to the time when it once more re-appeared in its fulness in our English parish Churches. Tracing the subject thus historically, he considered that as time went on a very great change had taken place in the condition of Church walls as receptacles of colour. From domes and vaults excluding the light, colour had passed to vast spaces and surfaces of glass which transmitted it. Instead of aiding the gloom and solemnity it influenced the light, and left what little wall remained in the airy Pointed Churches white. Two oppo-

site principles thus became a subject of consideration; how far they counteracted each other in practice would remain to be considered; for in most of our parish Churches both had prevailed at once. He thought modern practice occasionally erroneous in this respect. Furniture however and roof would still remain legitimate receptacles of colour decoration, as in our furnished choirs, where in some cases, as at Salisbury and Winchester, the roofs had delicate coloured ornaments also. But upon all these developments of structure would depend conditions of quantity, tone, and material, varying in infinite proportions from the earlier system of deep full unbroken masses of coloured surface. These however would require consideration in a separate Paper.

The President having returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Pollen, Mr. Meyrick begged to offer some remarks on the state of St. Sophia in Constantinople, to which Mr. Pollen had made reference. He was happy to say that every particle of white-wash had been removed, that the mosaic of Justinian had been re-opened to the eye, except where figures were represented, and that these were frequently so thinly coated with paint that they were visible through their covering. From the gallery of the now Mahometan mosque he had clearly seen the figure of our Lord upon the Cross in mosaics. He considered the mosaics in the mosque of Cordova to be superior in brilliancy to those of Constantinople, Venice, or Sicily.

Mr. Marriott of Oriel described some ancient paintings found in Bradfield and Tidmarsh Churches. Mr. Parker mentioned Long Wittenham and Beckley, in the latter of which the painting was still to be seen. After some further observations from Mr. Pollen, the President adjourned the Meeting.

MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1851.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

Mr. W. E. BUTLER, Exeter College, was elected Member of  
the Society.

Among the presents received were "*Tableaux comparatifs des Cathedrales et des Chateaux de la France*," by Mr. Parker; the "*Architectural Review*," by the Publisher; "*Domestic Architecture*," by Mr. Parker.

The Committee had much satisfaction in adverting to the circumstance that the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Board had presented to the Society the very beautiful model of the spire of the University Church of St. Mary, which adorned one end of the room; the scale of the model was that of one inch to a foot. It was satisfactory to receive this assurance that the Society's efforts were sanctioned and encouraged by the authorities of the University. Attention was directed to an able and interesting report on the ecclesiological features of the Great Exhibition, drawn up by a Sub-committee of the Ecclesiological Society, and by them inserted in the *Ecclesiologist*.

Mr. Pollen proposed, in continuing his remarks on Church painting, to consider the material and structure on which painting was to be used, and the first question would be that of using coloured glass and coloured walls in juxtaposition. These two principles of applying colour, though opposed, admitted of a certain harmony; parts of a window below the window line, or above it, would not be interfered with by the glass. Pattern windows, with minute spots

of colour, would also admit the vicinity of colour decorations on walls. He thought also that black and white decorations, and slight *chiaroscuro*, or line drawings, might be used in these parts, reserving rich colouring for the others. In trying to find out the principles of this branch of art, as they applied to Church architecture, he considered mainly the northern Pointed or Gothic buildings, but referred from time to time for exceptions to Italy, the genius of which country had certainly enabled it to dispense with or break through laws which would be needed in ordinary cases. Thus the Church of St. Francis at Assisi was covered with paintings, and yet had coloured glass as well. Sta. Maria Novella at Florence had both also. In the latter case the loss was rather of reflected light, as the glass and wall paintings were not in juxtaposition. In the case of small Churches without aisles, or when the window space was very small, there was more room for colour between them. General effect was less, detail more important.

Dismissing this part of the subject, he took the other three divisions: 1. Floor, the principle of colouring which was now allowed, but he thought light, even, or dark floors, ought to be made and laid, not at hap-hazard, but with reference especially to the walls and amount of furniture which would be in their vicinity. He adverted to the eastern custom of rich carpets, as at the convent of Mount Sinai. It seemed highly desirable that designs of mosaic floors should be forthcoming, whether for symbolic representations, as at Venice, or artistic mosaics. 2. The wall-screen below the windows, where, as being on a level with the eye, all the most finished works of art should find their place, historical subjects, real or imitative, tapestry hangings, ritualistic representations. The lady-chapel, Winchester Cathedral, Merton College chapel before the Sacramentum was restored, &c.,

were instances in point, and abroad there were grander examples. 3. The roof; stone vaults, as at Salisbury, Winchester, (St. Michael's chapel,) and St. Alban's abbey, seem in this country to have been ornamented with round or other shaped pictures, and were sometimes painted solidly, as in the Church of St. Francis, or the more remarkable example of the Certosa di Pavia. Two things needed attention here; first, the possible abutment of the vault upon a window, as in the case of the wall surface; second, the power of the mouldings or constructive members of the groining to carry a great apparent weight; these should regulate the lightness or intensity of the colouring; wooden roofs with ceilings in panels were always coloured in this country, and numerous examples were referred to. As opportunities for artistic display these roofs were rarely used; but Peterborough Cathedral, which had a flat roof coved at the wall-plates, was a fine example; it was divided into panels by coloured borders, &c. Open roofs, even the light spar roofs of the Lombard Basilicas, as at St. Zeno, Verona, admitted of minute decoration with great effect. Our own open roofs would bear a grander mode of treatment. He referred to the imitation paintings of some Italian Churches as a contemptible resource, only endurable as a clever trick. The Monk's head at the Certosa of Pavia was an excusable stroke of humour. 4. There remained the east and west walls, which were but rarely unoccupied, but in town Churches, Collegiate or private chapels, it was a great resource; they should not interfere with windows very near them, but otherwise give room, as at the conventual Church at Lugano, for most magnificent works. It was proposed to paint the east end of the new Church in Margaret Street after designs of M. Gerente in this mode. 5. The colouring of mouldings and scriptural details would be amenable to the foregoing restrictions as to repose and contrast; but he thought that there were

more dignified and effective modes of treating these than that which in medieval painting was almost invariable, viz., the merely detaching one member from another by contrasts of two colours, and the mere following of the architectural lines. In colouring details great care was often needed, lest false and deceptive shadows should be cast on the stone, and generally, colour should never be allowed to misrepresent or destroy the beauty of form.

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### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1851.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The Rev. H. B. WALTON, M.A., Merton College, was elected  
Member of the Society.

The Report of the Committee was chiefly occupied with an account of a visit paid on the previous day by the President, Secretaries, Librarian, and nine other Members of the Society, to the Church and Castle of Broughton, and the Churches of Bloxham, Adderbury, and King's Sutton, and some remarks upon their style and arrangement.

"At Broughton there are two objects of interest to the students of architecture, the Church and the Castle. The Church is a decorative edifice with a clerestory of the fifteenth century. Inside it there are very many monuments of the Fiennes family, one of which has lately been

re-coloured in polychrome. The centre of the Church we were glad to see was furnished with open sittings, the sides are still occupied with large pews.

"The Castle is a very handsome structure of the fourteenth century, which exhibits signs of an edifice obscured by Elizabethan additions, surrounded by a moat, and most beautifully situated. It is at present in process of being repaired and adapted to modern requirements.

"From Broughton we proceeded to Bloxham, and were much struck at our approach by the beauties of the lofty and graceful spire. Externally this Church is most magnificent. Inside it has a cold and chilling appearance, owing to the profuse use of whitewash which has been employed, and the absence of all colours in a very light Church. The unsightly pews and a mean altar add to the unfavourable appearance that it presents. The Church is for the most part Decorated in style, but a large Perpendicular chantry has been added and windows inserted into the other parts of the Church in accordance with the later style. The Chancel is peculiar in having some Norman work wrought into the shapes of the fourteenth century. It is probable that the artists of the day used the old materials which came to their hands in their newer forms.

"The Church of Adderbury, to which we next went, is interesting in having been the Church of William of Wykeham, and appropriated to him externally by his monogram, and internally by the arms of the See of Winchester as well as his own. Adderbury, as well as Bloxham, is curious for the grotesque figures with which the external walls are adorned.

"King's Sutton, like the rest, made its vicinity known some time before we reached it, by its tall spire exhibiting itself above the surrounding trees. There is little to be noticed inside this Church except an appropriate arrangement of the chancel seats. The exterior is handsome and seems to be struggling between the two styles of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The tower and spire are very curious and interesting to the architect,



not only as objects of beauty but from singular circumstances of construction."

The Rev. J. H. Pollen read the third part of his remarks "On the use of Decorative Painting in Churches." This treated of the form in which colour decoration was to be used. It might be considered in two ways; first, the adornment of a space or section of wall or vault, and of the architectural members, or the use of pictures enclosed in frames, and laid arbitrarily on the flat spaces; both ways were historical, nor could he trace any connection or development of one into the other. He named Churches in Italy of the fourth, sixth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; and in England of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, in which both these methods were in use. Historical painting as the most useful and sublime aim of this art, was to be the chief subject of enquiry. It had always been the most important accessory, though naturally in days of paganism it would not develop itself so fully in Church architecture. Single figures or historical compositions, he thought should always be introduced in frames, circular, polygonal, or architectural, and by reference to numerous drawings and comparisons of old examples, the obvious propriety of these was exemplified: occasionally indeed, as at St. Mark's, a vast figure is set in a spandril, on a chair or throne, but in those cases the architecture itself, or the chair, served as a frame. The beautiful canopies of the figures in St. Apollinari within the walls at Ravenna were each formed by the three leaves of a palm-tree which separated the several figures. These too were all in conventional attitudes. Sitting figures were found in roofs, as in an engraving which he shewed of a vault in the Certosa di Pavia. In the celebrated Spanish chapel of the convent of S. M. Novella, Florence, occurred a large ship (the Church) and several subjects, in the spandrils of the vault, which was however heavy and

powerful; but it was an exception to the general rule of single figures in roofs. He described the famous figure on the west wall by Taddeo Gaddi to illustrate the system of niches and frames. There was another mode of colour, viz., in bold relief, with a single colour back ground. He shewed some examples from Italian Churches, and defended it from the objection of imitative painting. These were rare and important features, and should not be detracted from by neighbouring sculpture; size and multitude in large spaces were thought great elements of grandeur in compositions.

2. He then proceeded to speak of the frames or borders both of pictures and of spandrils, or arches. He thought the composition of these very important, contrasting mere line or rainbow frames with the rich borders of Italian works, in which the composing parts had lines, foliations or circles, complete in themselves, and running at right angles to the general sweep. He thought that any other form, not excepting the vesica, lacked the power, repose, and perfection of the circle, square, or triangle, for frames, whether enclosing figures or pattern work. He attempted to examine the mode of having circles and busts on a small scale in the borders of spandrils and arches, which had sometimes a most beautiful effect. Constructive colour borders, i. e. of terra cotta, tile, or porcelain, produced great effects in ancient works.

3. He touched on a still more difficult point, the painting of sculptured details and mouldings. He thought colour should be in lines or layers, opposed to those of the architecture. St. Jacques, Liege, though it failed when compared with either St. Anastasia, Verona, or St. Michael's Chapel, Winchester, was valuable for detail colour. By means of bands a connection of colour ran through distinct groins, and in a direction at right angles to the lines themselves. Very fine sculptures were well

disposed by cool green back-grounds, or even gold, to shew the preciousness. The *Lilium Candidum*, and its conditions of colour, would be a guide to follow in this respect. These connecting borders running over the arches from east to west, or bands appearing at intervals on pillars or mouldings, were a very simple but effective mode of decoration, or flat pattern work, as at the Church of St. Francis of Assisi. But he thought that the layers of the foliage, the petals of flowers which bore marks or figures on them, the wings of butterflies and birds and of many insects, ought to be considered very carefully to arrive at the highest method of laying on arbitrary figures and ornaments without detracting from the structural beauty of fibres, and feathers, which formed a distinct ideal of beauty from the colour, and the most noble and divine ideal of the two.

The President exhibited plans of St. Peter's Church, Northampton, and commended it to the liberality of subscribers, the Secretary reading part of a letter from Mr. James, Secretary of the Northampton Architectural Society, in explanation of what was intended to be effected.

The President pointed out a peculiar buttress shewn in a print of Totnes Church, to which Mr. Wilmot, Corresponding Secretary, again called the attention of the Society, maintaining that it was used as a place of deposit for corpses while it continued legal to seize them for debt. The President was not willing to accept the hypothesis, but its existence shewed the peculiarity of the thing desired to be accounted for.

**TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851.**

The President, the Principal of Brasenose College, took the Chair, and opened the proceedings with the following address.

“As it will be the duty of the Secretary to read to you the Annual Report of the Committee, it will not be necessary that I should detain you with many observations of my own. But yet I may be permitted to congratulate the Members of the Society upon the continued interest taken in the subjects which occupy our attention, and upon the diligence and ability shewn by many of our Members in acquiring and diffusing architectural knowledge.

“I do not wish to intrude into the province of our excellent friends the Secretaries, by speaking in detail of the proceedings of the past year, but there is one point connected with the prosecution of our enquiries into the principles and practice of medieval architecture for which I will venture to bespeak your attention.

“The original title of our Society was ‘The Oxford Society for promoting the study of Gothic Architecture,’ and although we have since adopted the more concise designation of ‘The Oxford Architectural Society,’ I am not aware that the change of name was intended to indicate any departure from the object for which the Society was constituted.

“A brief enumeration of these objects, or at least the mention of some of the most prominent of them, are made in the original rules.

“I do not mean to say that this enumeration or description is to be regarded as complete, but what I would observe is, that there is nothing in it to indicate any intention of confining our investigations to any one branch of

our subject, to the exclusion of any others which may properly belong to it.

"Now I imagine that for practical purposes the study of Architecture may be distributed under the three heads of Ecclesiastical, Domestic, and Military. This division will, I think, be accurate enough for our present purpose, though it is obvious that in Monastic buildings we shall have the two first in combination, and that the military architecture of the medieval period will always partake more or less of the domestic, and the domestic frequently of the military character. But however this may be, it will probably be admitted that all are legitimately comprised within the scope of our enquiries as an Architectural Society.

"The question, then, which I wish to propose for your consideration is, whether the end of our institution would not be more fully accomplished if our attention were less exclusively devoted to that one branch of our subject, which, though confessedly the largest, most important and most interesting, should not, as I humbly conceive, be permitted to overshadow, or rather entirely to shut out the rest.

"Interesting as the Papers are which are from time to time read before us, it is obvious to remark that they are almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of ecclesiastical subjects, handled indeed with great ability, of which we have but now had so signal a specimen in the admirable and instructive dissertations of Mr. Pollen on the employment of coloured decorations, but yet calculated to affix to us the character of a Society for promoting the study of *Ecclesiastical* rather than of *Gothic* architecture.

"The prominence given to the ecclesiastical element in our studies is very easily accounted for. The vast numerical preponderance of ecclesiastical examples, the personal interest which many of us feel in many of them, the congruity of the study of Church architecture, with the sacred profession to which many of us do now, and still more hereafter expect to belong, and above all the deep and sacred interest of the religious associations which are awakened by the contemplation of those splendid monu-

ments of the practical piety of a former age which the Providence of God has left for our instruction in the duty of honouring God with our substance; these are some of the considerations which in a Society like ours will always give prominence and popularity to the ecclesiastical branch of our subject.

"If I may be allowed the expression, I would venture to say that there is a natural tendency to excess in this direction, and that this natural tendency—like all natural tendencies—requires some control in order to prevent its becoming absolute and exclusive within the sphere of our operations.

"As an illustration of what I mean, I will continue with all respect to allude to the distinguished Society established in the sister University, almost, I believe, contemporaneously with our own.

"That Society was, I apprehend, called and originally intended to be an Architectural Society, but after a few years' existence, when it was found desirable to adopt a denomination descriptive of the objects of its institution, they could find no title so appropriate as that which they have invented, the 'Ecclesiological Society.'

"Let me not be supposed to speak with the slightest disrespect of that Society, of its title, or its objects; but what I wish to observe is, that the line of their operations has had the effect of modifying if not of essentially altering their character. With them architecture has been alternately subordinated to another subject, and, except so far as architecture is subservient to the development and application of what they have termed Ecclesiological Principles, I apprehend that they would scarcely claim or desire to be regarded as an Architectural Society at all. They have frankly and manfully adopted a title more truly descriptive of their present objects. To this no one can possibly object; but should it so happen that a similar conversion should take place among ourselves, it would be a question whether, with their example before us, we could fairly and truthfully retain the title under which I hope I am justified

in saying that we have rendered, or at least have endeavoured to render, some service to others as well as to ourselves.

"To a certain extent indeed the study of what is called ecclesiology is essential to the study of the ecclesiastical branch of our subject. It would be as hopeless for a naval architect to attempt the construction of a ship without so much knowledge of seamanship and of the economy of naval warfare as will enable him to adapt his work to the uses for which it is designed, as for a student of Church architecture to study a medieval Church without making himself acquainted with the ritual to which its structure and arrangements are related. But yet I venture to affirm that the investigation of ritual and ceremonial matters, beyond what is necessary for the right understanding of the architectural arrangements of the sacred edifice, (however interesting and valuable such enquiries may be in themselves,) belongs not to the province of the Architect, but of the Ritualist, or if he prefer that title, of the Ecclesiologist. You are aware that our cultivation of these studies has been accused of engendering and fostering a morbid taste for a ritual which is more or less connected with the religious corruptions of a former age, and in many particulars unsuited to, and (to speak plainly) inadmissible, because unlawful, in our own Communion.

"I am happy to be assured that this imputation cannot be fastened upon us by any one who is competently informed of our proceedings, but I cannot but acknowledge that the danger referred to is the peculiar one to which excessive zeal for such studies is exposed.

"To the extent, however, in which they are required for the elucidation of the structure and arrangement of our ancient Churches, such studies appear to me to be perfectly unexceptionable, and I cannot conceive that, if properly pursued, and with a due regard to their proper object, connection with our architectural pursuits, they need any more engender or encourage a wish to revive objectionable practices, than the study of medieval military architec-

ture would induce us to wear armour or employ bows and arrows instead of fire-arms, or than the study of the domestic architecture of the same period would tempt us to take up our carpets and cover our floors with rushes.

“If however any one shall wish to escape the danger, or the reproach, or the suspicion which sometimes attaches to what is or is thought by many to be an over propensity to ecclesiological studies, I would venture to suggest the expansion of these enquiries beyond the range of ecclesiastical architecture into fields which cannot be altogether disregarded if we wish to preserve our distinctive character of an Architectural Society.

“Nor can it be said that the study of the military and domestic edifices of the middle ages is devoid either of interest or of utility. Many of them present combinations of grandeur and picturesque beauty, which in an æsthetical point of view cannot fail to be attractive, while the light which they throw upon the institutions, manners, and customs of our forefathers are full of instruction to the student of history.

“I need not but advert to the successful labours of Mr. Hartshorne in the former of these departments of enquiry, and to the recent publication of Mr. Hudson Turner on the latter, to prove how much may be done in both. And I feel confident that if some portion of the zeal and industry of our members were directed into the same channels, we should not only be filling up what I cannot but regard as a deficiency in our operations, but might expect to obtain a series of dissertations, which would be listened to with interest among ourselves, and be calculated to supply what every body must feel is a great desideratum, viz., the true principles upon which domestic buildings should be designed: for it may with truth be said that many of our attempts to give a mediæval character to modern domestic building result in nothing but an inharmonious and inconsistent combination or application of fragments taken merely at random from ecclesiastical edifices.

“I thank you cordially for the patience with which you



have heard these hasty observations, and if any thing I have said should have the effect of suggesting to others more able to carry it out than I am, an interesting line of architectural investigation which has hitherto attracted less attention than it deserves, I hope that it may be accepted as an evidence of my warm interest in the welfare of the Society, and my anxious desire to promote the objects for which it was originally formed."

Mr. Markland and the Venerable Archdeacon Brymer were elected Vice-Presidents by acclamation, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Plenderleath of Wadham College and Mr. Whately of Christ Church, for having respectively catalogued the drawings and casts.

The Rev. F. Meyrick, Trinity College, Secretary, read the Annual Report as follows:

"The day of our Annual Meeting having again come round, we proceed to lay before you a history of our proceedings during the past year, and to give a short review of those symptoms of architectural life which have come especially under our notice in the course of that time. This will make the two heads of our Report, which will be 1. Our own progress. 2. The general progress of the study upon which we are engaged. On both we hope to be able to speak with satisfaction, though on the last head it will be necessary for truthfulness' sake to admit that there have been storms as well as sunshine brought upon architecture by its connexion with kindred pursuits.

"I. With regard to ourselves there are two questions which may be asked. What we are? and, what we have done? Into the first we need not enter at any length, as we have made no changes in our constitution during the past year. Our laws, rules, and regulations have been unaltered: what our principles were at the Annual Meeting of 1850, they are at the Meeting of to-day.

"Among the Officers of the Society there have been a few changes, which we proceed to enumerate.

"We have added two new Vice-Presidents to our list,

viz. the Dean of Llandaff and Dr. Bloxam; they were both previously Members of our Society. The first is well known among Archæologists and Geologists for his successful promotion of those studies, and among those interested in architecture for the taste and diligence with which he superintends and advances the restorations going on in Llandaff Cathedral; the second has in many ways been a valuable Member of the Society, and during the revival of the Heraldic and Archæological Society he filled the office of Chairman at the Meetings.

"The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College has succeeded Mr. Sewell of Exeter in the office of President. Mr. Parker has taken Mr. Lingard's place as Librarian. Your present Secretaries have been elected in the place of Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Portal. Mr. Sewell of Exeter College, Mr. Palmer of Balliol, Mr. Heathcote of New College, Mr. Chester of Balliol, Mr. Millard of Magdalen, Mr. De Romestin of St. John's, and Mr. Palmer of Exeter, have been added to the Committee. The Corresponding Secretaries have been increased by Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Norris Deck, and Mr. Portal. The usual numbers of Ordinary Members have been elected, among whom we may name the Diocesan Architect, Mr. Street.

"To turn now to *what we do*.

"i. There are as usual our Library, Collection of Brasses and Models, all of which have more or less been increased during the year. We are glad to find that the Library is made great use of by many of our Members, who are beginning more and more to recognise the value of the books which it contains.

"ii. Our Papers have been as usual our chief means of giving and receiving instruction in public. They may be divided into five classes. 1. Historical and Antiquarian. 2. Historical and Descriptive. 3. On the Internal Fittings and Furniture of Churches. 4. On the Decoration of Churches by means of Colour. 5. On Ecclesiastical Music. To the first of these classes, the Historical and Antiquarian, belong two Papers, Mr. Baron's *Bishoprics*

of the Anglo-Saxon Church, in illustration of their Architectural Remains, and Mr. Matthew Bloxam's *Ancient Monastic Arrangement*, both of them very learned essays on subjects curious and interesting in themselves, and requiring great industry to trace them out fully.

"In the second class, the Historical and Descriptive, are four Papers. Mr. Parker's *Churches of Oxford*, and, *Early History of the Architecture of Oxford from the Norman Conquest to the time of Edward II.* Mr. Meyrick's *Cathedral of Monreale and Churches of Palermo, together with some remarks on the Normans in Sicily and their style of Architecture in that Island*; and Mr. Parker's *Architectural History of the Abbey of St. Michael's Mount, Normandy.*

"The third class would contain Mr. Lygon's *Medieval Monuments and especially Brasses*, and Mr. Plenderleath's *Rood Screens.*

"The fourth consists of a series of three Papers, all supplied by Mr. Pollen on the *Decorative use of Painting in Churches.*

"In the fifth class there is one Paper supplied by Mr. Thornton of St. John's College on *Music considered as an element of Public Worship.*

"This is not the place for entering at large into the subject-matter of these Papers. Their contents will be found in our published Report, and they have been heard by many of those present; but it will be interesting to take a general review of them, in order to see if there is any one element more than another predominant in them, and so gather something of our character from them. Such an element there clearly is, and that is the Historical. One half of our twelve Papers have been directly connected with history, viz. Mr. Baron's, Mr. Bloxam's, Mr. Meyrick's, and Mr. Parker's three Papers. Three more have been largely illustrated by it, viz. Mr. Pollen's Papers on Painting; and the three remaining, Mr. Lygon's, Mr. Plenderleath's and Mr. Thornton's, have not been without reference to it. There has then plainly during the past year been displayed a taste for the study of Archi-

ture in its historical aspect. And this we consider a matter of congratulation, for we believe that there is no method of pursuing the study so permanently useful and adapted to give such enlarged views of the whole scheme, so to speak, of the different styles, their ordinary developments one out of another, and the differences arising in them from the different characters of the nation in whose countries they are formed.

"Another characteristic in these Papers is their frequent reference to foreign examples. This is the case with Mr. Parker's St. Michael's Mount Normandy, Mr. Meyrick's Churches of Sicily, and Mr. Pollen's Papers on Painting. This is perhaps symptomatic more of the habits of the times in which we live and the increased means of locomotion than of anything peculiar to ourselves.

"Mr. Thornton's Paper is one on which, owing to some discussions which have arisen as to our Ecclesiological or non-Ecclesiological character, it will be necessary to make some remarks. No doubt Mr. Thornton's Paper partakes more of the character of the Ecclesiological than of the Architectural. But we will not on those grounds disclaim it, for while we pursue our own special object steadily and regularly, we have no objection to dive from time to time into a kindred subject to which our peculiar study naturally carries us. Thus, no one would think of finding fault with a logician because at times he entered upon the field of metaphysic, nor with an ethician because he followed his subject into the broader and more comprehensive science of psychology. We take our own position as a body which studies Architecture. We are not ecclesiologists essentially, but neither are we antiquarians essentially. Accidentally we are both one and the other, and we refuse to be bound down by strict and unbending laws which shall forbid us to put forward our feet either in this direction or that, and reduce us to a Society of Builders for discovering the principles and enforcing the rules of construction and decoration.

"To keep our own distinctive character we are resolved, but we are equally resolved to take a comprehensive view of the work that we have before us, and follow freely, so that it be accidentally and not as our main work, into the realms of Archæology and Ecclesiology alike. Else we may find that we have become very correct, decorous, and precise, but at the same time we shall find ourselves little else than dry bones, without vitality in ourselves, and without the affections of the warm-hearted, with little vigour from within, and less support from without.

"In these remarks it is gratifying to know that we are expressing the sentiments of one of our Vice-Presidents, the present Vice-Chancellor of the University, who in his speech before the Archæological Institute at Winchester, says that 'there is a higher object than the mere study of ancient buildings for the sake of the admirable principles evinced in the harmony of their proportions; there should be a respect had for sacred things, and a higher appreciation of those great truths which the art was calculated to support.'

"Mr. Lygon's Paper contained some very useful remarks on the merits of Brasses, and the degree in which they have relatively been used by England and foreign countries. For illustration of his remarks he was able to refer to our valuable collection of Rubbings, which we may here take the opportunity of saying have been arranged and carefully catalogued by Mr. Russell and Mr. Lea of Wadham, and Mr. Gatty of Merton College, to whom the thanks of the Society have been accordingly returned.

"Mr. Plenderleath called our attention to a subject which has since been treated of by Pugin.

"iii. Many of the country clergy have submitted their plans to your Committee, who have given them their counsel and suggestions upon them. Indeed the discussion of Designs is one of the ordinary occupations of the Committee at their meetings, which take place once a fortnight during the Term.

“iv. We have also made grants to certain Churches which had very great claims upon us. To Dorchester Church for example, we have given a sum of £10, and to Roddington, Uffington, St. Peter's Northampton, and others, we have given tokens of our friendly feeling. But in this respect we beg to bring earnestly before your notice how much we are crippled by want of funds. We need not say what an inducement it would be to clergymen more constantly to submit to us their plans and adopt our suggestions, if they had hopes of obtaining from us at the same time a grant of £5 or £10. There is no doubt that had we the means of making such grants, our influence would extend itself widely. Our ordinary funds of course we cannot employ for this purpose, but there is a Special Building Fund, which is at present at a very low ebb, towards which we shall be very glad to receive annual subscriptions or donations. For the reception of the latter there is a box placed in the room; those who wish to make the former will be good enough to leave their names with the Society's Clerk, or give information to the Treasurer.

“v. We have made during the Summer Term two excursions or parties in order to examine architectural specimens with our own eyes, and gather information by experience. In the first we visited the Castle of Oxford and Chapter House of Christ Church. In the second we went to Broughton, Bloxham, Adderbury, and King's Sutton. In both of them we found Mr. Parker's knowledge and readiness of imparting it most useful.

“vi. During the past year the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has held its meeting in Oxford, and the magnificence and taste with which our then President, Mr. Sewell, received its Members in Exeter College, is a thing on which we may justly congratulate you, and offer our thanks to him.

“Among the additions to our Library by means of presents, we would mention especially ‘Tableaux

Comparatifs de Cathedrales et de Chateaux de la France,' 'Calendar of the Anglican Church illustrated,' 'Glossary of Architecture, fifth edition,' Hudson Turner's 'Domestic Architecture,' all presented by Mr. Parker; List of the rubbings of brasses in the Society's possession, drawn up by J. F. Russell, assisted by J. W. Lea and N. M. Gatty, to which we have already alluded, by Mr. Russell; 'Spelman's Sacrilege,' by Mr. Lygon; Coles' 'Outline sketches of old Buildings in Bruges,' by Mr. Spencer Stanhope; Mr. Albert Way's 'Engraved Sepulchral Slabs,' by the Author; 'Vestiges of the Gael,' by Mr. Jones; 'Essay on Window Tracery,' parts III. IV., by Mr. Freeman; 'Instrumenta Ecclesiastica,' by the Ecclesiological Society; 'History of Ludlow,' by the Hon. R. Clive, M.P.; 'Britton's Architectural Antiquities,' by the President of Trinity College, according to the bequest of the late President Dr. Ingram, long a supporter of the Society and well known for his antiquarian pursuits.

"Your Secretaries have had some of the rubbings in our possession mounted and hung at the end of the room, together with a representation of a painting found on the walls of St. Mary's, Reading, presented some time since by Mr. Billing.

"Our casts have been added to by a 'Model of St. Mary's Spire,' which we value both on account of its intrinsic merits and interest, and because it has been presented to us by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and Heads of Houses in the University, thereby bestowing upon us a mark of confidence which we trust we shall ever continue to enjoy. Mr. Combe has given us twenty casts from Lincoln Cathedral, for which, and our other casts and models, it will be seen that new shelves have been placed at the end of the room and a re-arrangement effected.

"These are some of the chief heads of the things, which as a Society and as individual Members of it, we have done during the past year; they are not few nor slight, but the use of such a body as our own, is not to be judged of

merely by what it does in specific acts. It serves as a centre whence many catch a spirit the origin of which they know not, just as men feel the effect of a fire in the quality of the atmosphere, although they may not sensibly feel the heat or see the brightness of the flame.

“An Architectural Society is in its way to the neighbourhood, such as the Capitular body, gathered round the Cathedral, ought to be in its higher sphere to the diocese.

“With our allied Societies we retain our usual friendship, chiefly realized by the interchange of our Reports and Publications.

“II. On entering upon the subject of restorations and erection of Churches, which will be the chief means of illustrating the general progress of the study of architecture, our attention is first necessarily caught by St. Mary's Church, in this University, a building, which calls to itself the eyes and the affections of Oxford men, in a degree unequalled by any other. The spire has been three years more or less undergoing repairs, and now begins to look towards a successful conclusion. We have heard many faults found with it in its present condition; we have heard it unhesitatingly asserted that it was a mistake to raise the pinnacles, because by that means the spire is to all appearance lowered; we have heard it said the pinnacles have too square a look about them; we have heard it said that they stand out from the spire too much; we have heard it said that there is a deficiency of ornament; we have heard it said that there is too much ornament. For ourselves, we are quite ready to express our satisfaction with the general effect. There were times, we confess, when we looked with sad forebodings on the future state of the University Church; when we saw one large pinnacle and one little one standing desolately at opposite corners; when we saw so much building up and pulling down, we had serious misgivings. We feared that St. Mary's spire, to which from his first entrance into the University, an Oxford man looks with admiration, and



love, and reverence, was about to be marred, and we longed for the old pinnacles again, incorrect as they might have been. But we rejoice in the final result. The present plans of Mr. Buckler, which may be studied in the model at this end of the room, are, we think, happy, and we believe that St. Mary's spire will retain its old character and peculiar charm, will still, together with Magdalen tower, be the glory of the High Street, will still be worthy of the University of Oxford. We desire to call the attention of the Society to a Paper by our President, read before the Archæological Institute, and about to appear in the forthcoming number of their Journal. His zeal and interest on this important subject has always been unflagging, and it is to him, we believe, that we owe the introduction of the present designs to the notice of the Delegacy and their consequent adoption.

"For other works in Oxford we must first point attention to the roof of Merton College Chapel, decorated with colour by Mr. Pollen, who has thus shewn that he is able practically to make use of the laws and principles which his Papers, read before the Society, have shewn that he is theoretically acquainted with. The schools for the choristers of Magdalen College, erected by Mr. Buckler, have been opened since the last Annual Meeting. It will be seen that they harmonize well with the architecture of the College, which dates from the reign of Henry VI. The lofty roof consists of ten bays, ornamented with rich open-work. Possibly the two pointed two-light windows at each end give too great an uniformity of appearance. The porch and library on the north side, and the staircase to the latter terminating in a turret and spire, make a very good point to catch the eye and relieve the wall. St. George's Church, George-lane, built under the direction of another of our Members, Mr. Harrison, we have watched with great interest and have seen its consecration with much pleasure.

"The restoration of the statues at the west end of Wells Cathedral, begun by Mr. Markland and Archdeacon Bry-

mer, we have adverted to at length during the past Term. We trust ere long to see the whole façade repaired, under the care of Mr. Richardson. The restorations within the Cathedral too, we trust are progressing satisfactorily.

“The repair and decoration of the screen of St. David’s Cathedral, which was taken in hand by some Members of this University some years since, has been completed under the direction of Mr. Butterfield. The Committee which was formed to take charge of subscriptions for that Cathedral, have hopes of ere long putting into decent repair the north aisle of the chancel, which is now roofless. They are at present somewhat at a stand-still from a lack of sufficient funds to meet the high demands of the builder.

“The Dorchester sub-committee is one in which we feel sure that all will put confidence. It consists of the Perpetual Curate of the place, our Treasurer, Mr. Millard, and Mr. Freeman. The north aisle is the point intended to be restored, beginning from the east end of it.

“St. Mary’s, Uffington, is the most interesting and perfect specimen of Early English in the neighbourhood. We rejoice that its restoration has been put into the hands of one in whom we can put such confidence as Mr. Street. We feel secure that all that is done will be appropriate and good, and can only regret that we have not larger funds at our disposal to aid in the good work.

“Before concluding we have two things to notice. The first is the publication by Mr. Ruskin, a Member of our Society, of the first volume of an architectural work, devoted to the illustration of the most beautiful and interesting city of Italy. It is a book betokening unwearied labour. Indeed your Secretary can bear witness to the wonder, amounting almost to consternation, which Mr. Ruskin’s unceasing activity caused in the ‘*dolce far niente*,’ Venetian mind. Why any man should take such trouble about the old ‘stones of Venice,’ was to them a problem beyond solution. We hail Mr. Ruskin’s book with great pleasure, and rejoice to see that he turns his acknowledged talents, worthy of all respect *when* employed upon subject matter

with which he is acquainted, to the demolition of Palladio, Scamozzi, and Sansovino. Heartily do we agree with him when he says, 'the Rationalistic Art is the art commonly called Renaissance, marked by a return to pagan systems, not to adopt them and hallow them for Christianity, but to rank itself under them as an imitator and pupil. In painting, it is headed by Giulio Romano and N. Poussin; in architecture, by Sansovino and Palladio;' and heartily do we wish him success when he says, 'that it will be the final purpose of his Essay to strike a blow at this pestilent art of Renaissance in its head-quarters, Venice, and Vicenza.'

"There is another point on which we must say a few words, in connection with Church building and the poor. Perhaps one of the greatest occasions of the architectural movement in England was an abomination of the pew system. The assault upon pews carried with it the sympathies of men of all parties and sentiments. The crusade against pews was that for which we owe the Cambridge Camden Society the greatest thanks. Freedom from pews and the string of evils that they bring with them, has been what we have most rejoiced in, when we have visited our new Churches. And now it is proposed by force of law to reimpose pews, to take away from the poor a right which is theirs inalienably, and to fix upon open sittings "a moderate rent," regardless of the express direction of founders, regardless of the well-being of the poor. In the name of Art and Science, with which pews are things irreconcilable; in the name of Religion, to which Architecture is a handmaid; in the name of the Poor of England, for whom we have built, with all our hearts and souls we protest."

Mr. Lygon, Secretary, read a communication from Mr. Markland, on the subject of texts or sentences on the walls of Churches, in which he advocated the inscriptions following the line of the arches, instead of their being placed upon painted scrolls, zinc plates, ribands, or on the roof.

“The eighty-second Canon directs, that besides the Ten Commandments, which are to be set up at the east end of every Church and Chapel, ‘other chosen sentences are to be written upon the walls of the said Churches and Chapels in places convenient.’

“This custom, the Cambridge Ecclesiological Society justly remarked, is a very beautiful one, one that it is a pity to see every day more and more disused. In this expression of regret I cordially agree, and doubt not, that Members of our Society generally will coincide with me in opinion.

“What I would now submit to my brother Members of the Oxford Architectural Society, (in the hope of obtaining their advice and direction upon the subject,) is an enquiry in what manner can passages from the Bible, or Prayer-book, be most properly introduced on the walls of a Church? both as regards the most *suitable plan* for introducing them, and the *style* or character of the *inscriptions themselves*?

“In some of our country Churches, which still continue in a forlorn and neglected state, we find texts in circles and squares; these were inscribed in the Stuart days, and also subsequently, down to the time of the two first Georges, where the lettering is given with coarse borders, in a rude and vulgar character, but in perfect harmony with the Commandments, Creed, and Lord’s Prayer, and with the huge sign-board which contains the royal arms. In our modern restorations we will take the Temple Church as an example. We there find them

“First, on the margin of the vaulting of the dome.

“Second, at the west end, on the south and north sides of the principal arch.

“Third, on the jamb of the window opposite the organ.

“Fourth, the *Te Deum* is given entire in a straight horizontal line, between the top of the stalls, and the string-course, between the windows.

"In some other Churches a species of ribband pattern is introduced, and I have seen the Apostles' Creed thus inscribed, each succeeding line diminishing as the scroll tapers downwards.

"With a view then to a more general revival of a practice recommended by our Church, which is well calculated, not only to cover the nakedness of the walls of Churches in a most appropriate manner, by what would lead to the benefit of worshippers, fixing their attention, and occupying their minds before the commencement and during the pauses of prayer, and from the wish that in this and every other Church decoration, we should primarily and chiefly seek to promote reverence in the worship of Almighty God, and the good of our fellow-creatures, I would submit to your consideration, 1st, that if scrolls are *painted* on the walls in order to receive the texts, the intended deception has a sort of scenic effect, most unsightly in a *Church*; they are objectionable as being unreal, and they are detected in a moment by a practical eye. 2. If placed upon zinc plates resembling scrolls, the two extremities must necessarily be flattened upon the walls, and the effect is not good. 3. We come to what has been before noticed, a sort of ribband or garter, on which I shall make no comment, as no one can admire or approve *this* mode of introducing a text upon the walls of a Church. 4. They are sometimes given upon the roof in plain lines, under the cornices, or upon the hammer-beams. Our valued colleague, the Bishop of Fredericton, introduced them freely in this manner, on the roof of the Chapel at Exwick. 5. Another plan is, to allow the inscriptions to follow the line of the arches, and this practice I have seen adopted, with excellent effect, so much as to lead me to prefer the introduction of texts in this manner to any other.

"This plan has been adopted at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and I believe also in the magnificent Church at Wilton."

Mr. Meyrick, Trinity College, Secretary, read a Paper "On Moorish Architecture, as illustrated by the Mosque of Cordova, the Alhambra of Granada, and the Alcazar and Giralda of Seville, together with some account of the Moors in Spain."

He began by giving a sketch of the Moorish dominion in Spain; he pointed out that the Moslem conquerors kept their hold on that country for almost as long a time as has elapsed since the Norman Conquest of England; he portioned off their history into the four periods usually allotted to it; 1. from the invasion of Tarik in 710, to the establishment of the Caliphate of Cordova in 750; 2. the period during which the said Caliphate lasted; 3. from its breaking up to the establishment of the Kingdom of Granada; 4. the period during which the Kingdom of Granada lasted, annihilated by Ferdinand and Isabel in 1492. In the second of these periods the Mosque was built, in the last the Alhambra, in the third the Giralda; these three might be taken as the representatives of the three orders of the Arabian-Spanish style. All of them were the result of original genius, working itself out in peculiar forms. The first, however, represented by the Mosque, bore traces of Byzantium in its forms and pillars; the second, represented by the Alhambra and its shadow the Alcazar, was the purest and most unmixed Arabian; the third, represented by the Giralda, so similar in style to San Marco at Venice, borrowed something from Italian art.

Having entered a protest against Mr. Ruskin's and Mr. Freeman's criticisms on Arabian Architecture, Mr. Meyrick exhibited to the Meeting Murphy's Plates of the Mosque of Cordova, pointing out the horse-shoe arch, the numberless aisles, the double arches, the marble pillars, the low roof, the flashing mosaic, as the chief characteristics of the style, and explaining the use of the Kiblah, the Maksudrah, and the Mihrab, in the Moslem worship. He considered

the mosaic to be essentially of home-growth, though ideas might have been borrowed from Constantinople. The nine hundred pillars were gathered from all parts, and made to do duty a second time. The Mosque had been the third most sacred of mosques, and in it was kept a copy of the Koran, said to be written by the hands of Othman. Omitting a detailed account of the Alhambra, he exhibited Murphy's Plates illustrative of it, and called attention to the roof, the arch, and the stucco ornament, describing the palace as the most elegant, gorgeous, rich, graceful, and dreamily enchanting edifice ever erected, while at the same time he acknowledged the absence of the expression of the great qualities of majesty, solemnity, and grandeur.

Mr. Palmer, of Exeter College, asked a question concerning the Moorish work in the court of Oranges at Seville, which was answered by the Secretary.

The President informed the Society that an interesting discovery of early work had been made amidst the foundations at the east end of St. Mary's Church, and exhibited a plan which shewed the particulars, at the same time reading some notes of Mr. Buckler on the subject.

Mr. Wood, of Trinity College, and Mr. Spiers, made some further remarks, after which the Meeting separated.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1851.

The Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. C. H. ALDERSON, Trinity College, was elected Member of the Society.

The Report of the Committee announced that the Rev. E. Miller, New College, had been elected on the Committee in the place of the Rev. W. B. Heathcote.

Application for assistance had been received from the Vicar of Figheldean, and an appeal in behalf of the Church of Rothsay, by the Dean of Argyll and the Isles, was laid upon the table. Attention was called to a cast of one of the statues on St. Mary's tower, presented to the Society by the Delegates, with the permission of the Vice-Chancellor. A letter was read from the Archdeacon of Bath, declaring his gratification at having been elected Vice-President of the Society. The following list of Members to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year was proposed:—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Oxford, G. E. Street, Esq., Diocesan Architect, W. C. Plenderleath, Wadham College, Rev. J. W. Burgon, Oriel College, Rev. J. James, Headington Quarries. Presents were received from Mr. Heaton and Mr. Parker.

The Hon. Horace Courtenay Forbes, M.A., Oriel College, read a Paper upon the internal arrangement of Churches.

“Inasmuch as Churches are built for the worship and service of God, it is necessary in constructing them to keep that end in view, and to let all considerations of comfort and luxury be entirely forgotten. Now many Churches still remaining in our land, serve as excellent models, and leave us at no loss to know how to construct Churches, as well externally as internally. But with respect to the internal arrangement of Churches, the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer are of some assistance and authority, I mean those which prescribe kneeling during certain parts of the service, and this is the particular subject to be discussed in this Paper. The difficulties in the way of kneeling are so great in some Churches, as they at present exist, that it is worth while to consider what the proper proportions of seats should be. We will take it for granted that all agree that there should be open seats in Churches, such as there were of old, and of which there are many remnants, particularly in the counties of Cambridgeshire,



Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, and Somersetshire. Now the peculiar advantages of these seats were, that they were very low and very broad, thus ensuring that the bulk of all congregations (the old and infirm only excepted) might kneel if they chose on their knees and on the floor of the seat. The following will be found to be the best proportions; distance from the back of one seat to the back of another, not less than three feet, and height of each seat from the ground (that is, measuring the back) about two feet six inches. By this means, the necessity for having any board or hassock to kneel on would be obviated, and a simple piece of matting might be laid down for that purpose, and sufficient breadth would enable the worshipper to kneel forward free of the seat behind, that is, without being obliged to rest his body on it, as can hardly be avoided where the seats are made narrow. If, however, for any reason it may be thought necessary to have something to kneel on, it would be best to have a plain flat board, raised a few inches from the ground, of the same length as the seat, and fastened down at a convenient distance for kneeling. At all events, the sloping boards which have been so long in use should at once be got rid of. The consideration of this matter is worthy of attention, as tending to promote the proper observance of public worship, by a true, sincere, and humble acknowledgement of our own unworthiness, and so to advance that which is the true and legitimate aim and object of public worship, namely, the glory of God."

A discussion ensued upon the proper form, material, and position of kneeling-boards, and cognate questions, in which the Chairman, the Secretary, the Librarian, Mr. Wood, Mr. Plenderleath, Mr. Liddon, and Mr. Palmer, took part. After having again called the attention of the Society to the cast of the statue procured for the Society by the President, the Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, the Chairman dissolved the Meeting.

MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

Sir THOMAS TANCRED, M.A., Merton College.

Mr. G. MILLER, Exeter College.

Mr. W. W. SHIRLEY, Wadham College.

Mr. H. S. OAKLEY, Christ Church.

Mr. H. DUMBLETON, Exeter College.

Mr. G. E. GATTY, Trinity College.

Mr. J. L. HARRISON, University College.

Mr. H. BOYD, Exeter College.

Mr. E. DOUGLAS, Trinity College.

Mr. W. J. DUNCOMBE, Brasenose College.

Mr. T. G. LIVINGSTON, Magdalen Hall.

Mr. R. BURNET, Christ Church.

Among the presents received were Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*, presented by the Rev. F. Meyrick, Secretary, Christian Iconography by M. Didron, presented by Mr. Lygon, Secretary, Churches of Warwickshire, No. 13, presented by the Rev. J. H. Cooke, and *Description of the Cathedral of Basle*, presented by Mr. De Romestin, St. John's College.

The Report announced the reception of several letters asking for advice and assistance; among others from the Rev. T. W. Goodlake, vicar of Bradwell. The appeal for the Culham Training Schools was laid upon the table with the warm recommendation of the Committee. A letter was read from Mr. Markland, expressive of the great interest he had taken in the Society from its foundation, and of the pleasure he had received in having been elected a Vice-President.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, Trinity College, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read a Paper on the Distinction between Cathedrals and Parish Churches.

"The distinction, one more easy to recognise than to define, between ordinary Parish Churches and those Cathedrals and others of similar character, which may be classed together under the title of Minsters, is one independent of size, and yet probably had its chief origin in the usual difference of size between the two classes of buildings. There is a debateable ground, but the largest Churches can be appropriately built only on the one type, and the smallest only on the other. Anterior to the distinction between Minsters and Parish Churches, another may be drawn, between those whose beauty is derived from mere picturesque effect, and those which are really works of architectural design.

"Of Parish Churches those of Pembrokeshire may be taken as the best specimens of the former, the finer Churches of Somersetshire of the latter. This latter superior type of parish Church is a certain advance in the Cathedral direction, over the other, but is still very far removed from it. The fully developed cross form and the predominant central tower, the combination of a clerestory and a high roof, the presence of a regular western front, as at Gatton and Crewkerne, were all great steps in the same direction. Numerous Churches exhibit approximations, more or less remote to the Cathedral outline, without fully realizing it, as Leonard Stanley, Brecon Priors, Gattam, Wimborne Minster, &c.

"In considering interiors, the question becomes more implicated with the historical sequence of styles. Romanesque is the most monastic of any, yet it has developed a distinct parochial type. In the Early Gothic the two types are farther removed from each other than before or after; in the Continuous they converge, the Perpendicular parish Church and the Perpendicular minster having internal elevations of the same essential character. This portion of the

subject is illustrated by various examples, as St. Woollas, Newport, Buildwas Abbey, Rothwell, Berkeley, Llandaff, Southwell, and various Churches in Somerset. Of the numerous parish Churches not one can be allowed to exhibit the Cathedral type in its fulness except possibly St. Mary Redcliffe, and even there the position of the tower is a great draw-back. On the other hand many cathedral, conventual, and collegiate buildings approach more or less to the parochial type, as at Dorchester, Manchester, and even Christ Church in Hampshire. This tendency is especially common in Wales, as Llandaff Cathedral, Monkton Priory, and other less important examples."

The Rev. W. Basil Jones, in connection with some remarks of Mr. Freeman, drew a comparison between the prevalence of certain styles of architecture at certain times and certain costumes at certain periods. In Architecture we had reached a great point, which as yet at least we had not arrived at in costume, where there was not one prevalent style but a medley of all. Mr. Tozer of St. John's College, the President, and other Members, asked questions of Mr. Freeman on several architectural points suggested by his essay.

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#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

Mr. Heaton, Mr. Combe, Mr. Lingard, Mr. Sewell, and Mr. Palmer, having retired from office on the Committee according to the Rules of the Society, which require that

five Members of the Committee be annually elected, their places were filled by the following gentlemen.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford.

G. E. STREET, Diocesan Architect.

W. C. PLENDERLEATH, Wadham College.

The Rev. J. W. BURGON, Oriel College.

The Rev. JOHN JAMES, Headington Quarries.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College then resigned his office as President, and a vote of the sincere thanks of the Society was passed to him, proposed by Mr. Lingard and seconded by Mr. Parker.

The Rev. the Principal, having acknowledged the compliment and expressed the interest he took in the welfare of the Society, was unanimously re-elected President. The Rev. J. Barrow, Queen's College, and the Rev. J. Earle, Oriel College, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, were re-elected Auditors. At the same Meeting the Rev. the President of Trinity College was appointed Vice-President by acclamation, Mr. P. Cooke, Christ Church, was elected Member, and Mr. R. R. Lingard, of Brasenose College, was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

MEETING, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

The Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. F. H. SUTTON, Magdalen College, was admitted Member of the Society.

A valuable work by Mr. Cockerell on the Iconography of the west end of Wells Cathedral, presented by the author, was exhibited.

The Secretary read the Report, announcing the re-election of the Rev. F. Meyrick and Mr. F. Lygon to the office of Secretaries, of the Rev. S. Wayte to that of Treasurer, and of Mr. J. H. Parker to that of Librarian, and giving a favourable criticism upon the restorations lately effected in St. Giles' Church, Oxford.

A letter was read from the Rev. the President of Trinity College, returning his thanks to the Society for having elected him Vice-President, and expressing an earnest wish to promote those studies for the encouragement of which the Society was formed.

Mr. Parker read a Paper in defence of the established system for the Classification of Medieval Architecture against the changes recently proposed. He maintained that the division into four principal Styles or Periods is more true in fact than any other. These Periods correspond nearly with the four centuries during which they prevailed, the last quarter of each century being a period of transition. There were other subordinate changes, but much less marked than at these principal divisions. The progress of change was not uniform, it was much more violent and rapid at some times than at others, and these were the natural points at which to make a division of Styles. The practical question was not when the first germ of a new Style may be traced, but when it became generally established, and in ordinary use. The Norman Period did not terminate in 1145, because many of our principal Norman buildings were not finished till long after that date, such as Ely and Peterborough Cathedrals and Iffley Church. To the proposed Lancet Period he objected, because lancet-shaped windows were used for a very long period, but never exclusively. Windows of other forms were always used simultaneously with them. The windows of Becket's Crown, at Canterbury, in 1183, were just as much lancet-shaped as those in Salisbury in 1250. During the first

half of the thirteenth century, windows with plate tracery were used along with them, and during the second half those with bar tracery, especially with foliated circles in the head, such as the chapter-house of Salisbury and the presbytery of Lincoln.

The Geometrical Period he objected was not sufficiently defined; no three of its advocates could agree when it began or when it ended. The earlier examples of Geometrical tracery, at Westminster, Salisbury, and Lincoln, had Early English mouldings, foliage, and other details. The later examples had those of the Decorated Style, and quite of a different character from the others. The mouldings were the most safe guide as to the style or date of any building, and any division which included mouldings of such very different character under one name was a bad division. The name was calculated to mislead, and had already done so in practice in some instances.

To the Curvilinear Period he objected that it was equally undefined with the preceding, and that geometrical forms were just as much curvilinear as any others.

To the Rectilinear Period he objected that horizontal lines are just as much rectilinear as a Gothic Cathedral. He objected to any nomenclature which involved a theory, as being calculated to mislead the student. It was difficult to say which was the first Pointed Style, and this name applied to the style of the thirteenth century misled the student into the belief that Pointed arches were then first used, which was not the fact; they were used much earlier than was commonly supposed even in England, and still more so in other countries. He thought the established nomenclature of Rickman upon the whole the best; first, because it had been long established, and secondly, because it involved no theory.

Mr. Plenderleath said that he felt some hesitation in saying any thing in opposition to such a distinguished

Ecclesiologist as Mr. Parker, but that with reference to the system of nomenclature adopted by the sister Society of Cambridge, he could not think it altogether so incapable of defence as Mr. Parker appeared to consider it. After having at some length pointed out the historical incorrectness of the term "Gothic" as applied to Christian Architecture, and the expressiveness of the designation "Pointed," which applied not to the windows only but to the general features of the style, Mr. Plenderleath proceeded to enlarge upon the relative character of the three divisions, in which he thought that the undeveloped nature of the first, the perfection of the second, and the declension of the third, were admirably expressed by those terms which the Cambridge Society had, with the sanction of some of the leading architects of the day, attached to them. It was impossible to conceive any such thing as a fourth Pointed style, the idea was worked out, and if we were to develop a new style it must be upon some fresh ground.

A discussion on Private Business ensued.

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#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1852.

The Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society.

LORD VALLETORT, Christ Church.

LORD SCHOMBERG KERR, New College.

W. M. BIRCH, Trinity College.

C. WELCH, Wadham College.

The presents received during the Vacation were exhibited, and the Report of the Committee was read. Several communications had been received by the Se-



cretaries, among which a letter from the Rev. T. Woodroffe was read, announcing that a desecration of one of the chapels of Winchester Cathedral, which had obtained some notoriety, was about to be, in part at least if not wholly, removed by the Chapter. Circulars in behalf of St. Maurice's Church, Winchester, and St. Thomas' Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, were laid on the table. An interchange of publications between the Architectural Institute of Scotland and the Oxford Architectural Society was announced. The Report proceeded as follows;

"With regard to a discussion which took place at the last Meeting of last Term, the President has during the Vacation written to such gentlemen as have quitted the Communion of the Church of England, to ascertain their wishes as to the continuance of their Membership, and has received answers from most of them, upon which the names of some have been retained and others removed, according to the tenor of their reply."

The Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christ Church, read a Paper "On some principles to be observed in Ornamenting Churches, as regards Illumination, Stained Glass, Encaustic Tiles, &c."

The Paper commenced with disclaiming any intention of vindicating the practice of ornamenting Churches, and assumed that there being certain parts of a Church, as walls and windows, roofs and floors, which admitted of decoration, it must necessarily be an object of consideration with every one who desired to promote God's glory, how he might best adorn them. There were several methods, such as

1. Illuminated lettering,
2. Symbolical devices,
3. Colouring for its own sake.
4. Pictorial representation of persons and events.

Of these Mr. Chamberlain objected to the one first named in every place save that where it was ordered by the canon,

i. e. for exhibiting the Decalogue over the chancel-arch, where, he observed, it was really used *symbolically*, as suggesting the thought of the general Judgment, which used of old to be represented there in a picture, a custom which was mainly ordered to be discontinued probably on account of the gross manner in which in a corrupt age it had come to be caricatured. The present indiscriminate use of the sacred monogram, the evangelistic, and other emblems, he also very strongly deprecated, recommending in all cases where it could be resorted to, as in windows, frontals of altars, and walls, designs of figures, and where this was beyond the reach of the artist, or the means of the Church builder or restorer, the employment of colour for its own sake, in diaper or arabesque, or even the use of hangings of cloth. These principles he then applied to the several parts of a Church which were most commonly destined to receive ornament. For an east window he recommended the Crucifixion as the best design, for side windows figures of saints or other subordinate subjects, for an altar-cloth the *Agnus Dei*, for a dorsal behind the altar a slab of slate to be painted in rich colours. Of this kind one had been recently put into the Church of Kidlington, which, though with some faults of detail, was spoken of as very effective. Commendation was also bestowed on a large frame of oak recently erected in Merton College Chapel for the reception of an ancient altar-piece representing the Crucifixion. The use of plates of zinc here, as in all other parts of a Church, was strongly protested against, as well as of niches and arcades containing nothing. Attention was also drawn to the very poor effect produced by delicately chiselled stone as in St. Giles' Church, and Garsington, or by encaustic tiles in this position, as in the new Church of St. George, in all of which at a very little distance the pattern was lost in a general indistinctness. In tiles for the floor, as well as in carpets, kneelers, and other common

ladies' work, the sacred emblems should be used, it was suggested, very sparingly.

The thanks of the Meeting having been voted to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Parker suggested the employment of the revived art of mosaic work for providing dorsals to altars. He also noticed that in parts of France great use was made of different coloured stones—a practice in which, it was observed by a Member present, Mr. Parker's recommendation had been anticipated by the distinguished architect of All Saints, St. Marylebone.

A discussion of some length ensued on Private Business.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

Mr. T. B. VERNON, Christ Church.

Mr. F. BECK, Exeter College.

After an Exhibition of the presents received, the Report was read, stating that the Committee had been more than once employed in examining the plans for the restoration of St. Mary's, Warwick, which had been submitted to them by the Vicar the Rev. J. Boudier, and the Architects Messrs. J. and H. Francis. The Vicar had come from Warwick for the purpose of personally holding communication with the Committee, and asking their opinions on several points.

Mr. Street read a Paper on "The true Principles in Architecture, and the possibility of a Development founded thereon."

He shewed that for the last 300 years all true principles had been ignored, each man's caprice being his rule in defiance of all laws either of construction or art. The great law at the bottom of all good art was Truth, which by no means excluded religion, but was more applicable as a law, and in this all development must be founded; he would assume therefore first, that in good Architecture whatever is truthful must of necessity be in itself proper and good, though it had no old precedent in its favour; and second, that no development could be good which did not proceed upon this principle. The absence of a desire to develop had led men to imagine that our only object was to restore a dead style, whereas had we seized on the principles of that style and worked boldly we should soon have improved. In all architecture the first principles are constructional, and none would be good in which this was not the case, and as the Pointed arch is the greatest invention in construction that has ever been achieved, it followed that all imitations of classic Architecture were barbarous and bad. As long as Greek art was fine it was so because it was constructional. The opportunities for development were various, as, by examination of foreign examples, the true view of these being that they were so many developments from the one great fact of the Pointed arch, not that they were the development best suited to the countries in which they were found, though this was often true of mouldings and so forth. Nor should we stop here, but classic buildings should also be examined in order to see whether any beauties existed in them which might be available for all time. He then proceeded to examine this point in detail, and after proving how untrue the classic column became directly it had an active work to perform, shewed that the cornice gave us a valuable hint as to the use of horizontal lines, and that the decorations of mouldings were, as a rule, strictly architectural

and not sculptural (as most medieval carvings were), and these were very important points for consideration. He then argued in favour of the horizontal line, instancing the method of its use in Italian and Greek Pointed Churches, and proving from instances in England that it was not opposed to the principles of the style, and that it was eminently constructional: the modern method of quoining dark buildings with light stone being bad because it did not look constructive. Other points to be learnt from foreign examples were the advantages of height, which had never been appreciated in England, and was nevertheless a grander thing than length, in theory as in effect. Then the admission of light was never properly studied, but it was shewn that this was of great importance, as many wonderful effects might be produced by its proper regulation. Then, after an earnest expression of admiration of the foreign apsidal ends, he proceeded to consider the principles of the arrangement and design of glass. This he thought ought to be quite in the architect's hands, and he felt that it was absurd to expect high art from glass painters, and this he proved further by the consideration of the conditions of manufacture and material under which all stained glass was done, these of necessity involving a very conventional mode of treatment. The arrangement of levels of floors and designs of pavements was next adverted to, and the delicate variations in the plans of Churches to suit particular circumstances; the most important of all ways of improvement was perhaps in the use, in construction, of coloured materials, as e.g. bricks, marbles, and tiles. This was considered at some length, and Mr. Street concluded by observing that all these developments would, so long as they were altogether truthful, be so far good. But so far only, for it must not be supposed that rules could make an artist. The foundation must be truth, and on this the really artistic

mind guided by religion might work and develope with success and certainty; but as art without religion was worthless, so also would religion be powerless in art without the true fire of the artist's mind.

Some discussion on Private Business ensued.

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MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES PARKER was admitted a Member of the Society.

Pamphlets presented by Mr. Jewitt, Mr. Freeman, and the Architectural Institute of Scotland, were exhibited.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee, stating, that the President of the Society and Mr. Parker had, during the past week, been on a visit of inspection to Warwick, for the purpose of examining St. Mary's Church, at the desire of the Vicar, who had come to Oxford for the purpose of consulting with the Committee at its last Meeting. They had made several suggestions, which the architects employed upon the restoration, Messrs. J. and H. Francis, were about to embody in their plans. Application for aid had been received from the Rev. J. B. Pratt, Cruden, Aberdeenshire, and for advice from the Rev. G. D. Bourne, Weston Subedge, Broadway, Worcestershire. A sub-Committee had been nominated to take into consideration an application from the Venerable Archdeacon Cotton, for aid in obtaining a fitting design for a bell-tower, to be erected in the University of Dublin.

Mr. Freeman read a Paper on Malmesbury Abbey Church. This Church must, when complete, have occupied a very high rank among English buildings, and though at present only a small portion remains, the general design can be accurately made out. It is generally supposed to have been commenced by the celebrated Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, about 1135, and if this date be correct, we may possibly set it down as the earliest English example of the systematic preference of the pointed arch in the main arcades of a large Church. The Norman fabric still forms the main portion of the building, but it was subjected to important changes during the Decorated and Perpendicular eras. Mr. Freeman traced out at length the progress by which, by combining the statements of Leland and others, with the indications remaining on the spot, he had been enabled to restore on paper the general notion of all the important features of the building, and in some places their actual details. The west front was originally of the same shape as that afterwards employed at Salisbury; an early instance of sham. In the Perpendicular period a large western tower was built within the nave, as at Shrewsbury Abbey and Hereford Cathedral. This tower existed in Leland's time, but the central tower, crowned with an enormous lofty spire, had previously fallen. Mr. Freeman pointed out the importance of the historical investigation of particular buildings, in which he professed himself a disciple of Professor Willis, remarking what valuable materials were afforded in Oxford itself for that branch of archæological study, especially in the Cathedral and St. Peter's Church.

The Rev. J. H. Pollen read an accurate account of the sculptures in the great doorways of the Church, as described by Mr. Cockerell. Some further remarks were made by Mr. Millard and Mr. James, after which the President, having thanked Mr. Freeman, adjourned the Meeting.

## MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The Reports of the New York Ecclesiological Society, and Sketches of the Architectural beauties of Wells and Glastonbury, by E. S. Cole, Esq., were exhibited.

The Committee's Report announced that communications were going on between themselves and Archdeacon Cotton on the subject of a bell-tower, about to be erected in the University of Dublin. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society containing an invitation to an Architectural congress to be held at Northampton in Easter week, with a view to the restoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Several letters for advice had been received.

Mr. James Parker read a Paper on the Triforium. He said that the usual derivation of *tres* and *fores*, did not hold good, as the three-light triforiums were rather the exception than the rule. He therefore attempted a new derivation, namely tri- contracted for turri-forium—the tower passage. This name he applied to the clerestory passage, and not to the lower one which generally bears the title of the triforium; this was more properly called the blind story, and was often so constructed that it could serve no other purpose than as an architectural design to fill up the blank space which would otherwise exist between the arches and clerestory. The upper gallery on the other hand he believed always led into the tower. In Christ Church Cathedral, and in many instances, there was no other approach.

The President thanked Mr. Parker for his Paper, which shewed both ingenuity and research, although he could not



go along with him on the point of the derivation of the name Triforium. Mr. Marriott, Mr. James, Mr. Street, Mr. Chester, and others, discussed the question.

Mr. Prendergast made some inquiries of the Dorchester sub-Committee relative to the restorations going on in Dorchester Church, deprecating the system of competition in accepting the contracts of builders.

Mr. Thornton desired to know if anything in the way of flying buttresses would be added to the pinnacles of St. Mary's spire to remedy the present isolated appearance which they presented when viewed from certain points. These questions having been considered the Meeting separated.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

Mr. JOHN ROBBINS, Christ Church, was admitted a Member of the Society.

The presents having been exhibited, the Secretary read the Report of the Committee, stating that the suggestions of the Society had been adopted by the architects employed in the restoration of St. Mary's, Warwick, that Mr. Freeman's report upon Tortworth Church had been accepted by the Committee and forwarded to the Rector, and that several letters for advice had been received. A grant of £2 had been made to Great Rollwright Church, which was being restored under the direction of Mr. Street, and donations and subscriptions were solicited for the preservation of a curious window of painted glass in North

Moreton Church, and for the general purposes of the special building fund.

The Rev. J. E. Millard, Magdalen College, read a Paper containing notes of a tour in Belgium in the year 1848. It contained an account of the principal objects of interest in Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Malines, Liege, Brussels, and Mons, with descriptions of the customs of the people, their religious ceremonies, costumes, &c., and of the most interesting works in architecture, sculpture, and painting. The President thanked Mr. Millard and hoped that he would read a second part before the Society before long. The Secretary read a description of a monumental effigy of a pilgrim in the parish Church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Mr. Prendergast exhibited an ancient Processional Cross, and enquired its date. Some discussion on private business ensued, in which the President, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Lygon, Mr. Jones and others, took part.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

New Members elected.

Mr. W. HUDSON, Christ Church.

Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, Trinity College.

Among the presents was a copy of the figure of an Archbishop found, in fresco, in St. Alban's Abbey Church, presented by Mr. Nicholson, and Neale's Papers on Architecture, four volumes, presented by Mr. De Romestin, of St. John's College.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee announcing the usual number of applications for advice, and detailing the particulars of an excursion which it was proposed to make on Whit-Tuesday, to Didcot, Farringdon, Uffington, Sparsholt, &c., for the purpose of examining the Churches. They proposed to leave Oxford by the half-past nine train for Didcot, visiting the Church containing the effigy of a mitred abbot, thence to Farringdon-road and Stanford, where there was a good Church of the fourteenth century, with a curious piscina and reliquary; from Stanford to Baulking, to view a curious little Church partly of the twelfth century, with remains of the stone altar; thence to Uffington, to inspect its very remarkable Church of the thirteenth century, with some portions believed to be unique; and thence to Sparsholt, where there was a good Church chiefly of the fourteenth century, with original wood-work, and where the Vicar had kindly offered to provide refreshments for the party. From Sparsholt they would proceed to Childrey, where there was a fine Church chiefly of the fourteenth century, returning to Farringdon-road station, and back to Oxford by the six o'clock train.

Mr. Eld read a Paper on the ancient Guilds of this country, tracing their origin in Saxon times and the rules by which they were then governed. He afterwards gave an account of the same kind of fraternities which became so very numerous in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., adding instances of their internal regulations in London, York, Leeds, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Coventry, and other places, and concluded by contrasting them with the Benefit Societies of the present day.

The President expressed the sincere pleasure which Mr. Eld's Paper had given to himself and the Society, and expressed a strong wish that so useful a record should be made generally public. Mr. Hobhouse asked several questions of Mr. Eld, with a practical view, as he trusted to see some

Benefit Clubs remodelled or constituted somewhat on the system of the old Guilds. He wished to know when the last was supposed to have existed in England. Mr. Meyrick believed that such societies were at present in being, in all but their name. He conceived them to be in essence bodies bound together by a religious tie, and contributing together to some charitable work, and such bodies still existed. The President having often had to interfere in the affairs of Benefit Clubs as a Magistrate was convinced that the chief cause of the disputes and selfishness in them was that the religious bond was not strong enough. After some remarks from Mr. Street, Mr. Parker, and others, on this subject, Mr. Plenderleath exhibited an ancient ring which had been found, and shortly afterwards the meeting broke up.

MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

New Members elected.

Mr. W. CRAWHALL, Wadham College.

Mr. H. FURNEAUX, Corpus Christi College.

Mr. F. A. SKIDMORE, Coventry.

Of the presents received, the most important was Designs for Schools, presented by Mr. Joseph Clarke. The Report spoke in terms of gratification of the excursion made during the Whitsun holidays, by the President and twelve other Members of the Society to Didcot, Stanford, Baulking, Uffington, Sparsholt, and Childrey. A description of the Churches in each of these places was read by Mr. Parker, and the Secretary expressed the Committee's sense of the

courtesy with which they had been received by the several clergymen of the parishes, especially by Dr. Wordsworth at Stanford, and Mr. Dodd and Dr. Nelson at Sparsholt. The Treasurer read his table of accounts for the year. The Rev. J. E. Millard, Magdalen College, read some notes of a visit to some of the principal towns of France, viz.: Abbeville, Amiens, Beauvois, Paris, Rouen, Caen, Bayeaux, S. Lo, and Constance.

The President having thanked Mr. Millard, the Rev. O. Gordon, Christ Church, called the attention of the Society to a project for the improvement of the buildings of Oxford, published in the year 1773. He thought the comparison of the views then and now entertained, would have a tendency to create a feeling of thankfulness rather than dissatisfaction that so little had been done. The great object of the Author of the proposal, whose name was well known to many members of the University, seemed to be to disengage and throw open its buildings. His idea of beauty as defined by himself, was neatness and regularity, and though he despaired of realizing it in its perfection, owing to the perversity of our ancestors, he thought much might be done by having it constantly in view. In pursuance of this end, he recommended the removal of the city gates and various intrusive and shabby buildings from different parts of the town, much of which has since been carried into effect. St. Giles' was capable of being made the most elegant street in Oxford, but the trees were out of character, and ought to be cut down, a road for carriages thrown straight down the middle, and a foot-path raised on either side, covered with gravel and secured by posts and chains, or a stream of water might be carried through the centre with a carriage road on either side. The trees in front of Balliol had already been removed, and those that cover Magdalen College toward the street might be tolerated, as hiding part of the west window and the enormous

irregularity of its Gothic pinnacles. The Radcliffe Library was wrongly placed, and ought to have stood on open ground, while its place might have been advantageously occupied by an equestrian statue. New College was allowed to possess a degree of magnificence, but its chapel was inauspiciously concealed by an antiquated cloister, which ought to be destroyed, and a grand scheme was shadowed out of driving a new street from the Schools in the direction of that and Queen's College, and thus communicating with the High Street. It was also suggested that the Fellows of New College might throw down the city wall, and level the mound in their garden, and regret was expressed that All Souls was shut out from the public by its deserted cloister and dead wall. An approach to Worcester College, which lay in a pleasant and rural situation, was much wanted, and a dim vision of Beaumont Street seemed to have passed before the author's mind. The pamphlet concluded with an eulogy of the plan of Magdalen Bridge, and a suggestion of a new University Church in the style of a Greek or Roman temple.

The Paper was received by the audience with manifestations of great amusement, and the President expressed the obligations of the Society to Mr. Gordon for having disinterred the pamphlet containing the proposal. Mr. Meyrick suggested that a moral might be drawn from Mr. Gordon's Paper, not inapplicable to Oxford's proposed improvements in 1852. To sweep away the cloister of New College, and to build a Grecian temple for a University Church, had once been thought improvements; improvements, though not of a physical kind, were again the fashion. He recommended to notice, the real wisdom displayed in a lately published pamphlet entitled *Phrontisterion*.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1852.

The Chair was occupied by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford, Vice-President of the Society, the President, the Principal of Brasenose College, being confined to his house by illness.

The proceedings were opened by the proposal of the election of the Lord Bishops of Exeter, of Argyll and the Isles, of Michigan, and of Western New York, as Patrons; of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., as Vice-President; and of the Duca di Serra-di-falco, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and Dr. Wainwright, as Honorary Members. Their names having been severally received with great marks of applause, the Chairman declared them elected by acclamation.

Mr. G. F. Bowen, Brasenose College, Mr. F. G. Lee, St. Edmund's Hall, and Mr. S. Owen, Worcester College, were elected members by ballot.

While the balloting-boxes were being carried round, Mr. Skidmore, jun., of Coventry, exhibited to the Meeting a most interesting specimen of the revived art of decoration in niello, and explained the process by which the niello was applied to silver. The Archdeacon then called attention to a handsome Alms-dish, which was about to be presented to the two American Bishops on the following day. It represented the Magi offering their gifts, and upon it was inscribed, *Ecclesiæ Americanæ, dilectæ in Christo, d. d. Oxonienses.*

Mr. Lygon, Secretary, read the Annual Report, as follows:—

“Your Committee in laying before you their Report of the Society's proceedings for the year past, have much gratification in discharging the task imposed upon them.

Although as a Society we may not appear to have done much since our last Annual Meeting, this has not arisen from any relaxation of zeal on our part, but from the vast diffusion of sounder architectural taste and knowledge, the result of previous exertion on the part of ourselves and the various societies in connexion with us. It is not now our task to vindicate the claims of Gothic Architecture, for it is almost universally allowed that its principles are most admirably adapted for the requirements of this as well as of every other age; that it is capable of supplying all our wants, and furnishing us with objects of marvellous beauty, no less than with those of truth and fitness. Year after year seems but to confirm this statement, and it may not be amiss cursorily to scan some of the architectural features of the year which has thus elapsed, before recurring to our own deeds as a Society.

“The Great Exhibition it will be remembered, was not available for our inspection till after our last Annual Meeting; many were the triumphs of medieval art therein exposed to the admiration of all nations of the earth. It is, indeed, a significant fact, that such homage should have been paid to the development of those principles which we have now for thirteen years consistently advocated. Of Mr. Pugin and his medieval court we cannot now say much, and the more so, as the impaired health and intellects of that great and sincere reviver of Christian art, forbid us from doing more than express our unfeigned sorrow at the severe affliction under which he is labouring. Let us hope that it is but for a time, and that ere long, one to whom we owe so much, may be restored to us with renewed vigour to continue his varied and indefatigable exertions. But the honours of medieval art in the Exhibition were not confined to Mr. Pugin and his assistants. Mr. Keith, under the superintendence of our sister Society, evinced great skill in the execution of Mr. Butterfield's designs. Mr. Skidmore, a newly elected Member of our own, Messrs. Newton, Jones, and Willis, each and all contributed most successfully, and especially so in ecclesiastical



plate. There was, however, much to regret in the department of stained glass. Vast as the sums which have been expended on this branch of art, the result has hardly been commensurate with the outlay.

“And next we must allude to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, recently erected from Mr. Carpenter’s designs: this has been pronounced by the Ecclesiological Society to be the most successful modern architectural work in London, and we have no hesitation in endorsing that statement. The noble proportions of the edifice, its skilful adaptation to the site, the reality of its fittings up, the arrangement of the windows, all demand our admiration. Special attention should be paid to the position of the organ; it is most skilfully treated; the pipes are raised on two solid stone brackets at the east end of the south wall of the south aisle, so as not to obtrude upon the east window of the aisle, which is hereafter to receive painted glass; the organist is seated below, and upon the whole this is a most satisfactory adjustment of the *vexata questio* of the organist’s position.

“Locally, not many important events have occurred. The first stone of the Diocesan Training Schools at Culham has been laid by the Bishop, but it is unfair to criticise an unfinished work, and we therefore abstain from any remarks thereon.

“The restoration of Merton College Chapel has progressed slowly, but steadily; we feel bound however to state our disapproval of the erection of a western choir with stalls in the ante-chapel, for the accommodation of the parishioners during the parish service, especially as such a step seems calculated to create confusion as to the ends and use of a choir, by placing the laity in stalls. We speak the more strongly as there seems to have been no necessity for the course pursued; but of Mr. Butterfield’s design for the font we can gladly speak with much admiration.

“Your Committee regret that it has been thought advisable to cover the new stone-work of St. Mary’s with a sort of wash, in order to give a tint of age. Such a device

is at once unwarrantable and absurd, as it cannot impose on the most unsuspecting observer; and were it not for the ludicrous nature of the proceeding, would excite just indignation at the proposed deceit.

“To turn to our affairs as a Society. No changes have occurred in the Society’s officers, except the regular retirement in rotation of five members of committee. We have added the President of Trinity, the Archdeacon of Bath, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., to our list of Vice-Presidents; we may not unreasonably congratulate ourselves on the approbation and support of the senior members of the University, and point to it as some proof that we have not neglected those aims for which we were instituted. We must not pass over unnoticed the fact, that we have this day elected as Patrons two American Bishops; and although America cannot vie with us now in architecture, yet we trust that hereafter her sons may prove themselves in this respect no unworthy descendants of our common ancestry.

“Our Library has been enriched by some very useful and even splendid works, such as Mr. Cockerell’s book on Wells Cathedral, Mr. Ruskin’s *Stones of Venice*, Weale’s *Quarterly Papers on Architecture*, and some others. Our President, whose unwilling absence this day is a cause of much regret, has procured for us from the Hebdomadal Board, (in addition to the model of St. Mary’s spire presented last year,) a present of a very beautiful cast of one of those statues which adorn the tower of St. Mary’s. The collection of casts, books, prints, and brasses, which now graces our room, is one of great value to the architectural student; indeed, our library contains works which are seldom so easily accessible for reference and study.

“We have held ten ordinary meetings during the past year, and it certainly is not arrogating too much to ourselves when we say, that the Papers read at our meetings have been at once varied in their subjects, and have embraced much interesting matter for reflection, often worked out with much ingenuity and thoughtfulness.

“ Mr. Forbes’s remarks on kneeling in Churches, and Mr. Chamberlain’s Paper on certain principles to be observed in the ornamentation of Churches, should be classed together as tending to a practical end in the fitting up of fabrics already existing. Mr. Chamberlain’s Paper we are happy to say, as also Mr. Freeman’s History of Malmesbury Abbey Church, has been printed in the Ecclesiologist, and we take the opportunity of referring such of our Members as may be desirous of profiting by Mr. Chamberlain’s suggestions, to the pages of that periodical. Mr. Parker’s Paper on the Classification of Architectural Styles was characterized by all the writer’s well-known architectural knowledge and discrimination, and although as a Society we cannot bind ourselves to the opinions laid down in any Paper read before us, yet we do not scruple to say that Mr. Parker’s remarks deserve the utmost consideration. Of Mr. Street’s Paper on the true principles of Architecture, we will not say more than that one of its chief objects was to insist on the necessity of truthfulness in architecture, and that this was enforced by sound reasoning, as might fairly be anticipated from Mr. Street’s admirable illustrations in practice of his principles and theory. Mr. James Parker contributed an interesting dissertation on the Triforia of Churches, some of the suggestions in which may tend to clear up the objects and uses of this little understood portion of our larger Churches. Of Mr. Freeman’s Paper on Malmesbury Abbey Church, and another on the difference between Cathedral and Parish Churches, it is unnecessary to say more than that they were such as fully to sustain the reputation of our eminent Member. Mr. Millard, in his two Papers consisting of notes of his travels abroad, has shewn us how much may be done by accurate observation in behalf of architecture even in beaten routes. Mr. Eld’s essay on Medieval Guilds, though not strictly architectural in its character, yet contained many hints valuable as well to the mere antiquarian as to the architect, who may wish fully to understand the various fragments of medieval architecture which yet re-

main in the Halls and Chapels of long-forgotten Guilds. Mr. Gordon's very amusing observations on a scheme for the University and City improvement propounded during the last century, forcibly illustrated the truth of the homely proverb, "one man's meat is another man's poison," in that these proposals concocted by their author with so much complacency, appear to us in the highest degree absurd and ill conceived.

"So much for the Papers read before us. Of our finances we can speak very hopefully. By the exercise of the most rigid economy, and through the energetic efforts of our indefatigable Treasurer, a considerable portion of the debt owing by us has been paid off, and unless some unexpected demand should be made upon our funds, we shall hope to meet you at our Annual Meeting next year free from all debt. It must however be remembered, that this happy result has not been attained without considerable sacrifices. We have been quite unable to add to our library by purchase, and though much liberality has been shewn by many of our Members in this respect, there are many expensive works which we ought to possess, and which we would gladly have procured, had it not been for the severe necessity which requires the utmost retrenchment at present. We have moreover been compelled to relinquish publishing, and even our Report has not been printed since 1850. Yet we have grounds for confident hope, that next year the incubus of debt will be cleared off, and we trust to be able to resume the publication of our Reports, and to give a somewhat more lengthy account than heretofore of the Papers read at our Meetings. We seize this opportunity of expressing a wish that all who are really interested in judicious Church restoration would avail themselves of the means held out by the Special Building Fund, to aid by grants of small sums, Churches whose designs have been approved of by your Committee. The subscriptions and donations for this purpose are dispensed by the Committee.

"Steps have been taken during the past year to continue the works commenced by the Society some years ago

at Dorchester Church. The present Incumbent, a Member of our Society, is doing his utmost to raise the funds required for the more urgent demands, such as open seats and the repairs of the roof, but as yet has not reached the required amount. The north aisle especially is in great want of substantial repair, and though the Society has a small fund in aid of the restorations of this Church, which has received continual contributions, (chiefly from the munificence of one person,) it is not at present sufficient to warrant its expenditure without some further additions.

“Your Committee had their attention called to a desecration of the south transept of Winchester Cathedral; they applied to the Dean and Chapter, who have since assured us that steps shall be taken to prevent the recurrence of the evil. This instance alone will serve to shew the utility of the existence of this Society, being able to appeal to a dignified body with a weight which could not attach to private remonstrance.

“During this Term we have made but one excursion, in which Uffington Church, one of the finest in Berkshire, was visited, as well as Sparsholt and Stanford. Our members should bear in mind that much more real architectural information is derived from the ocular inspection of a few good examples than from the perusal of books, however correctly and beautifully illustrated, and in this lies the chief benefit to be derived from architectural excursions, such as these. It is to be hoped that some arrangements may be made by which these excursions may be placed on a more permanent footing, and become a source of further advantage. Our sister Society, the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden, while still appertaining to that University, derived much advantage from these expeditions. And here your Committee would express their regret at the contemplated omission of the words late Cambridge Camden from the title of that Society. When we recollect that it was under this name that so victorious a crusade was carried on against the iniquitous pew system, and that under this name the word ‘Gothic’ was retrieved

from the ignoble position of a term of reproach, it is sad to know that it is in contemplation to relinquish a name which recalls associations so triumphant.

“Having finished our survey of the past, we may perhaps be permitted to look forward to the future. With the noble spire of All Saints, Margaret Street, now building, the spacious and splendid Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Munster Square, and St. Barnabas, (still untouched by the spoiler,) with all these before our eyes, it is impossible not to have confidence in the future career of our architects, and look forward to the day, we trust now near at hand, when edifices as lovely, as soaring, and as proud as the most beautiful offspring of medieval genius, shall deck our land anew. Still there is one point on which we would express a very strong opinion. After a careful inspection of works in Gothic Architecture, completed or in progress, it is with considerable regret that we feel obliged to say, that even the most esteemed among us do not seem fully to carry out into practice those principles which they maintain in common with the builders of those enduring structures which mock our utmost efforts to equal, much more to surpass them.

“The present is not the occasion to expatiate at length on what we have advanced, but we feel bound to enter an emphatic protest against erecting Gothic structures with a construction fit only for 19th century buildings. To state what appears at first a truism, Gothic buildings must be Gothic buildings; that is, when we raise a fabric, whether ecclesiastical or domestic, those portions which appear to the eye must not be the only portions of medieval construction, but the hidden work, whether of crypt or clere-story, should alike testify to the power of that architecture which commands the admiration, if not the undivided allegiance, of European Christendom.

“In conclusion, your Committee would urge all our Members not to relax exertion in their cause; much as we have done, how much more does not remain to be done! We dare not boast even of our proudest achieve-

ments. We have not as yet redeemed our departure for more than 300 years from purity of architectural design and detail. We have begun to appreciate Gothic art, but we have not yet realized our conceptions. It is a hopeful sign, that amid the controversy raging around us, churchmen unite in the conviction, that the decoration of God's house is a legitimate expression of their common faith and love, a fitting way to honour Him, who although 'He dwelleth not in temples made with hands,' yet is more especially near His children in His holy House. It is cheering to find that niggardliness is scouted, and the chilling deformity of puritan simplicity is fast melting away before the revived efforts of that devotion which in days gone by, reared the most sumptuous temples in honour of the Most High, and for the service of His Church on earth.

"That Gothic architecture is but an enduring expression of the Christian faith is a well-known remark, but not therefore the less true. Without faith, art, if it enjoys an artificial existence, is a base mockery of its better self, and therefore with the restoration of faith has progressed the new development of art, and so with the increased firmness of our faith we may hope to see the day when Winchester and York, Salisbury and Durham, shall gladly share the newer honours of younger rivals. As yet, be it remembered, we have been fighting for bare existence; we have held the implements for building with one hand, while with the other we have had to grasp the weapons of controversy. Inch by inch we have had to fight, we have fought stubborn churchwardens and obstinate prejudices, and although the revival of Christian architecture is a glorious fact, it is premature to indulge in anticipations of the immediate enjoyment of the fruits of our victory; but still we would remind you again and again, that pointed arches, Gothic mouldings, and painted windows, unless the heartfelt expressions of a loving and earnest faith, are a dangerous snare and terrible unrealities. The Catholick Faith does not necessarily lurk in a Gothic gargoyle, nor can an

accurate moulding or string-course, however precise, compensate for the mutilation of that one faith once delivered unto the saints, whereby the whole spiritual edifice (of which the material edifice is but a faint and fleeting shadow) is fitly framed and joined together."

The Report having been put from the Chair, and received with acclamation, the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., Exeter College, rose and delivered a most learned and interesting Lecture on "Plato's theory of the beautiful as applied to Gothic Architecture," in which he first pointed out in what Plato's theory consisted, and then most ingeniously shewed how, in many instances, his requirements were fulfilled by the varied unity of the style of Architecture on which he was lecturing.

Mr. Sewell resumed his seat amidst much applause, and the Chairman returned the thanks of the Society to him for his most able and interesting Paper and remarks, appropriate as they were, both to the University of Oxford, and to the Society for the study of Gothic Architecture. Mr. Meyrick moved a vote of thanks to the Ven. Archdeacon Clerke, which was warmly responded to, and the Meeting separated.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The Lord Bishop of Maryland was elected Honorary Patron of the Society. The President read the list of candidates for election at the next Meeting, and exhibited the presents which had been received. Mr. Jones, Uni-



versity College, Mr. Egerton, Christ Church, Mr. Thornton, St. John's, Mr. Jewitt, Headington, and Mr. Wetherell, Brasenose College, were recommended for election on the Committee.

The Report referred with regret to the death of Archdeacon Brymer, Vice-President of the Society, and announced the receipt of letters of acknowledgment from the Bishops of Exeter, Argyll, Michigan, and Western New York, who had been elected Patrons of the Society at the last Meeting. Dr. Wainwright had, the Committee was glad to say, become a Patron, by having been made Provisional Bishop of the diocese of New York. Mr. Gladstone's election as Vice-President was referred to with pleasure. A letter of the Duca di Serra-di-falco was handed round. A letter was read from the Rev. G. Mackarness, on the subject of the restoration of the Church of Nicholas Ferrar, and some ecclesiological extracts were made from a communication received from Australia. Mr. Meyrick exhibited the drawing of an old alms-box, and some ancient keys, preserved in the Church of Blickling, Norfolk. Mr. Addison explained the work of restoration going on at Dorchester, for which Mr. Wayte declared his readiness to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Plenderleath, Wadham College, then proceeded to read a Paper "On some Architectural Principles derivable from Anatomy;" of which the following is an abstract:—

"The position of Architecture among the arts and sciences is a peculiar one, as uniting in the works which she produces the results of each. Thus from the science of Music, or, more strictly speaking of Acoustics, we learn how best to adapt our buildings to the purpose of hearing; from Botany many of our most beautiful mouldings are derived: while from Geology we obtain not only our materials, but many useful hints as to the effect of larger masses of light and shade.

"To Anatomy however, our obligations are to a great extent unacknowledged. And yet I believe that no thinking man can fail to perceive in the cylindrical structure of the long bones the principle of tubular bridges, and in the voussoir shape of the bones of the foot that of the arch, and in the formation of the cranium that of the dome.

"The human skull is composed of five great bones, united and consolidated by interlacing processes, termed sutures. Here we have at once a perfect dome, and also a solution of that difficult problem how best to render firm this mode of architectural construction. The dome of St. Sophia in Constantinople fell three times during its erection, and that of the Cathedral at Florence stood unfinished one hundred and twenty years for want of an architect. In St. Paul's, London, the dome is linked together with strong iron chains: so also St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Isaac's, at St. Petersburg; to the very beautiful drawings of which in the Bodleian Library I would refer. In Byzantine architecture the necessary support is given by increasing the thickness of the coping at the base of the dome. This is rendered necessary by the heat of southern climates, which, by expanding the iron cramps, would soon destroy any dome so girded together. Still, of course, the system of dovetailing or suture is the best, and indeed so strong is this union, that when every thing, muscle, ligament, and membrane, has been removed, the sutures of the cranium still hold till separated by a strong internal pressure acting upon every part of the junction at once.

"The great obstacle to be encountered in the formation of a roof is the lateral thrust of the rafters. Now this may be got over in various ways. In an angular wagon-headed roof it may be done by supporting the mitrings. And this is exactly what we find in the thickened centres of the parietal and frontal bones. For to explain this physiological fact by simply saying that the centres of these bones are the points from which ossification begins, is, it appears to me, to assert a principle which, pushed to the legitimate extent, would do away with all evidence of de-

sign whatever in the structure of the human frame. What are called open roofs are usually supported either by tie-beams or braces. Now, to have bones analogous to the latter construction, running through the brain, would be extremely inconvenient, and accordingly we find the tie-beam employed, as represented by the temporal, or still more by the spheroid bones.

"The inner table of the skull, which is termed the *tabula vitrea*, I need only mention to point out, that as with our brittle materials, we are unable to dovetail, so in this glassy formation we find no suture, but a plain contact. Surely this is not unworthy of remark.

"I would now call your attention to a prototype of the arch in the human endoskeleton. And this I find in the bones of the foot when between the calcaneum and the metatarsus, which serve for abutments, we have a perfect arch in the five cruciform bones, including that which not a few Gothic architects reject, a key-stone in the astragalus. That the wedge shape of the bones of the tarsus is not a mere accident, is proved by their being modified into a cubical shape, more or less, in all digitigrade animals, when they have a different function to perform. And here I must, with deference to the experience of more practical men, object to the practice of building pointed arches without key-stones. Of course I do not mean to say that they should have key-stones of the same shape as in round arches of equal radius, but if the key-stone of a pointed arch be of such a shape as that its sides be in the planes, respectively, of radii of the two arcs of the soffit, I cannot but think that its presence will contribute to the stability of the structure.

"Of all the difficulties of a practical architect, the construction of a good roof for sound is that most desirable to have solved in the most perfect manner. And here we may take a lesson from the roof of the mouth, which has a plain waggon-head. Pendants and struts, &c., in a chancel roof are very beautiful, but should be eschewed as interfering with the waves of sound. Does not, too, the low

point at which the voice is introduced into the mouth, seem to warn us against making altar platforms and orchestras too high? The latter erections I cannot but think are generally chargeable with this fault.

"I will only detain you with one more exemplification of my theory. It must now be some time ago since Bernouilli conceived the idea which has since been developed in the Conway tubular bridge. What this principle is, may be seen by imagining a beam to be supported horizontally on two extreme points, when it will be seen that the upper part of its substance has a force of compression to resist, its lower part a force of extension; while its middle part, having practically nothing to resist, may be altogether removed without materially weakening the structure. Furthermore, if the substance of the upper part of a cylinder be rendered harder, though it will thus become less tough, the power of support will be materially increased. Now not only do we find the cylindrical form in our bones, but just such a strengthening as this we observe in a ridge of extremely hard bone, running along its surface. And this especially in the tibia of the feline tribes. It is remarkable too, that in the only tribe of mammals whose extremities have to resist extension instead of compression; viz., the sloths, who pass their lives suspended from the boughs of trees; we find the bones solid, the cylindrical form having little or no advantage in resisting this force.

"I might adduce many more similar examples, did time admit. But I hope I have said enough to suggest, perhaps, to some of our Members, a new idea, and more I cannot hope to do.

"I have only in conclusion to express my thanks to Mr. Symonds for the beautiful specimens of osteology which you see before you, and which he has kindly lent me to illustrate my Paper."

MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1852.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

LORD CHARLES BRUCE, Christ Church.

Mr. G. HUDSON, B.A., Christ Church.

Mr. A. PURTON, Trinity College.

Mr. JAMES CASTLE, Sculptor, St. Clement's, Oxford.

The President resigned the office which he had held during the past year, and a vote of thanks was passed to him, moved by Mr. Meyrick, and seconded by Mr. Lygon. A ballot for the election of a President, Auditors, and five members of Committee then took place, by the issue of which the President of Brasenose College was re-elected President; Rev. J. Barrow, Queen's College, and Rev. J. Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, were re-elected Auditors, and Rev. W. B. Jones, University College, Rev. R. Thornton, St. John's College, Hon. H. C. Forbes, Oriel College, Mr. W. Egerton, Christ Church, and Mr. Orlando Jewitt, Headington, were elected members of Committee. The Report mentioned the receipt of letters from the Rev. W. F. Norris, Cirencester, and Rev. A. C. Tarbutt, Jedburgh, and explained that it was owing to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington that the Meeting had been deferred from the last week to the present.

Mr. Parker read a Paper on the Oriel or Oriole. He shewed that the word was used in two or three different senses, which caused much apparent confusion in the passages in the records and medieval writers in which it occurs; but he thought these apparently contradictory meanings might be reconciled. He considered that the original sense of the word was, 1, the upper floor or room in the western part of a domestic Chapel, which was used

also for ordinary purposes ; that it was afterwards corrupted, and came to signify, 2, an Oratory or Chapel ; 3, a loft or upper chamber of any kind ; 4, the room over the gateway, which was frequently a Chapel, and in which there was commonly, 5, a projecting window, which has now become the ordinary meaning to the word. The substance of this Paper, with the authorities quoted, is printed in Mr. Parker's new volume on the Domestic Architecture of the Fourteenth Century.

Mr. Freeman gave an account, illustrated by drawings, of Leominster Church, Herefordshire. This Church is remarkable, as in itself a fine specimen both of Norman and later architecture, and also from the singular changes which it has undergone. To the south side of the Norman nave a large addition, almost amounting to a second Church, was attached during the Early English and Decorated periods, and the choir and transepts having been subsequently destroyed, the present ground-plan is of a most unique and perplexing nature. Mr. Freeman's remarks were chiefly an abridgement of lectures given by him at Ludlow and Leominster, on the occasion of the Ludlow Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

**MEETING, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852.**

**The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.**

**The following new Members were elected.**

**Rev. J. HODGSON, Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Bloxham.**

**Mr. H. N. ROWE, Brasenose College.**

**Mr. W. H. HELM, St. John's College.**

**Mr. J. F. WEBSTER, Worcester College.**

Among the presents received were a quarto volume of Symbols and Emblems of Early and Medieval Christian Art, presented by the Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christ Church : Ancient Gothic Churches, their proportions and chromatics, part the third ; and, Architectural Botany, setting forth the geometrical distribution of foliage, flowers, fruits, &c., presented by the author, W. P. Griffith, Esq.

The Report announced that the existing Secretaries, Treasurer, and Librarian, had been re-elected to their several offices.

A letter appealing for aid in behalf of Nicholas Ferrar's Church, at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, was read.

A Paper was read by Mr. Wood, Trinity College, on the History of the Abbey of Furness, consisting in great measure of an abstract of a local work by Mr. Beck. This Abbey, the second in size of all the Cistercian Houses in England, was founded shortly before the reign of Stephen, on a grant of land made by that monarch when Count of Boulogne. In 1148, together with other Monasteries of the Savignian order, they conformed to the Cistercian rule. The remains of the Church are chiefly in the Early English style, with considerable alterations made toward the latter part of the fifteenth century, among which was the addition of a western tower. The chapter-house is a beautiful specimen of the same period of architecture with the Church, the rest of the monastic buildings are of the fourteenth century. A brief summary of the history of the Abbey is given in some rhyming Latin verses prefixed to the chartulary, and quoted by Dugdale in his Monasticon. From these and other records the Abbey appears gradually to have increased in power, though occasionally suffering from invasion by the Scots in the reign of Edward II., until its final dissolution by the Royal Commission in 1536. In their Report, though various crimes are laid to the charge of the monks, no attempt is made at

proof, and the Abbot, who according to this account was one of the most guilty, was presented by Cromwell, the Inspector General, to the living of the neighbouring parish of Dalton. Mr. Wood's Paper was illustrated by a drawing, for which the Society was indebted to Mr. Birch, of Trinity College.

Mr. Freeman made some remarks on the arrangement of Chapels east of transepts, and on the combination of central and western towers, of which Furness is another example, in addition to those which he had collected while treating of Malmesbury and Leominster.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1853.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

Among the presents there was a very handsome and valuable edition of Loggan's Views of Oxford, presented by Mr. F. Symonds.

The Report announced the election of Mr. Wood, Trinity College, as member of the Committee: and of Mr. Plenderleath, Clifton; Mr. Baron, Upton Scudamore; Mr. Kyrke Penson, Oswestry; and Mr. Master, Welshampton, as Corresponding Secretaries.

Mr. E. G. Bruton, Architect, read a Paper on "The causes of the changes in detail and want of consistency in design, apparent in some examples of Gothic Architecture." The Paper, after glancing at the anachronisms which exist in a building, the various details of which belong severally to different styles, proceeded to examine some examples of peculiar forms in the Churches of Barnack, Moulton, Polebrook, &c., in Northamptonshire. These peculiarities had



apparently arisen from carvings and mouldings having been subsequently executed upon previously existing portions of the several buildings. This was more particularly done during the Early Pointed era, and principally upon the massive forms which were very faintly and rudely sculptured by the early Normans. Such alterations were not however confined entirely to that period; and of this, as Professor Willis and Mr. Poole had observed, the alteration of the Norman nave of Winchester Cathedral by Bishop Edington was a convincing proof. Here much of the Norman ashlar had been chiselled anew, and the core of the Norman walls still remained.

The President thanked Mr. Bruton for his Paper and commented on his remarks. Mr. Parker referred to Canterbury Cathedral as illustrating in a remarkable manner the co-existence of several styles. After some further observations the President adjourned the Meeting.

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#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected.

Mr. LEAR, All Souls' College.

LORD FORDWICH, Christ Church.

HON. J. WARREN, Christ Church.

Mr. E. DYSON, Corpus Christi College.

The Secretary read the Report as follows:—

“The Committee among other communications have received one from the Rev. W. Grey, Corresponding Secretary in Newfoundland, which gives a very valuable account

of Church Architecture in that colony ; it will be laid before the Society at the next Meeting. The Committee have appointed a Sub-committee to consider the proper steps to be taken to urge upon the Board of Guardians at Leominster, Herefordshire, the propriety of preserving the very interesting remains of the Norman Priory Church recently discovered in that town. They hope that other Societies will follow their example in endeavouring to rescue such venerable relics of medieval art from neglect and concealment."

Mr. Street read a Paper upon Domestic Architecture, in which, after commenting upon the want of success exhibited in our modern attempts at its revival as compared with those of the revival of ecclesiastical architecture, he proceeded to inquire how far this was the result of unreality on the part of its revivers, or of the incompatibility of the style with modern wants. He argued that the great rule to be observed in all architectural work was that of reality in every arrangement and in every detail, and then shewed how egregiously unreal all imitations or adaptations of classic architecture were, and how almost equally unreal were the modern attempts at revived medieval Domestic Architecture. The faults of the latter were, among others, the disuse of the pointed arch in construction — the attempt to obtain irregularity of outline and arrangement where neither are necessary—and the constant habit of perpetuating the worst features of modern house builders in internal decorations and furniture. He proved by many examples that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries architects used pointed arches, traceried windows, open roofs, and the like, as well in domestic as in ecclesiastical work.

Upon the question of adaptation to modern wants he went into detail, shewing that the use of sash-windows for instance did not necessarily involve any departure from

proper principles, and that so far from this, if properly treated, they became rather ornamental than the contrary; and he suggested some method for their arrangement, protesting at the same time against their introduction in a sham way, as is commonly the case in buildings in Oxford. He then went on to the consideration of the internal finishing and furniture of houses, and proved by a succession of instances gathered from illuminated manuscripts, that of old this was much warmer, and more finished, than is generally imagined. He then shewed how far some departure from old precedents was necessary in order to enable Pointed Architecture to meet all the requirements of the present day, and observed, that, unless it did so, its existence could never affect people in general to the extent to which such an art ought.

In conclusion he argued strongly for the use in all revivals of Middle Pointed or Decorated style, upon the same grounds upon which the world in general had agreed to its use for all ecclesiastical work, and illustrated the extreme beauty of ancient buildings of this class by a variety of sketches of ancient examples in France, Germany, and England.

Mr. Codrington, Wadham College, made some remarks on a piece of furniture which he conceived to be a portable altar, and some carved wood-work, which he believed to be its frame. It had remained at Codrington in Gloucestershire for many years. A discussion ensued in which Mr. Parker, Mr. Street, and Mr. Millard, took part; the latter exhibited a tracing full size of a portable altar-slab recently discovered in Great Milton Church.

Mr. Thornton expressed a hope that the Committee would make enquiries relative to the ancient Church said to have been discovered in the house of Stow, the antiquarian, in Aldgate. The Meeting then adjourned.

**MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858.**

**The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.**

**Mr. SAMUEL LIPSCOMB SECKHAM, was elected Member of  
the Society.**

Some sketches and lithographs were presented. An application was made by Mr. G. G. Scott, in behalf of the Architectural Museum, to be formed in London, where sculptors, stone carvers, &c., might study casts of the more beautiful specimens of medieval art.

The Committee could not refrain from deploring the loss which Church architecture and the Church at large had sustained, by the death of the Bishop of Sydney. He had laboured and gone to his rest, and it was hoped that others, such as he, might be found to enter into the labours he had so nobly begun in our Australian empire.

The Rev. R. Thornton, St. John's College, read some "Remarks on Ritual and Church arrangement in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden." After commenting on the conservatism of Lutheran as contrasted with other religious bodies, and giving a short outline of the history of the Reformation in the north, he proceeded to describe some Churches in those three countries, especially the Cathedral of Roskilde, in Zealand. He next touched upon the arrangement and decoration of the northern Lutheran Churches. The ordinary type was a nave filled with pews and galleries, a large presbytery (in the midst of which stood the font) and a sacrarium enclosed, like the presbytery, by a railing, and containing an altar, dressed with two candles, which were lighted at communion time, and an

image or crucifix. It was consequently an error on the part of an estimable prelate of our Church to assert that such ornaments were used by no reformed body whatever. He then went on to describe the Church music and eucharistic vestments (alb and chasuble) used throughout the north, and the order observed in administering the two Sacraments, in Confirmation and in Marriage, concluding with a remark on the kind feeling of the Scandinavians towards England, which he hoped would ever be mutual.

The President thanked Mr. Thornton for his valuable information, and after some discussion elicited by the preceding Paper, the Secretary read a letter from the Rev. W. Grey, Corresponding Secretary in Newfoundland, giving a report of the state of ecclesiastical architecture in that colony. This letter has since appeared in the Ecclesiologist.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

#### New Members elected.

The Hon. W. BYRON, All Souls' College.

Mr. DANIELL, Merton College.

Mr. BRADFIELD, Broad Street.

The second volume of Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages was presented by Mr. Parker; a Rubbing of a large Brass by the Rev. J. E. Cross; the Transactions of

the Architectural Institute of Scotland was forwarded by that Society, and the Ecclesiologist for April was laid on the Table.

The Secretary, the Hon. F. Lygon, All Souls', read the Report, which adverted to the joint Architectural Meetings to be held at Banbury on the 24th and 25th of May, by the Oxford, Beds, Bucks, and Northamptonshire Societies. This would afford an opportunity for studying the interesting Churches and domestic remains in that neighbourhood. Bloxham, Broughton, Adderbury, and King's Sutton Churches, together with Broughton Castle, Wroxton Abbey, and Compton Wynyate would be visited. The Rev. W. S. Miller, Sibford Gower, Banbury, had kindly consented to act as local Secretary. The Report expressed a hope that the University in sanctioning the expenditure of £50,000 on the proposed Museum, would guard against the adoption of any style unsuited to the climate of England, or which required shams and deceptions to adapt it to the objects for which the Institution was to be erected.

The Rev. F. Meyrick, Trinity College, resigned the office of Secretary.

Mr. Frederick G. Lee, St. Edmund Hall, read a Paper, containing "some remarks on Christian Epitaphs," in which he gave a brief sketch of the various styles of inscription which have been in vogue from the earliest ages of Christianity to the present time. The Catacombs of Rome and the Epitaphs preserved in the Lapidarian Gallery of the Vatican supplied several specimens, as did also the Sepulchral Slabs of Cornwall and the Northern Counties. Having observed upon the peculiar beauty and simplicity of the Epitaphs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the different forms of expressions then used, he alluded to the degeneracy of style and the absence of religious feeling which frequently characterized the Epitaphs erected since the middle of the sixteenth century.

He recited several inscriptions, which created much amusement, and argued that as the earlier Epitaphs possessed a religious character, and those put up during the last 300 years were often laudatory commendations, and sometimes positively offensive, a return to the simple and Christian style of past ages was much to be desired. He concluded by quoting some practical remarks of the Rev. J. M. Neale, concerning the phraseology of modern inscriptions, which, if followed, would prevent our churchyards from being deluged either with extravagant eulogies or pagan epitaphs.

The President returned the Society's thanks to Mr. Lee for his Paper, and after some remarks from Mr. Freeman, the Secretary, and the President, the Meeting adjourned.

#### MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1853.

The Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Webb's Continental Ecclesiology was presented to the Society by Mr. F. G. Lee, St. Edmund Hall. The Report of the Committee stated, that Mr. Egerton, Ch. Ch., had been elected Secretary in the room of Mr. Meyrick. Through the liberality of the Librarian, Mr. J. H. Parker, the Committee had been enabled to lay upon the Table a revised edition of the catalogue of valuable books in the possession of the Society, with the Rules and list of Members. The Meeting fixed for the 25th of May was postponed till the subsequent Wednesday, to avoid clashing with the joint Meeting at Banbury, at which it was hoped many Members would attend. The Committee had agreed to lend books and rubbings of brasses to increase the in-

terest of the evening Meetings. A grant of £5 was made towards the restoration of St. Michael's Church, Oxford, and of £3 to Shottesbrooke Church.

A vote of thanks to the Librarian for his liberality was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Lygon to read a Paper "on the Influence of Detail on General Design."

Mr. Lygon commenced his Paper as follows:—

"It is a principle now almost universally admitted, that all works of art either with or without the consciousness of the artist, do nevertheless in their style and design set forth the tendency of his mind; and when a similar result occurs in many works of the same date, we conclude that it indicates some similarity of temper in the tone of the artists and their employers, and thence we are enabled to deduce with more or less accuracy the prevailing temper and spirit of the age. And, as this is true of other arts, so especially of architecture, which embodies and absorbs all other arts.

"The hut of the savage at once proclaims the absence, as well of civilization and refinement, as of advanced mechanical skill, on the part of its unpolished owner. On the other hand, the pyramids of Egypt, and the gorgeous palaces of Nineveh, announce at once that their designers possessed intellectual attainments of a high order and considerable mechanical resources; there is further a grandeur and vastness about them which bespeaks the despotic authority necessary to control those large masses of mankind who laboured in the erection of these enormous piles.

"Architecture is a petrification not only of religion, but of history and mind, and that architecture must indeed be rude and barren, which does not yield some information of the tone and character which produced its developement. The buildings of Greece still tell of the artistic taste and intellectual refinement which pervaded that wondrous people. The severe Doric and graceful Ionic, no less than the dialects of the same name, reveal the irreconcilable



differences of the two races. 'The Doric character,' says Muller<sup>b</sup> in his *History of the Dorians*, 'created the Doric architecture . . . thus in this creation of art, we find expressed the peculiar bias of the Doric race to strict rule, simple proportion, and pure harmony.' Obvious as is this instance, the principle will be more observable in Christian art in our own country. The enduring and quiet simplicity of Saxon architecture acquired a richness not its own, when the accomplished and courtly Norman brought increased decorative skill to lavish on the ruder structures of his vanquished foe: and those aspirations which Saxon and Norman had struggled to express, were realized in the developement of vertical lines in the pointed arch; until the Second Pointed style exhibited the very perfection of Christian art, and expressed in material forms 'the beauty of holiness' in the ages of faith. So again in the Third Pointed style, the monotony of human worldliness and selfishness is produced and reproduced, and its stiffness and secularity creep out through all the gorgeous details, which shed a borrowed lustre over its decaying life; and at last, the debased style of Elizabeth and James no less results from the splendid meagreness and unspiritual bombast of Tudor architecture, than the outbreak of Puritans against Church and State, legitimately followed the loosening of belief and pandering to human pride, which were the immediate offspring of the Reformation. And yet later,—the classical taste of the last century is announced by the affectation and false imitation of the ancients, which induced our grandfathers and great-grandfathers to destroy and neglect those triumphs of medieval faith and skill which it is our proudest boast to imitate, cherish, and restore. And yet more recently, the lesson is not less instructive, medieval architects had exhausted their skill, and left none behind them to hand down their principles:—Wren and his followers had boldly striven to infuse life and meaning into reproductions of foreign art, at once alien to the English character, and unsuited to a borrowed

<sup>b</sup> Vol. ii. p. 270. Lond. 1839.

home, but they had striven in vain, and so their efforts had failed. Some however even then there were, who discovered the absurdity of reviving in England the exploded beauties of a pagan world, but they had not the earnestness or power to summon forth the spirit which guided the great men of the middle ages, and so arose the school of modern Gothic, whose apostle was Wyatt the devastator of Salisbury. 'In the criticism of this age,' to borrow from another subject the very apposite remarks of Mrs. Jameson, 'the spirit of the work—whether the conception were properly characteristic of the subject, or of the time; whether the design was modified by the individualities of the artist, or by received conventionalisms,' of these things there was no account. The ordinary mode of devising a Gothic *pile*, was what I trust to be pardoned for calling *compilation*—a window was borrowed from one source, a crocket conveyed from another, a gargoyle from a third, and these, when applied to the shapeless shell of a building, critics were summoned to admire. And so we have gone stumbling on, till Mr. Pugin sounded the trumpet, and raised a glorious crusade against the false principles of modern Gothic. And here I must quote Mr. Pugin at some length on some of the absurdities which this method of treatment has produced. After giving an account of a grate and fire-place in the modern Gothic style, he says, 'Such frequently represent diminutive fronts of castellated or ecclesiastical buildings, with turrets, loopholes, doorways, and windows, all in a space of forty inches. The fender is a sort of embattled parapet, with a lodge gate at each end, the end of the poker is a sharp-pointed finial, and at the summit of the tongs a saint . . . these blunders all proceed from the false principle of disguising instead of beautifying articles of utility.' Again, 'We have staircase turrets for inkstands, monumental crosses for light-shades, gable-ends hung on handles for door-ports, and four doorways and a cluster of pillars to support a French lamp: while a pair of pinnacles supporting an arch is called a Gothic scraper, and a compound of

quatrefoils and fan-tracery an abbey garden-seat.' 'What absurdities, what anomalies, what utter contradictions do not the builders of modern castles perpetrate! How many portcullises which will not lower down, how many draw-bridges which will not draw up! How many loopholes in turrets so small as to be inaccessible to the most diminutive sweep! on one side of the house parapets, embrasures, bastions, and all the show of strong defence, and round the corner of the building a conservatory leading to the principal rooms, through which a whole company of horse-men might penetrate at one smash to the very heart of the building. We find two guard-rooms without guards or weapons, sally-ports out of which nobody sallies but the servants, and where a military man never did go out; donjon-keeps which are nothing but drawing-rooms, watch-towers where the housemaids sleep, and a bastion where the butler cleans his plate.'

"And thus it happens at the present time that detail exercises such an influence over design. Artists borrow a certain amount of detail and lay it over the object on hand, forgetting that detail, however valuable and graceful an adjunct to a correct design, no more compensates for its absence, than the gorgeous binding of a book atones for defects in the literary character of the work. Take for instance the Houses of Parliament, a gigantic tribute to the medieval taste of the time.

It was a goodly heap for to behould,  
And spake the praises of the workman's witt:  
But full great pitie that to faire a mound  
Did on so weake foundation ever sitt:  
For all the hinder partes, that few could spie,  
Were ruinous, and old, but painted cunningly.

*Faërie Queene, b. l. c. 4. a. 5.*

"That clever aggregate of sumptuous detail, 'lofty towers and goodly galleries,' 'full of faire windows and delightful bowres,' lacks the animating coherence of a general design, which alone could impart life to so vast a mass of structures;

Lo what huge heaps of littleness abound  
The whole a laboured quarry above ground ;

the front so ornate, so unbroken and monotonous, what connection has it with 'the hinder partes?' And yet the erection of the palace at Westminster has contributed very largely to the revival of correct principles of design. Men have been forced to acknowledge that an accumulation of details does not satisfy the requirements of sound taste and judgment; and from the contemplation of these details, they have been led to appreciate more fully the harmony which medieval architects realized, and which we have failed to achieve. The school of artists and workmen which this building has created, may well soften our criticism upon the building itself, and from the stimulus given to them we may anticipate great and very beneficial results.

"It would seem then that the tendency of the present day is to regard an aggregation of details as an harmonious whole, without any reference to their real fitness or harmony. Against this danger should our efforts be directed; on examining any plan or design, we should endeavour to abstract all that is irrelevant, and so arrive at a fair conclusion as to the merits of the proposed work. In the Exhibition of 1851 the amount of false ornament and overlaid detail was at once ludicrous and annoying. In adapting piece-meal the works of the past, we forget the insult we offer to those we profess to imitate. If the Greek architect who built the Parthenon were required to construct a Museum and Library suited to England and its climate, he would assuredly not have produced the Taylor Buildings;—he would scornfully reject the idea, that a number of columns, blocked-up windows, sham doorways, rich carving in front, and a dead brick wall behind, should assume the name of classical architecture, an architecture which no less than that of the middle ages was constructed with reference to the exigences of the climate and manners of the people. Strip such a building of its borrowed splendour, and we are reminded of the changed appearance of

Duessa in the Faërie Queene. It is said that the architect of a celebrated public Museum in London, drew out his plan, and was allowed to erect the building without consulting any of the officers of the institution on the requirements of their separate departments; as might be anticipated, the distribution of space and general arrangements of the interior are highly unsatisfactory and inconvenient. Such an instance reveals more of the spirit of the age than volumes of disquisitions. Architects who act thus degrade their art, and foster the foolish notion that pretension to beauty in a structure is incompatible with real comfort and productive of expense, and this notion has much discouraged the progress of art amongst those classes where its humanizing influences are most needed. Any work of art is only valuable in so far as it emanates from the mind, and this qualification cannot be said to belong to those accumulated masses of parts for which the credit of high artistic excellence is boldly challenged. In a word, we should do well to remember the old adage, 'fine feathers do not make fine birds.' It is far better to have a simple and correct design, than to borrow the most beautiful details and foist them on an ugly carcase. Consistency and truth require thus much, and it is the very foundation of all that is magnificent and noble in architecture. Detail should be subservient to the general design, and not unduly exalted at the expense of symmetry and propriety. The neglect of such a rule would seem to be the chief cause of modern failure: we have not learnt to distinguish as we ought, what is essential from super-added ornament; and since this is the prevailing fault, we should in every way combat it, and regard with jealousy all irrelevant ornamentation. The florid taste, which has prevailed of late, must be compensated by proportionate severity; so only may we hope to attain that just combination of convenience and beauty which so admirably distinguishes medieval art.

"I have insisted more particularly on medieval art, because experience fully shews that in the present day, in

England, we can adopt no other style than that which our forefathers brought to such rare perfection, unless we have recourse to ludicrous expedients to soften down incongruities and discomfort. And it is the boast of England, that in no other country did medieval art reach such perfection. Westminster and Ely, Winchester and Salisbury, might defy all comparison. English embroidery was famed throughout Christendom, and Professor Cockerell has satisfactorily shewn the unrivalled sculpture of Wells to have been the work of Englishmen, and that too, says Flaxman, 'two years after the birth of Cimabue, in Italy, the restorer of the art of painting. It seems to be the earliest specimen of such magnificent and varied sculpture that is to be found in western Europe.' Shall we then import from distant lands and other climes unfitting ornaments and details, whose individual beauty cannot compensate for their unreality? Shall we covet forms of beauty merely because they are not and never can be ours? Although we may work their shape and proportions, and imitate their minutest grace, they will be strangers in a strange land, and silently yet earnestly will bid us repent the neglect and contempt shewn to our own choice treasures of native art. Medieval architecture shall even yet fulfil our wants, and, if treated with boldness and honesty, revive the faded glories of the past,—not that everything Gothic is to be admired and imitated, but only investigated and examined. The principles of design, which guided the great medieval architects, these we should explore,—work as they worked, in the same spirit of truth and sacrifice. And so may we hope that the fruits of our faith and toil may be lighted up by brighter rays from the lamps of beauty and power."

The Chairman tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Lygon. Mr. Thornton of St. John's College, and Mr. G. E. Street, enforced the views laid down in Mr. Lygon's Paper, and after some discussion the Meeting adjourned.

**FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1853.**

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,  
in the Chair.

The Lord Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, was elected Patron, and Judge Coleridge Honorary Member of the Society.

The Rev. L. Gilbertson, B.D., Jesus College, and Mr. W. Payne, High Street, Oxford, were elected Members, and some interesting presents were laid on the table, after which the Secretary read the Annual Report, as follows:—

“The Committee with much pleasure remind the Society that this is the fourteenth Anniversary of the Society’s foundation. Although our existence and conduct during the past year have been rather of a routine character, yet this at once suggests that the Society has safely passed over the struggles of youth, and is now prepared to hold by its own. It is the natural course for Societies such as this, formed to promote sound taste, to fall back after the first onslaught on the prevailing monstrosities of the day into a quieter and more even action, and this would obviously result from the very success and energy of the previous exertions, which contract the field for future labours, until the full working bounds are clearly defined. And such is the case with our Society. We have been accused of inaction, but it is only necessary to refer to an account of proceedings for last year, to shew how groundless is this charge.”

After some details of the internal workings of the Society, the Report continued:—

“During the past year we have held our usual Meetings, and the Papers read before them have for the most part been characterized by much zeal and architectural knowledge, and at these Meetings the attendance of Members has increased. Eleven Papers have been read to us on various subjects; these may be classed under five heads:

Mr. Plenderleath's remarks on Architectural Hints to be derived from Anatomy, contained many striking suggestions, and opened a new field of analogy. Mr. Bruton's Paper on the Causes of Change in Detail, and of want of consistency apparent in many examples of Gothic Architecture, ably pointed out the discrepancies and anachronisms in the detail of ancient buildings, and also the result of subsequent transformations of the details of one period into those of another. Mr. Lygon's Paper on the Influence of Detail on General Design, fills up the list of those which have contained theoretical discussion.

"Next in order should be mentioned Mr. Freeman's account of Leominster Church, and Mr. Wood's description of Furness Abbey. It is needless to say that Mr. Freeman's great skill in analysing ancient buildings was fully exerted on this occasion, and we have much pleasure in stating, that, mainly in consequence of our indefatigable Corresponding Secretary, backed up by applications from this and other Societies, the Board of Guardians at Leominster, with the utmost courtesy and good taste, have consented to leave open for public instruction the valuable results of the excavations made under Mr. Freeman's superintendence. It is much to be wished, that all those who are in the charge of ancient buildings would take example from the public spirit of the Leominster Poor-Law Guardians. Mr. Wood's description of Furness Abbey was an interesting account of a religious edifice hitherto but little known.

"After these antiquarian contributions must be mentioned the instructive account given by Mr. Thornton, of the Ecclesiology and Ritual of Denmark, which shewed that Christian congregations in that country have permitted a very high standard of ritual and architectural embellishment. Mr. Grey, the Society's Corresponding Secretary in Newfoundland, has furnished us with an account of the state of Church Architecture in that colony. It is printed in the current number of the Ecclesiologist, but the Committee gladly take the opportunity of quoting Mr. Grey's advice to those who purpose entering into Holy



Orders. 'Here, then, the clergy must be architects, and I see the necessity of their being so more and more every year. I found the necessity in England, but much more in the colonies. Let me add my voice to those of many others who have spoken before me, and strongly advise the junior members of the University to qualify themselves for Holy Orders by a practical knowledge of Architecture. It is no disgrace to follow such men as William of Wykeham.' In these sentiments the Committee concur, and would press upon all Members of the Society the important confirmation of this truth given in Mr. Grey's account of Church Architecture in Newfoundland.

"So much for foreign and colonial Architecture. Mr. Parker's dissertation on the Oriel would seem to settle the long-disputed meaning of this word. Mr. Street's remarks on Domestic Architecture forcibly pointed out the reality and truthfulness of our domestic no less than our ecclesiastical architects.

"Mr. Codrington's description of a curious portable altar-frame, for some centuries in the possession of his family, illustrated the ecclesiastical practices which prevailed in the middle ages. Mr. Lee's amusing Paper on Christian Epitaphs completes the account of this portion of the proceedings. We must not omit to congratulate the Society on the very able manner in which our Librarian has continued the late Mr. Hudson Turner's History of Domestic Architecture. It is to be hoped that he will not rest contented at the close of the fourteenth century, but bring down the history of his subject to a later period.

"To turn for a short time to the losses Architecture has sustained during the past year. The hopes expressed in our last Annual Report, that Mr. Pugin's health might be restored to him, have proved vain, and in common with all lovers of medieval art, we have to regret the loss of one who, more than any other man, has contributed to promote sound taste and criticism; nor should we omit to mention his patron the Earl of Shrewsbury, a benefactor of our own, by whose lavish munificence Mr. Pugin was enabled to put into practice the principles he so carefully investigated.

The loss of Archdeacon Brymer, one of our Vice-Presidents and a liberal contributor to the works at Wells, will be severely felt; and Bishop Broughton, who rests far from that Cathedral he laboured to build to God's honour and glory, must also be mentioned as one who demands at our hands a passing note of regret. Of the destruction of Doncaster Church we shall say nothing, as Mr. Scott, whose presence to-day is no less an earnest of his good wishes to our Society than of our thanks to him for what he has done, and good wishes for his success in what he has undertaken to do, has kindly consented to give us an account of it. It is our duty, further, to thank him, in conjunction with Mr. Bruce Allen and others, for their endeavours to form an Architectural Museum and a School of Art for workmen. This is perhaps one of the most important undertakings of late years, and under such good auspices we may hope to see sculptors who shall rival the rare beauties of Wells and Lincoln.

"The Diocesan Training College, at Culham, has been so fully criticised in the Ecclesiologist, that your Committee content themselves with animadverting upon the unprecedented position of the Chapel. This must strike the most casual observer. The Chapel is only connected with the College buildings by a cloister, and is most conspicuously exposed to the road. This is against all precedent. Magdalen College in Oxford, and the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, tell us at once how carefully their pious founders had enclosed their respective Chapels, as the chief and central feature of the whole pile. When the case is different, as at Eton and Merton, it will be found that the College Chapel served also as a Parish Church, but in this instance we feel bound to protest against the innovation as unwise and apparently uncalled for<sup>c</sup>. Not only at Culham has the irrepressible zeal of our Diocesan set on foot

<sup>c</sup> Since this was written, we have been informed "that in the original design for the College at Wheatly the Chapel was incorporated with the pile, and that from the change of site and alteration in the arrangement of the building at Culham, the Chapel was of necessity brought forward and became detached."

an institution for promoting sounder education throughout his diocese, we have also the task of noticing the new Theological College arising at Cuddesdon from Mr. Street's design. The work, however, is not sufficiently advanced to call for our criticism. Indeed, we have hitherto always abstained from noticing any unfinished building, but your Committee would advert to the new Church of All Saints, Margaret Street, London, which is fast approaching completion under the direction of Mr. Butterfield. While there is much in this building with which we cannot agree, yet we must congratulate Mr. Butterfield on the success of his striking treatment of the brick-work, the boldness of the tower and steeple, some 270 feet high, and the skilful use of variegated marbles, polished alabaster, and coloured tile. The sumptuousness of internal decoration and the stateliness of the steeple, make us unwilling to use words of censure on any portion of so costly an offering to the service of the Church, but we regret to be unable to pronounce a favourable opinion of the glass of the west window, which has been recently put up by Monsieur Alfred Gerente. As a work of art it is far inferior to the east window of Christ Church Cathedral, for the execution of the colouring of which we believe Monsieur Alfred Gerente is responsible.

"The restoration of St. Botolph's, Boston, seems to have been conducted on right principles, and to have given great satisfaction to all who have had an opportunity of inspecting it.

"It will not be beyond the province marked out for us, if we express some pleasure at the check the pew-system received from the parishioners of St. Michael's in this city. The concurrence of so large a body of the laity uniting to carry out the recommendations of the architect, would shew that the time was gone by for the prevalence of this odious system, against which we have waged an uncompromising war.

"The Church of St. Paul's, Jericho, in this city, has received the addition of a chancel, in the windows of which Mr. Willement has placed some painted glass. Great

thanks are due to the Incumbent for effecting this improvement in the ritual arrangements of the Church, but we must protest against Mr. Willement's repetition of the identical figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, which already grace Milton, Lambourne, and other Churches in this diocese.

"In Oxford, the chief architectural feature of the past year is the extensive buildings in course of erection by Balliol College, from Mr. Salvin's designs. This will add considerably to the effect of this striking entrance into Oxford, but we regret that the architect was induced to agree to the omission of the string-courses which formed a part of his original design; their absence imparts a bareness and poverty of appearance by no means grateful to the eye.

"The zealous Incumbent of Dorchester has contributed to interfere somewhat with our Meeting this day, but if it is allowed for Members of the Society to absent themselves from us on such an occasion, the re-opening of Dorchester Church would be a justifiable plea.

"Of more immediate importance to ourselves, is the fact that a considerable sum will be shortly laid out by the University in providing a building large enough to contain the collections necessary for students in natural and physical science: and although Convocation has refused the immediate outlay of £50,000, yet without doubt in a short time such a building will have to be provided. Your Committee are induced to believe that it is very improbable a classical design would be accepted by Convocation, yet we should not be behind-hand in asserting the peculiar fitness of medieval architecture for such an edifice. The University has learnt from experience that a classical style would involve much inconsistency and confusion, on the other hand medieval architecture is admirably adapted to fulfil all such requirements. Mr. Street's pamphlet has tended to clear away many prejudices on this point, and we gladly acknowledge this production of one of our most indefatigable Members.

"Your Committee do not seek to vindicate medieval architecture, for she is rapidly winning back the proud position she once so worthily enjoyed; we do not seek to defend or apologize for this choice of our forefathers, but yet it is incumbent on us to insist again and again, that it is only by carrying out the principles of medieval architecture, that we shall increase the rich stores of beauty we have inherited. Those grey heaps of stones so long despised as picturesque eccentricities of fantastic taste, shall yet impart to us new lessons of loveliness, new sources of power, if we search aright for the principles which guided their erection. To conceal under a Gothic mask a building, the spirit of which is not Gothic, is an insult to those great architects of the middle ages, of whom we know so little, but whose memory we have learnt to revere. To act thus is to disregard all we have with difficulty acquired, but Christendom, in the words of Mr. Pugin, is awakened to an appreciation of the art and principles she created in older times. We have only to persevere, truth will triumph, and the glory of these latter times shall far outshine the achievements of older days. Zeal, and faith, and love, shall yet again be the well-springs of a purer skill, where shall flow in brighter streams the refreshing beauty of holiness and its earthly type, the exceeding glories of Christian art."

The Report was then adopted.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Scott for his Paper, "An outline of the recent investigations of the Ruins of Doncaster Church."

"One among the many important offices of a Society like this, is to register, from time to time, accurate descriptions of ancient Churches as they have been handed down to our day. The activity of the age in which we live, in matters relating to the fabric of our Churches, renders it hardly likely that any of those venerable structures will pass through it without receiving from it some impress for the better or for the worse, in the way of restoration, enlargement, or other alterations. This being the case, it becomes

a most important matter that an exact chronicle be kept of each Church which passes through the common ordeal, that future generations may know what authorities we found for what we have done, and how far we have acted on such authority, or been led by necessity, taste, or caprice, to deviate from it, and that when the assimilating hand of time shall have thrown over them one common hue, there may be no confusion between the revived ecclesiastical architecture of our day and the more indigenous productions of former ages. In the present instance, however, we have before us a somewhat different task; we have to record what can be gleaned from the fragments of a lost Church, not one of those noble ruins which give such a melancholy interest to the Ecclesiology of Yorkshire, but of a Church snatched away from us as in a moment, which the setting sun left standing in stately magnificence, which the evening twilight heard to resound with the wonted hymn of praise, but which the morning twilight and the rising sun found a heap of shapeless ruins! It is this strange peculiarity of the case which I must plead as my excuse for occupying your time with details which may appear trifling and scanty, and which in some degree rest for their interest on the sympathy which the strange circumstances of the case have directed to the Church to which they belong. I must preface my observations by stating, that what I have to lay before you relates solely to the architectural history of the Church as evidenced by its own remains, and as distinguished from documentary records, to which I shall scarcely have the opportunity of alluding.

“To the memory of those who know Doncaster Church merely as seen from the road or the railway, or those even who have only cursorily examined its exterior, it will present itself as entirely belonging to the latest phase of Pointed Architecture. Its stately lantern tower, rich with windows, canopied buttresses, pierced parapets and pinnacles, its clerestory, formed of one continuous range of windows, its flat roofs, and the character of nearly every external feature, proclaimed it to the general observer as essentially a

Church of the fifteenth century, and as such it was generally known; though those who were acquainted with its interior could not fail to perceive that this prevailing character had been engrafted on a structure of a much earlier age, and that the building dated in reality from the twelfth, though in appearance and general character it seemed rather to belong to the fifteenth century. The principal features in which this earlier date could be distinguished were the pillars and arcades of the nave, which, though extremely simple, were clearly (where not marked by recent plaster-work) of the very earliest days of Pointed Architecture, dating probably from about 1190 to 1200. Also a window, originally external, but now opening from the chancel into the side-chapels, on either side of the altar, agreeing in style and date with the nave arcades, but (one of them at least) greatly exceeding them in beauty of detail. The other arches of the Church were all of later date, those to the north chapel, or chancel aisle, seeming to be of Middle-Pointed character, though in reality not so, while those of the south chapel were of still later date. A close examination of the exterior would, however, shew traces even there of the earlier period, especially in the buttresses of the transepts, and of the east and west ends, and in the block cornice or corbel-table which surmounted the clerestory of the chancel, the latter being somewhat anomalous, as crowning a wall evidently of later date than itself.

“For the convenience of those who are not acquainted with the Church, I will give you a rough outline of its general form and characteristics. It was a large cruciform Church, with a nave of five bays, and transepts, each equal to two bays in length. On either side of the chancel was a large chantry chapel or aisle, equal in length to the chancel itself, and in width to the projection of the transept. They were obviously of subsequent erection. From the intersection sprang the magnificent tower by which the Church was chiefly known to the public, and which was justly the pride of the town and neighbourhood. The nave arcades

and some other features, extending to the four extremities of the cross, were, as I have before said, in the earliest variety of the First-Pointed style, or in the transition between Romanesque and Pointed. The tower, with the west window and that of the south transept, were early and fine specimens of the Third-Pointed or Perpendicular, and most other parts of the Church were late specimens of the same style. There were clerestories throughout of late date, and all the roofs were low, though the marks of high-pitched roofs existed on every side of the tower. The chapel on the south side of the chancel was a pretty specimen of the Tudor period, with lofty windows and depressed arches. That on the north side was in a very debased style, and had probably been in a great measure rebuilt subsequently to the extinction of Pointed Architecture. The general effect of the Church was exceedingly noble, though beauty of detail was limited to the tower and other parts of the same or earlier dates.

"I now proceed to describe the evidences of the earlier design and construction of the Church, supplied by the examination of the ruins, and the anatomical dissection (so to speak) to which it has been subjected through the dreadful catastrophe which has befallen it.

"In viewing the remains of the chancel wall, (which are still in a great measure standing,) it will be seen that they are divided in their height into three stages. The lower stage is occupied by the arches, opening into the chapels; over this runs a plain string-course, upon which is a second stage of considerable height, shewing nothing internally but a plain ashlar wall; over this is the Perpendicular clerestory, surmounted externally by an Early English block cornice. The exterior of the middle stage being included within the side chapels had been coated with plaster, on removing which it became evident that this was the original clerestory. Immediately upon that fragment of the cornice which adjoined the tower came the weather-mould of the high roof, built in the solid of the tower wall, and clearly shewing that when the tower was



erected the early form of the Church remained unaltered. Though the chancel is of three bays in length, only two on either side are opened by arches into the chapels. The eastern bay retains, as I have before said, on each side a beautiful lancet window, now opening into the chapels, while over the first arch from the east, on either side, were found the heads of corresponding windows, proving that two bays of the chancel were clear and unobstructed by aisles or chapels, and shewing externally two ranges of windows exactly as may still be seen in the north side of the nearly contemporary chapel at Hedon. The question now arose whether such was the case with the other or western bay. The westernmost arches opening into the chancel from the chapels are each similar to their neighbours, which went in favour of the old chancel having been originally clear of aisles; but on examining the arch opening from the north transept into the north chapel, its impost against the tower-pier was found to be of the same section with those of the early arches in the nave, shewing that some erection must from the first have abutted against the east side of the transept and the first bay of the chancel; and on removing the plaster from this bay, the weathering of a sloping roof was found against the chancel wall, proving, that, instead of the chapels now existing, there were originally eastern aisles to the transepts abutting against the chancel but without arches into it. It has since been proved by excavation, that there were two arches to the east aisle which have since been reduced to one, and there is some reason to think the aisles were vaulted.

“The next question, and one of the most important as to the original structure, relates to the internal design of the ancient clerestory. Externally, it will be recollected, we have laid bare the original lancet windows, but internally we have as yet an unperforated ashlar wall. Let us, however, view the wall sectionally, as it presents itself endways where exposed by the fall of the south-east tower pier. Here we see it divided in its thickness, about one foot from its external face, being unconnected with the remainder,

and which on examination proves to have an internal coating of plaster running lengthways along the thickness of the wall, while the string-course which forms the base of this story extends back till it meets this internal plastered surface. This clearly shews a triforium passage running through the whole length of the original clerestory, nearly level with the sills of its windows, but walled up when the later clerestory was added. This again agrees very closely with the Church at Hedon.

"It remains however to be seen what was the design of the internal face of this clerestory. This was at first only discoverable from fragments found built up as mere walling materials in the later walls of the building. Many of the fragments are not as yet assignable to their proper sites, but among them is a vast quantity of the materials of an internal arcade, consisting of stout circular shafts with square capitals of the earliest Pointed or Transitional period, with obtusely pointed arches. On examining the plastered back of the triforium passage, the outline of the back of such arches may be traced, shewing clearly that this arcade formed the internal face of the clerestory, a passage running all along between the arcade and the wall. The width of these arches had previously been ascertained by careful examination of the curvation of the fragments and the angle of the apex. The capitals were found to be broken off from a sort of stone bar or impost running back into the clerestory wall; and on clearing away some of the more recent ashlar, which now takes the place of the arcade, the stumps of these imposts were found remaining in the wall behind, exactly agreeing with the width of the arches already ascertained. We have thus laid open to us a beautiful and very striking feature, which must have formed the leading characteristic of the interior of the original Church. An examination of the fragments will shew the great boldness of their detail.

"We have, however, as yet only proved the existence of this arrangement in the chancel, but a slight extension of our examination will prove it to have been co-extensive

with the Church. We find, for instance, the same section of this triforium passage in the western walls of both transepts. It has been taken advantage of as a means of access to the belfry, in the east wall of the north transept; and we find marks of it against the huge masses of the tower walls belonging to the side facing the nave, but now lying prostrate near their original sites, while the fragments of the arcade are so abundant as to prove its extent to have been general.

"The height and length, too, appear to have been uniform throughout the Church, and the roof-marks on all sides of the tower were similar and on the same level. The ancient clerestory had dripping eaves, supported by a bald block cornice.

"The next feature of this early period which presents itself consists of the remnants of two windows, similar to those in the chancel, opening from the western side of each transept. These have each lost the jamb nearest to the nave, and are blocked up by the end of the aisle walls, distinctly shewing that the present aisles are much wider than the original ones. If, however, an aisle be imagined about equal in width to those of which we have marks to the eastward of the transepts, these western transept windows would be left unobstructed.

The result of our investigation then, is this—that the general outline of the plan of the Church belongs to the transitional period, dating probably from about A.D. 1190; that the whole outline of the nave, chancel, and transepts (considered apart from their aisles) is of this date, but that it has been deviated from in the nave by widening the aisles or chapels, originally abutting against the transepts; and that the old Church had a low clerestory, internally decorated by a bold continuous arcade with a triforium passage.

"This gives us the entire original design excepting the end elevations of the nave, chancel, and transepts, and design of the central tower. The transept elevations, however, were divided each into two bays by a central buttress, as in the contemporary Church at Darlington, and probably

generally resembled it in design, and we may fairly infer that the double range of windows continued across all the end elevations with a third range in the gables, as at Hedon, Darlington, and other Churches of the same period. I should mention that some purely Romanesque details have been discovered, particularly the well-known Norman bird's-beak moulding, shewing that the Church dated from an earlier period than that of the leading features I have described. I may also here call attention to the sedilia, comprised under one semicircular arch, and the indications of a piscina of the same date cut off by a late doorway, and to our having found parts of the capitals of the original tower-piers.

I will now give a general outline of the process by which the Early-Pointed Church seems gradually to have been converted into one of a totally different aspect. The first change which the structure underwent appears to have been the insertion of the great Perpendicular windows to the west front and to the south transept. That these co-existed with the triforium passage already described, and respected it in their construction, is proved in the west window, by its having as at York a double range of mullions up the transom, carrying a gallery, which supplied the want of the triforium it had displaced; and in the south transept window, by its having as at St. Alban's, and as in the east windows of Howden, Selby, and Guisborough, the passage lowered to its sill, and a little winding staircase running up from each jamb to unite it with the old triforium on either side. These evidences would naturally lead to the conclusion, that these windows were early insertions before other great alterations had been commenced, and even before the re-erection of the tower by which the triforia were obstructed, though not destroyed; and this is confirmed by a will pointed out by Mr. Mitchell in a recent Paper at Sheffield, by which a person dying about 1397, left a sum of money for the new west window in St. George's Church at Doncaster.

"The west window was of nine lights, of a design very

common in Yorkshire, and almost exactly similar to the west window at Bridlington, and the east and west windows at Beverley.

“The next deviation from the original design was the re-erection of the magnificent central tower. This would appear not to have been commenced till about 1425, as it contained in a very conspicuous position, and at no very great height, the arms of Archbishop Kempe, supported by an angel. Were it not for this evidence, I should, I confess, have placed the work considerably earlier, the details are so exceedingly fine and are so early in their character. The capitals of the piers, and the four great arches in particular, one would have ascribed to the preceding century. The builders of the new tower took down the piers of the old structure to within from fifteen to twenty-five feet of the floor of the Church. It had been well had they commenced from the bases, for the loss of the tower is wholly owing to the insufficient construction of the portions of the older piers thus unfortunately left. The work of Archbishop Kempe’s time was admirably constructed, but unfortunately rested on piers built of crumbling rubble-work, enclosed in a thin casing of ashlar, which soon yielded under the action of the fire, and left nothing capable of supporting the ponderous superstructure.

“The tower is too well known to require description. The fifteenth century builders were certainly well skilled in building towers. It was one great forte of their age, and this was a most noble specimen of their skill. Whether viewed in its general effect and imposing outline, its bold and well-designed details, or the engineering skill shewn in its construction, it is equally deserving of our admiration. It consisted of two stories above the old roofs, the lower story being open to the Church as a lantern. Below the base of this story are the weather-moulds of the old Early English roofs, meeting one another at the angles, but afterwards with the lower portions of the buttresses embedded in the later clerestory.

“About the time of the erection of the tower the north

chantry chapel was erected, the two arches on the east of the transept being converted into one wide arch to suit it, and two arches being opened from it into the chancel. This chapel had at first a high-pitched roof, the marks of which are visible against the transept wall. It contained a monument to John Harrington and Isabella his wife, whom it describes as the first founders of this chantry, and whose family was formerly commemorated to a great extent in the stained glass. This John Harrington died in 1475, which, supposing him to have founded the charity some thirty years before his decease, would bring it within the time of Archbishop Kempe, and contemporary with the tower. It was certainly an inferior work to the tower, yet the similarity of the arch opening into the transept to those of the tower, and the evident re-construction of the wall over this arch to form the approach to the tower, seems to render it probable either that the works were carried out at the same time, or that the single arch had been substituted for the original two arches earlier than the building of the chantry. I should mention, to prevent misapprehension, that the chapel has been in great measure re-constructed of a much later period and in a very debased style, but that the original window-jambes, &c., are still to be traced.

“We have now brought down the Church to the form in which it presented itself in the middle of the fifteenth century. The most important fact to be deduced from what we have traced out is, that the tower, the one grand feature of the exterior, and the only part which was truly noble, both in design and detail, was not designed to harmonize with, nor carried out to form a part of a Church at all resembling, in its general aspect, that which has come down to our own times. This noble tower was seen for perhaps half a century as rising at the junction of four high-pitched roofs springing from low clerestories pierced by simple lancet windows; and as forming the central and culminating point of a Church, which (with the exception only of the windows of two or perhaps three of its four

cardinal faces) presented every feature of the very earliest variety of Pointed Architecture. I do not for a moment wish to argue that such a Church was that which would best accord with such a tower. I merely state the fact that such was the Church for which that tower was designed, and that I think it is likely that the effect was far more pleasing than that of the altered Church of a later period, though probably less so than if the Church had been of a date only in a smaller degree antecedent to that of the tower, as at Howden, and many other of the Yorkshire Churches. How entirely the aspect of the Church was changed at a subsequent period, a glance at any of the published views of the Church is sufficient to shew. The alterations subsequent to the tower may be thus enumerated:—1st, the re-building of the greater part of the north transept. This may have been effected shortly after the tower. The window is a pretty good Perpendicular one, not very marked as to whether it is early or late in the style, but that it is later than that to the south transept is proved by its cutting off the old triforium passage, and supplying no provision for its approach. 2nd. The high clerestory added throughout the Church, with the entire obliteration of the old one, the destruction of its arcaded interior, and the walling up of its triforium. 3rd. The flat roofs introduced throughout the Church. 4th. The entire re-building of the nave-aisles at a greatly increased width, and the erection of a south porch with parvise over, and the general assimilation of other portions to the altered style. 5th. The erection of the south chantry chapel. I am not yet certain whether it was founded or rebuilt at this late period. It appears to be late in Henry the VIIth's, or early in Henry the VIIIth's time, but it is a good specimen of its period; indeed much the best among the later features of the Church. It is said to have been founded by one Thomas Fledburgh. These alterations approached very nearly in effect to the re-building of the Church, giving it so completely the character of a late fifteenth century building, that to a casual observer the tower, instead of being a grand addition to the

original design, would appear (with the great west and south windows) to be its earliest feature, round which the Church has grown up during the declining period of Pointed Architecture.

“I will not trouble the Meeting with any further details of the examination of the ruins now going on. There are many interesting particulars shewing various alterations of minor arrangements, &c., and many discoveries of lost obliterated features, but these are generally only of local interest. I will only express my hope that the influence of this Society, particularly of such of its Members as are connected with Yorkshire or its neighbourhood, will be strenuously exercised in urging the necessity of raising funds sufficient to render the re-building of this lost Church, a monument worthy of an age of revived feeling in ecclesiastical architecture, and an evidence that while the necessities of the age too often confine our works within merely utilitarian limits, we have still not forgotten what a House of God ought to be.”





**Oxford**  
**Architectural Society.**

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**REPORT**

**FROM**

**SEPT. MDCCCLVI TO SEPT. MDCCCLIX.**



# Oxford Architectural Society.

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## REPORT

FROM

SEPT. MDCCCLVI TO SEPT. MDCCCLIX.



EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES,  
AND  
REPORTS OF MEETINGS.



## P R E F A C E.

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**T**HE present Reports extend over a period of three years, from September, 1856, to September, 1859. The course adopted in this Report is similar to those which have preceded it. The abstracts of Papers have been drawn from the published reports which are given after each meeting, and care has been taken to render them as accurate as those reports will permit.

Extracts from the Rules have been prefixed to a list of the Officers and Honorary Members of the Society, the usual list of Members being, in this instance, omitted.

HOLYWELL, OXFORD,  
*Nov.* 1859.



## EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES.

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VII. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the President, the Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten others, ordinary Members of the Society. Five at least of the non-official Members of the Committee shall be members of the University above the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Five shall constitute a quorum. The Corresponding Secretaries shall also be at liberty to attend the Meetings of the Committee, but without the right of voting.

XV. Five of the non-official Members of the Committee shall retire annually by rotation.

XVI. The election of a President, Auditors, and Members of Committee, to supply the places of those who retire, shall take place at a general Meeting to be annually held within a week after the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term.

XVII. A list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee shall be drawn up by the existing Committee, and publicly read at the first two Meetings in Michaelmas Term. During the interval between the Meetings, any Member of the Society may propose (by notice in writing to the Secretaries) the names of any other Candidates, and such names shall be read with the original list at the second Meeting. The election shall be made by ballot, each Member placing in the balloting-box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be received which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with Rule VII. The Committee shall fill up any vacancies in their own body which may occur during the year.



XVIII. The President shall be chosen from among the Vice-Presidents; each Member placing a name in the balloting-box. The Vice-President who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

XIX. The Auditors shall be chosen from among those Ordinary Members who are not on the Committee. Any Members may nominate persons to serve, and the election shall be made in the same manner as for the President.

XX. The Committee shall, at their first Meeting after their election, elect the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer for the ensuing year, the outgoing Officers having votes in the election of their successors.

XXVI. An annual Subscription of £1 1s., due upon the 1st of January in each year, is payable by all Ordinary Members during residence; but Members non-resident are exempt from such annual subscriptions after having paid five guineas in one sum or by annual payments.

XXVII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for one year, he may be removed from the Society after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

## PATRONS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

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### PATRONS.

\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter  
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Michigan  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury  
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Western New York  
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Maryland  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton  
\*The Right Rev. the Bishop of Brechin  
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the Master of University College  
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College  
The Rev. the President of St. John's College  
The Rev. the Warden of New College  
The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College  
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College  
The Rev. the Master of Balliol College  
The Rev. the President of Magdalen College  
The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church  
The Rev. the Principal of St. Mary Hall  
The Rev. the Principal of St. Edmund Hall  
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford, Sub-Dean of Christ Church  
Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D.C.L., M.P. Christ Church  
Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.A. Christ Church  
Sir William Heathcote, Bart., D.C.L., M.P.  
The Rev. the Warden of St. Peter's College, Radley  
A. J. B. Hope, Esq., Hon. D.C.L., Trinity College, Cambridge, Bedgebury  
Park, Hurst Green, Sussex  
J. H. Markland, Esq., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Lansdowne Crescent, Bath

Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.C.L. New College, Precentor and Prebendary of  
Salisbury

Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D. Magdalen College

Rev. O. Gordon, B.D. Christ Church

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J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A.

##### HON. SECRETARIES.

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R. P. Lightfoot, Esq., B.A. Balliol College

##### TREASURER.

Rev. S. W. Wayte, B.D. Trinity College

##### LIBRARIAN.

James Parker, Esq., Turl, Oxford

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##### The Annual Officers

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Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D. Magdalen College

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W. West, Esq., Christ Church

The Hon. W. G. Leveson-Gower, Christ Church

C. Buckeridge, Esq., High-street, Oxford

F. S. Growse, Esq., Queen's College

Rev. R. H. Codrington, M.A. Wadham College

Rev. H. H. Minchin, M.A. Wadham College

##### AUDITORS.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College

The Rev. the Principal of St. Edmund Hall

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 Rev. J. Baron, M.A. Upton Scudamore, Warminster  
 Kyrke Penson, Esq., Oswestry  
 Rev. G. S. Master, M.A. Hampton Welsh, Whitechurch

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Blore, Edward, Esq., Hon. D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.S., 4, Manchester-square  
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 Tewkesbury  
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 Manor, Reigate  
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 Wilkinson, Sir Gardner, F.R.S., M.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., 33, York-street, Portman-  
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 Willis, Rev. R., M.A., F.R.S. Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge  
 Winston, Charles, Esq., 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London



## REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

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*The Society must not be considered responsible for all the opinions of its members, whether expressed in Papers or conversation.*

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OCTOBER 22, 1856.

THE Rev. J. E. MILLARD, B.D., of Magdalen College, in the Chair, in the absence of the President, the Master of University College.

The presents received were—The Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, presented by the Society, and an engraving of St. Paul's Church, Dundee, presented by the Rev. R. R. Lingard, M.A., of Brasenose College.

The Report of the Committee reviewed the principal architectural works carried on in Oxford during the Long Vacation. The new arrangement, by which the greater part of the nave of the Cathedral had been thrown into the choir, was much approved, the fittings employed being professedly temporary. The introduction of colour into the construction of the Museum had been observed with pleasure; but the employment of red courses of masonry in the exterior walls of the chapel at Balliol College might not meet with unanimous approval, though the beauty of the windows was unquestionable. The works at Exeter College were progressing as satisfactorily as before.

A new volume of reports had been issued to members of the Society. The report, in conclusion, expressed the personal regret of the committee on the removal of Mr. Street to London.

The Chairman then called on the Hon. H. C. Forbes for his paper, of which the following is an epitome:—

“When we see so many new churches rising up around us, as we do at the present day, when we see so many old churches reconstructed and rearranged internally to suit the wants and requirements of the present day, we are naturally led to inquire what superiority these have over the churches in this country in the earlier part of this century, and also whether they are not still deficient in one essential point. It is true that in most churches recently built, open seats have been introduced, and that by this means rich and poor have, to a certain extent, been placed on an

equality in church; but still it must be remembered that the wealthy and respectable classes yet in most churches retain the monopoly they have so long enjoyed, in being allowed either to pay for their seats, and so obtain the first choice, or they have managed by another method, equally if not more objectionable, to deprive the poor of the front and principal seats in church, by simply having these seats appropriated and reserved for their own exclusive use. It cannot, therefore, be said that rich and poor are at all treated as equals in church, as long as such a system as this prevails. For whereas the poor, who from their greater numbers ought on this ground alone to meet with as much or greater consideration than the rich, the fact at the present day is, that they are much less thought of, and indeed in some churches their presence seems almost ignored. The simplest way to meet this evil and to remedy this defect seems to be, to make our churches entirely free, and to have all the sittings in the area of our churches appropriated to the laity, unreserved in any sense, open, in short, and free to the first comer, the only desirable restriction being, perhaps, that men and women should not be mixed together, but sit on different sides of the nave respectively. Where this method has been tried, it has been found to answer very satisfactorily, and has certainly induced poorer persons to come to church and to sit without feelings of shame near those better dressed than themselves. It is certainly one of the problems of the day which has not yet been solved, how to induce any great numbers of the poor to come to church, and all methods should be tried to bring about this most desirable result. No doubt from many quarters there would at first be great opposition to the adoption of entirely free seats in our churches: such was the case when pews began to be demolished, and great was the prejudice at first against open seats, but this opposition has gradually died away, and so we might hope would be the case in the present instance. Of course it would be a work of time, and we must be content to wait and not be in too great a hurry: for if this latter prejudice against the adoption of entirely free seats should be removed in as short a time as the former against the use of open seats, we ought to be quite satisfied."

The Chairman thanked Mr. Forbes for his paper, and concurred in much of what he had said. Mr. Parker was in favour of free but appropriated seats, considering other arrangements unsuited to the habits and character of the English. Mr. Codrington inquired what form of church Mr. Forbes considered best suited to the needs of the present time? Mr. Forbes would consider that question in another paper; he only wished on this occasion to get the opinion

of the Society on the question of free seats. After remarks from other gentlemen present, the meeting separated.

NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

The Rev. the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—Rev. Cyrus Morrall, of Liverpool, and Charles Buckeridge, Esq., architect, St. John-street.

An interior view of St. Michael's Church, Oxford, was presented by Mr. Hewlett, of Ship-street.

Mr. James Parker read a paper on the discovery at Christ Church. He said he had been deputed that evening to describe the curious chamber which had been so recently found during the repairs of the cathedral, and he would take the opportunity of mentioning the four theories which had been suggested respecting it. Fortunately, he had a very effective drawing which Mr. Billing, the architect, who was so satisfactorily restoring the cathedral, had kindly made, he believed, especially for the benefit of that Society. They therefore had an opportunity of obtaining a clearer idea of the peculiarities in the shape and construction of this curious chamber than any verbal description could afford.

Immediately beneath the large organ-loft, the builders, in digging a trench for the hot-air pipes, came suddenly upon some masonry, which proved to be a stone-built chamber, 7 feet long by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  wide by 7 high. The interior was plastered, with three small incised crosses marked on it, and also some traces of red colour. There was also a small recess, about a foot square, on the north side, and another a little larger on the south side. In one corner there was what seemed to be the springing of an arch either for the vaulting, or as a sort of shoulder to support slabs of stone which might have been the original covering. On the east side it seemed that a great part of the wall was wanting, so that, possibly, there might have been an entrance doorway upon this side, the jamb of which both the architect and builder thought they could detect. The whole had been covered up, and upon the materials which they possessed, they had now to bring to bear what evidence they could from analogy or history of the original purpose of the cave.

The only similar instances which had been suggested were the crypts of Hexham and Ripon, but in both these cases there were a series of underground chambers, with passages leading to them, so that worshippers might enter and pray before the relics which



were placed there. The first theory then was, that the subterranean building was a reliquary chamber, but the difficulty of access seemed rather to overthrow this theory.

Next, it was suggested that if not used for the exposure of relics it might have been used for their safe custody, either as a usual receptacle for the costly shrine when not wanted for any ceremony, or for concealing it, with other valuable property, in time of danger. However, to this it may be said that it would be a very awkward place for the ordinary keeping of the shrine, and in the last position—viz. at the entrance to the choir—likely to be chosen for a place of concealment.

Thirdly, he would suggest that it might have been the burial chamber of St. Frideswide, and he therefore entered somewhat into the history of the present building, which was built by Wimund on the spot where St. Frideswide was buried. This virgin saint had been interred in the church belonging to her own nunnery; but this, as it was of wood—as was usually the case with churches at the time—had been totally destroyed by fire. There was, however, to this theory more than one grave objection, e. g., that there was no room for a coffin to have been placed in this chamber from east to west, as was the customary mode of Christian burial in early times. Also, that the portion of the arch in the corner seemed to prove it to be the work of a period not anterior to the Norman Conquest.

He had still, however, a fourth theory, which he thought it right to mention, though he was not prepared with the arguments upon which it was founded, namely, that it was connected with an altar-tomb, or shrine above, and might have been used for the purpose of effecting miracles, as there was room for a man to move about in it, and it seemed to have had originally an entrance, and probably a passage from the east end of the church.

Before he concluded, he would mention a record of the year 1180, which commences, "This year the most glorious reliques of St. Frideswyde, the patroness of Oxford, were translated from *an obscure* to a more noted place in the church," &c. He shewed, however, that this extract might be equally applied to any of the first three theories.

He would now leave the matter in the hands of the Society, only remarking that in whatever light they looked upon it, it was of great interest. If it was a reliquary chamber, or a safety chamber, it was unique of its kind. If it was the burial-place of St. Frideswide,—one who lived cotemporary with the Venerable B. de, and was laid in her tomb before the great King Alfred was born,—

it was truly an object of no common interest, apart from its being then the earliest monumental record which Oxford possessed of the past.

The President considered this to be a matter well deserving the attention of the Society, and commented on the difficulties which arise where there are so many conflicting opinions, and no documents to refer to which throw any light upon the subject.

Mr. J. H. Parker pointed out that the depth below the surface was considerably greater than what was represented in Mr. Billing's drawing. Mr. Fisher, the builder, also produced a slight sketch, with measurements made by himself, which seemed to give three feet between the top of the chamber and the pavement.

Mr. Bennet begged to differ with Mr. James Parker as to the probability of its being the grave of St. Frideswide. Its position was against it. It was neither near the high altar nor yet in the centre of the church. It was not in accordance with what is known of sepulture at the time, and besides that, the orientation he considered also much against the theory. At the same time he would say a few words on the theory which Mr. Parker mentioned last of all. He had seen constantly on the Continent instances of the exhibition of images of saints at the entrance of the choir, and although he did not find, after a careful examination of the miracles which are recorded to have been wrought at the shrine of St. Frideswide, any notice of moving figures, yet he did find records of many which seemed to depend on a bright halo of light being suddenly and mysteriously thrown round the shrine, which might have been easily effected by any one concealed in such a chamber as this.

Mr. J. H. Parker also begged to adduce another theory in connection with one which had been mentioned, namely, that after the shrine of St. Frideswide had been removed from this "obscure place," it was used as the secret receptacle for the University chest, as mentioned in documents of the thirteenth century to have been kept in St. Frideswide's Church, of which only certain persons had knowledge.

The Rev. L. Gilbertson suggested that the Society should obtain and carefully preserve as accurate drawings of this subject as was possible.

After a few more remarks from the President, the meeting separated.

NOVEMBER 11, 1856.

A Special General Meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were

elected:—*President*—The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College. *Members of Committee*—J. H. Parker, Esq.; Rev. F. Meyrick, Trinity College; Rev. H. B. Walton, Merton College; W. R. Bayley, Esq., Oriel College; Mr. Alderman Spiers; Rev. L. Gilbertson, Jesus College; Rev. B. Jones, University College; Rev. J. E. Millard, Magdalen College; E. K. Bennet, Esq., University College; Rev. F. T. Colby, Exeter College. *Auditors*—The Rev. the Principal of St. Edmund Hall; Rev. J. Earle, Oriel College. *Treasurer*—Rev. S. W. Wayte, Trinity College. *Librarian*—James Parker, Esq.

NOVEMBER 19, 1856.

The Rev. Dr. BLOXAM, President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—Mr. H. Jones, St. Edmund Hall; Mr. C. E. Kemp, Pembroke College; Mr. W. F. Wilberforce, University College.

The following presents were announced:—The effigies in Elford Church, &c., presented by A. P. Whately, Esq.; Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for September, 1856, presented by the Society; Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, vol. i. part 1, presented by the Society.

On taking the chair for the first time, the President acknowledged the kindness of the Committee and Society in electing him to his office, the duties of which he would endeavour to discharge to the best of his ability. He moved the thanks of the Society to the late President, the Master of University. This vote having been carried by acclamation, the President called on Mr. Buckeridge for his paper on the Universal Applicability of Gothic Architecture.

Mr. Buckeridge remarked that—Before really entering upon the subject of his paper, it would be necessary to define what he meant by Gothic architecture as applicable, in our own age and country, to all kinds of buildings; and that in talking of the architecture of the present day, considerable inconvenience arises from not having any name by which to call it. To call it Early English, Decorated, or Perpendicular, would carry us back to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries respectively; what we are doing now is the result of the study of the architecture of the middle ages, and that though it was founded chiefly on Decorated or Geometrical principles, we were nevertheless free to profit by a knowledge of the other styles; and this is what he meant when using the term "Gothic" in the course of his paper.

In advocating Gothic as the style in which we ought alone to build, we are often met with some such objection as that it is very

well suited for churches, parsonages, and schools, but it does not do for dwelling-houses or civil buildings: why, he could not conceive; for if our forefathers of the middle ages wanted a town-hall or labourer's cottage their own architecture could furnish both the one and the other; the idea of running over to Greece or Rome for examples never entered into their heads, and if it had, they would not have found what they wanted; in Sir Christopher Wren's time they did this, and lamentable and hideous are the results which are daily staring us in the face. Churches made up of scraps of heathen temples; mansions both in town and country necessarily unsuited to their position and purpose on account of the difference of climate and customs; smaller houses and even shop-fronts glory now-a-days in various miserable adaptations of the "Five Orders."

Our domestic architecture should have a peculiar expression illustrative of our manners and customs; and the first thing to be done in designing is to make the plan as convenient and well-suited as possible to the requirements. This being done, the various elevations, &c., would naturally follow, and the result would be satisfactory, because truthfully treated. It is quite a mistaken notion to design the exterior first, and then try to coax the plan to suit it: the result of such a proceeding would be generally full of mistakes and inconveniences in the internal arrangements.

To every building, no matter what, he would apply *unflinchingly* our Gothic architecture of the nineteenth century, and guarantee that there should be no lack of light, or any of those inconveniences, real or imaginary, which Gothic architecture has been charged with producing. He then called attention to the dull, insipid, utilitarian, and unconstructional appearance of our street architecture. Many of the houses with shops on the ground-floor are apparently supported by large sheets of plate-glass, and a few very thin strips of wood, whose principle of strength assimilates to the old fable of the "bundle of sticks," which so long as they remained together were comparatively strong, but separate them, and they were easily snapped. He then contrasted these with shops constructed on true, sturdy, time-enduring Gothic principles, in true materials; not lath-and-plaster, brick and compo, and all such-like shams. Now-a-days houses are built *to let*, not to look at, or to be handed down to posterity. He would not be content with Gothic exteriors only, but would carry out the same principles in the interior, and make every article of furniture breathe the same Gothic spirit.

He concluded by shewing how admirably adapted Gothic archi-

ture was to the country, and how well its high-pitched roofs, picturesque gables, and the general grouping of the whole, assimilated with the face of nature, and helped to make instead of mar the landscape, where all these several buildings would be seen clustering round the peaceful church, on which most especially should be concentrated the highest art and the greatest care; and that even to our last resting-place will Gothic architecture follow us, and plant at our heads the holy cross, the symbol of our own faith and instrument of our redemption, and as the sun makes its daily course, the "Shadow of the Cross" will fall on our graves, combining with the reality in speaking of peace and rest to the faithful passers by.

The President, in returning the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Buckeridge, observed, that the desire of making everything Gothic, in which he himself fully sympathized, often led architects to make their buildings unsuited to present wants. He instanced the late Mr. Pugin's horror of windows without mullions.

The Rector of Exeter said, that in the new buildings in his own college, and in some houses in London, Mr. Scott had endeavoured, and, as he thought, with complete success, to avoid this fault in the windows.

The Master of University defended the classical, or rather Palladian, style, for which he claimed a place among our buildings, as possessed of a beauty and solid grandeur of its own, and affording contrast and variety.

Mr. Codrington said that he had ceased to allow excellence in nothing but Gothic architecture, and in the Decorated among Gothic styles. He saw much beauty in the classical buildings, and was not sure that he should prefer to build in Decorated. But thinking that what was wanted was an English living architecture, he thought it was a duty to use that out of which such a style was most likely to rise, and that he believed to be the Decorated Gothic.

#### FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

The Rev. Dr. BLOXAM, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received:—Monument of Sir Edward Carne, presented by the Rev. J. N. Traherne; Report of the Ecclesiological Society, presented by the Society; Memoir of the Commentatore Canini and Alnwick Castle, presented by the Institute of British Architects; Kilkenny Report for November, 1856, presented by the Society; Transactions of Exeter Society, vol. v. part 3, presented by the Society.

Mr. Freeman described his journey to the South of France at

some length, tracing his course from Havre to the Pyrenees, and back again by way of Boulogne. The object of his tour had not been primarily architectural, consequently there were many fine buildings even on his direct route which he had not examined. He had, however, seen some of the best in France, on which he commented, exhibiting pen-and-ink sketches of many of them. He commented especially on the wide difference between the architecture, most conspicuously the Romanesque architecture, of Southern and of Northern France. Southern France, in fact, in every historical aspect, is a totally distinct country; without grasping historical differences of this sort, it is impossible fully to appreciate architectural ones. Mr. Freeman pointed out some errors of Mr. Fergusson in this respect, arising from inattention to mediæval history; and contested both parts of the favourite Parisian dogma, that France was always in advance of the rest of Europe, and Paris always in advance of the rest of France. Mr. Freeman confirmed the remark of Mr. Petit, as to the rarity in France of anything answering to our larger parochial churches, conceived on a type totally distinct from that of Minsters. When a church has any architectural grandeur, it is commonly by approaching to the character of a cathedral; he instanced St. Vincent, at Rouen, quite a small building, but designed in every respect on the plan of a large cathedral. In the south, the most interesting study is certainly that of the local Romanesque, which differs completely from the Norman of England and Northern France. It is distinguished by the squareness of the piers and pilasters, the absence of the clerestory, and the use of barrel-vaulting, in which the pointed arch often appears. In some of the towers it is common to find midwall shafts, closely resembling those of our own Anglo-Saxon towers, both being doubtless imitated from Italian models. Instances of this style in the Pyrenees occur at Bagnères de Luchon, St. Savin, Serge, and St. Avenin, the latter a singular majestic church with a western and a central tower, but deviating in several respects from the local type. A thoroughly Italian tower occurs at Angoulême Cathedral, the only example of the domical churches discussed by Mr. Petit and Mr. Parker which had fallen in Mr. Freeman's way. Of Gothic churches in the south, Mr. Freeman especially commented on the cathedrals of Bayonne and St. Bertrand de Comminges. Bayonne is very ugly without, but internally is one of the most exquisite specimens of fourteenth-century architecture in existence. St. Bertrand is more like a huge college chapel than a cathedral, being very wide, the aisles of the original Romanesque church having been thrown into the body, and with no architectural

distinction of nave and choir. There is also a fine Romanesque cloister, of the same Saracenic type as the better known one at Arles. The excess of width is very common in that district, as at Orthez and elsewhere. Mr. Freeman also commented on the better known churches of Rouen, Orleans, Poitiers, Bordeaux, Blois, Paris, Amiens, and Abbeville. Personal inspection had in no way diminished his old admiration for St. Ouen's as the nearest approach to perfection that the art had ever made, and he only marvelled the more at the tasteless invectives of Mr. Ruskin in depreciation of it. Mr. Freeman concluded by saying that he hoped shortly to make another foreign tour, and to communicate the results of it to the Society.

The President thanked Mr. Freeman for his lecture, and regretted that the audience was not as large as usual.

Mr. Parker considered Mr. Freeman was wrong in ascribing so early a date to some of the mountain churches he had mentioned. He recommended Mr. Freeman, when he again made a tour in France, to study the architecture of Poitou and Anjou, which he thought very valuable as the meeting-point of north and south in the reign of Henry IV.

#### FEBRUARY 18, 1857.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. L. GILBERTSON, B.D., of Jesus College, took the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :— Mr. A. G. Perring, Queen's College; Mr. W. P. James, Oriel College; Mr. W. H. Lowder, St. Edmund Hall.

The report of the committee proposed to invite members of the neighbouring architectural societies to a meeting in Oxford, in June, and requested the co-operation of members. A course of lectures on the several colleges of Oxford had been agreed upon. Mr. Minchin, of Wadham College, had been elected a member of the committee.

In consequence of indisposition, Mr. Forbes was unable to read the paper which had been announced, on English Architecture in connection with English History. Mr. James Parker in its stead read a paper on the "Study of Architecture Historically," in which he proposed that the Society should turn its attention more than it had done to this branch of the subject. He reviewed the exertions of the Society during the last seventeen years, and shewed how it had gradually instilled into the builders and architects a love for, and an appreciation of the forms of, Gothic architecture. It seemed to him, however, that the Society had another work to enter upon.

it had to teach the proper application of these forms, which, he contended, were still often misunderstood. He considered that by studying the history of architecture more closely, we should comprehend the origin and meaning of these forms, and so apply them more truthfully. And "truthfulness" he considered to be the great thing still wanting in many of our finest modern Gothic edifices. Details of Gothic work he saw constantly applied to purposes for which they were never intended, and the reason, he thought, why there was a sort of charm so often pervading Gothic buildings of the middle ages was, that every part and stone had some tale to tell. He admitted that the Society was doing good by teaching the forms of Gothic architecture, by calling attention to their beauties, by giving advice and suggestions on the general designs for building or restoring churches, by discussing questions of ecclesiastical interest, and by laying down laws for guidance in construction; but he thought they should keep in view some one object round which, as it were, these minor details should cling, and which would give a definite and visible existence to their operations. He then went on to shew the many points in which history was, as it were, the key to architecture, and how by its study much light would be thrown upon the plans and designs which we find remaining, and from which we copy. He defined the theoretical study of architecture as simply the study of a nomenclature applied to forms, and shewed that thence constant differences were continually caused, where, if history is taken into account, truth is elicited and peace ensured. He also ventured a few remarks as to the "new style," which many thought was soon to be discovered, but which, he contended, could never be found without a due regard being paid to the history of the development of the previous styles in England. In conclusion he proposed a plan, which had strong claims on their attention on other grounds than simply of carrying out the theories proposed. This was, that in the course of the ensuing term they should make Oxford their special study, and in the history of its halls, colleges, churches, &c., discern the history of the times which gave rise to them, or in which they were built. If some member in each college would come forward and give them the history of his own college, and connect its architecture as far as possible with the history of the times or with some of their great leading men, such as Merton, Wykeham, or Waynesflete, they would produce such a history of our university and city as in no other way could be produced, and they would aid those historical studies which are now so eminently reviving in Oxford, and finally, while assisting the study of architecture,



make their Society once more to be felt as an earnest, working body of men.

The Chairman offered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Parker.

Mr. Codrington, approving of the historical treatment of architecture, thought that it ought not to be forgotten that it could also be regarded entirely as a matter of art, and also from a purely ecclesiological point of view. He therefore did not wish the Society to be understood to confine itself to historical questions only.

After some remarks by Mr. Gilbertson, illustrating the connection of history and architecture, and recommending their combined study, the meeting separated.

MARCH 4, 1857.

The President, Dr. BLOXAM, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—  
G. W. Cuninghame, Esq., Christ Church ; E. Turner, Esq., Christ Church ; Joseph S. Stock, Esq., Birmingham ; Rev. W. C. Macfarlane, Magdalen Hall.

Mr. Forbes delivered a lecture on English Architecture viewed in connection with English History. "English architecture and English history are very closely connected together. It is next to impossible to visit the cathedrals and ancient churches in this country, and not suffer our mind to recur to persons and events connected with them, and even many of our towns and villages are exceedingly interesting from their associations. All history is important, as it is the narration of God's dealings with mankind ; and to Englishmen the history of their own country and of their own ancestors must of necessity be most interesting, as most nearly concerning themselves. The old English towns, cathedrals, castles, abbeys, and churches are full of reminiscences of the past, most deeply interesting ; and it is impossible to visit them and to shut out from our minds the image of their past associations,—kings, bishops, clergy, princes, nobles, statesmen, and warriors will rise up before us in quick succession. Indeed, there are few spots of English ground that have not some connection with past history, for which they deserve to be remembered. But all such recollections will be worse than useless to us of the present day, if we do not learn from them the lessons they are intended to teach us. The frequent contemplation of past times will never be unprofitable, if we remember to recognise in them and to acknowledge, the overruling power and providence of God, and if we could bring ourselves really to see and fully to realize that all things in the world are ordered for the best, which our want of faith makes us fre-

quently to doubt. There is a story told of Bernard Gilpin, who, when summoned up to London to appear before Bishop Bonner, broke his leg on the way, whereupon some persons retorted upon him a favourite saying of his own, that 'nothing happened to us but what is intended for our good,' and asked him whether it was for his good that he had broken his leg, to which he replied, 'he had no question but it was;' and so it turned out, for before he was able to travel again, Queen Mary died, and he was set at liberty. Few of us, perhaps, would have thought as he did. If, then, we fail to see the events of the world in their true light, to draw from them the lessons they teach, better would it be that they should not be read by us,—better would it be that they had never been written. It may be that events which have happened many and many centuries ago, have, from the effect of distance, no charm in our eyes, no power of attraction; but most cold, and indifferent, and thankless must we be, if we can read unmoved and reflect without any serious thought on the fate of the Church in England for the last three centuries,—if the reading the lives of the holy men raised up by God to succour this Church in her hour of danger finds no response of thankfulness to Him,—if we cannot with all sincerity re-echo that prayer with which Isaac Walton sums up his life of the venerable and judicious Hooker, that God would 'bless His brethren the clergy of this nation with effectual efforts to attain, if not to his present learning, yet to his remarkable meekness, his godly simplicity, and his Christian moderation, and that his most excellent writings may be blessed with what he designed when he undertook them, which was glory to God, peace in His Church, and good-will to mankind.'"

The President, in remarking upon Mr. Forbes's paper, stated that it came most appropriately at the present moment, when the committee of the Society were in the midst of organizing a series of papers in connection with the History of the Colleges and Halls in Oxford. A prospectus and plan of the series will, it is hoped, shortly be brought before the members of the Society generally.

MARCH 18, 1857.

Presents were received of an Early English wooden corbel from Mr. Buckler, architect; a number of brasses from the Rev. H. Haines, and the Kilkenny Archæological Report, vol. i. The attention of the meeting was called to these rubbings, which represented some very interesting specimens. The committee laid before the meeting Mr. Haines's proposal to issue a new edition of the Society's Manual of Brasses, so largely improved as to form almost

a new work. This publication would appear under the sanction of the Society, and would deserve support. The Secretaries would gladly receive the names of subscribers, and any information which individual members, in accordance with Mr. Haines's invitation, might be able to furnish.

The President then called on Mr. Lowder for his paper, On the Proper Construction of Town Churches.

The great principle which was advocated was unity, which was stated to be the great secret of success in ancient buildings, and the only way of returning again to ancient excellence. This was proved at some length. The difficulties with which architects had to contend in the construction of town churches were discussed in detail. They formed four heads, namely, in materials, site and arrangement, those that arise from deficiency of means for completing a building, and local restrictions. The propriety of using brick or stone in particular localities was considered in the first. In the second, the general subject of correct arrangements was entered into, in which the necessity of unity and harmony was strongly enforced. The third advocated the partial completion of buildings on a large scale, instead of cramping the design by finishing at once. The fourth referred to Building Acts, and other restrictions of a similar nature. The paper was concluded with a suggestion for a School of Architects, and some observations upon the evils of the existing state of competition.

The President, after thanking the lecturer and expressing his warm approbation of the paper, exhibited a copy of a bull of Pope Alexander, A.D. 1164, relating to the Abbey of Dorchester, kindly sent for inspection by the Rev. J. E. Sewell, of New College.

MAY 13, 1857.

In the absence of the President the Rev. H. B. WALTON took the Chair.

*Presents received:*—Eight casts, presented by the Rev. H. Haines; Inscription of a Brass, presented by the Rev. J. A. Ormerod, Brasenose College; Extracts from the early History and a Description of the Conventual Church of St. Alban, presented by the Author; and the Song of Songs, presented by the Author.

*New members elected:*—Mr. G. Bellett, Christ Church; Mr. J. W. H. Stobart, Worcester College; and Edward Deane, Esq., 27, Park-street, Islington.

The Secretary announced the annual excursion of the Society to be fixed for Monday, June 15, and the places to be visited—Northleigh, Witney, Minster Lovell, and Stanton Harcourt.

The Chairman introduced the subject of the evening's discussion, "The Internal Arrangement of Churches."

Mr. Parker called attention to the triple division of our most ancient churches into nave, chancel, and presbytery, and believed that the Reformers in England wished to restore this ancient arrangement, and that altar rails were ordered for this purpose. Several churches were instanced which retain this arrangement.

After further remarks from Mr. Lingard, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Lowder, and others, the subject of galleries was discussed; and it was agreed that galleries had been too indiscriminately condemned, which were certainly in some instances essential parts of the plan of ancient churches, and in many cases would be a great addition to the accommodation of new ones. Mr. Medd inquired how an Italian church without a chancel should be arranged? The consideration of this subject, and some remarks on seats, brought the discussion to a close.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Rector of St. Alban's for the example he had set in the production of his excellent descriptive handbook of his Abbey.

MAY 27, 1857.

The President, Dr. BLOXAM, in the Chair.

The following presents were acknowledged:—Transactions of the Architectural Institute of Scotland, Sessions 1855-56, presented by the Institute; three fifteenth-century Inscriptions from St. Mary's Church, Kelveden, Essex, presented by the Rev. D. F. Vigers. After some discussion, a memorial to the Commissioners appointed to adjudicate on the designs sent in for the new Government Buildings was adopted, submitting for their consideration some reasons why the Gothic style should be preferred.

The President then called on the Hon. H. C. Forbes for his paper on the History of Abingdon Abbey, of which the following is an analysis:—

In the year A.D. 675, two years after the birth of the Venerable Bede, and one year after the foundation of the Monastery at Weremouth, it appears we must date the commencement of the once famous Abbey of Abingdon. It was founded by Cissa, Viceroy of the West Saxons, or by his nephew Heane. Probably Cissa and Heane were joint founders, of whom the latter became its first Abbot, and the former was buried in the Abbey, though "the very place and tomb of his burial," says Leland, "was never known since the Danes defaced Abingdon." This event so disastrous to the Abbey, here alluded to by Leland, in his Itinerary, took place

in the year A.D. 873, nearly two centuries after the foundation of this Abbey, during the reign of Alfred the Great, who fought many battles with the Danes, of which the sharpest was at Abingdon. In the middle of the tenth century, by the favour of the Kings Edred and Edgar, the Abbey, which had been destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by Ethelwold, who became the first Abbot of this restored monastery, and now it was that the Benedictine rule was established in this and other monastic bodies in England, chiefly through the influence of Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. Nearly fifty abbots presided over this house from the time of Ethelwold to that of Thomas Pentecost, or Rowland, the last Abbot, by whom it was surrendered to the commissioners of Henry VIII., in the year A.D. 1538. This Abbey was formerly rich and powerful, and its revenue at the dissolution was £1,876 10s. 9d. The buildings of it have been almost entirely destroyed, and nothing of it remains that would lead us, unaided by history, to conceive its ancient grandeur and importance.

JUNE 10, 1857.

The Rev. the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for March were presented, by the Society. The annual audited accounts of the Society were submitted to the Meeting.

A paper was read by Mr. J. T. Jeffcock, of Irish College, on "Gothic Architecture, a National Style." He explained his conception of the term 'national style.' It was a style adapted to the physical nature of a country, to its climate, to the terrestrial and meteorological phenomena to which it was subject. It was one for which suitable materials to carry it out could be found on the spot, or be imported without too great expence. It was one which could be employed for buildings, civil and religious, public and private, large and small. Lastly, it was no use that it should be proved theoretically suited to a nation, if at the same time the nation did not practically endorse the proof by commonly adopting the style. He proceeded then to shew how far Gothic in England came up to this description, and to weigh its claims with those advanced by Classic architecture. He considered that the climate of England, as contrasted with that of Greece and Italy, demanded an essentially different style of architecture. "Our climate is essentially one which requires damp-excluding buildings; and in such, if light is to be admitted, but not the chill damp air, windows must ever form a most prominent characteristic. An English na-

tional style, therefore, must be one in which the windows form a grand feature. And which style, the Gothic or the Classic, is best calculated to employ windows with beautiful effect? Greece and Rome scarcely had windows at all in our sense of the word; hence they made no provision for them in their architecture; and, *pace* Sir Christopher Wren be it spoken, none of the Classic architects, in my opinion, have ever introduced windows in their buildings with grace and elegance. Their windows look, as indeed they are, interlopers." In point of materials to be employed, he instanced All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, as making use of brick, tile, marble, and stone, all in one edifice, a proof of the universality of materials allowed in Gothic architecture. He thought that large towns like Liverpool or Bradford might build their public halls of stone, but the poor parish in which clay only is found, ought not to be required to expend its funds on the carriage of stone, but should be enabled, so far as architectural style is concerned, to build its church from bricks furnished by the soil itself.

Gothic architecture was equally suited to the church, the college, the nobleman's seat, (as the Marquis of Breadalbane's, at Taymouth Castle,) and the public building, like the new Houses of Parliament, or the new Museum at Oxford. He maintained that whereas Classic architecture admitted only of the sublime, and therefore required large buildings to set it off, otherwise it ran the risk of falling into the ridiculous, Gothic architecture aimed in the first instance at the beautiful, and so was equally adapted to the small edifice as to the large; and in the case of large buildings, in addition to all the beauty of detail, there were proportions vast and magnificent as any the Classic style could produce.

Next as to the matter of fact: it was admitted that Classical ecclesiastical buildings, so much in vogue in the days of Sir C. Wren, had gone out with classical pedantry and full-bottomed wigs. The debased Gothic of the Reformation era, and the Classic of the subsequent period, had given way to genuine Gothic; and this not in Oxford only, not among Churchmen only, but among Dissenters in England, and among members of the National and Free Churches of Scotland, whose known detestation of æsthetics was proverbial.

That it has been so successful in civil edifices he was not prepared to assert. He thought the Houses of Parliament, though a bad example of Gothic, were a good proof that Gothic was not unpopular; otherwise Parliament would not have adopted the style for their houses of assembly. He thought the popular feeling was in favour of Gothic. Consider the many thousands who year after

year on sunny days stroll among our ruined English abbeys; the intense interest which attaches to these buildings; and this not from the picturesqueness of the scene only, or the associations connected with it, but from the intrinsic beauty of the edifice. The peaceful valley and meandering stream were adjuncts, but it was architectural beauty which rendered the abbey so great a favourite. No doubt Mr. Ruskin might be the hierophant of Gothic architecture; but, he contended, the peaceful valley with the ivy mantling round the ruined pillar, with the beautiful clerestories still remaining in many instances, in some of them just disappearing, had done more to educate the popular mind, to give it a due appreciation of Gothic architecture, than many books. Gothic architecture was a style of home growth; it was William of Wykeham who invented the Perpendicular. English Gothic is purely an English style. We live in an eclectic age; the Crystal Palace gives us in theory, and London affords in practice, examples of all the styles that ever flourished on the globe. He preferred the American with his "*my country*," of which he was so proud, and held him up as an example to the Englishman in the matter of English Gothic. In architecture, at least, he felt bound to cry out with Sydney Smith, save us from "too much Latin and Greek."

Mr. Freeman, while expressing his approval of Mr. Jeffcock's remarks, called attention to the difficulties which modern architects had to contend with in adapting Gothic windows to modern requirements. He alluded at some length to the designs which were now being exhibited in London for the Government Offices, and while admitting the superiority of the Gothic designs over the Palladian, he could not but regret that in all of them a sort of wild attempt at combining incongruous forms in one design seemed to mar their general effect, destroying that purity which is so remarkable a feature in English Gothic, and especially so at the period when the Perpendicular style was introduced by that great architect—William of Wykeham—into this country. He said that, in a word, they all exhibited those mistaken theories of architecture which had recently obtained so much influence in the country, and which he expressed by the word "Ruskinism," as he considered that Mr. Ruskin in his unintelligible volumes had been principally their promoter. He spoke of the Houses of Parliament as so many walls erected according to Palladian rules and on a Palladian plan, with pieces of Gothic stolen from Henry VII.'s chapel nailed on to them without any regard to principle or effect. He referred also to many buildings on the Continent, in

illustration of what he considered were the requirements which should be taken into account in adopting a national style.

Mr. J. H. Parker, referring to that part of Mr. Freeman's remarks which related to windows, begged to observe that Gothic windows by being *splayed* in reality gave as much light as Palladian windows with much larger apertures. He also suggested that the difficulty of the mullions intervening was easily surmounted by having the framework and sashes placed within and entirely independent of the mullions, which plan, while no dissight, afforded all the convenience required.

These remarks were corroborated by Mr. Bennet of University College, who cited the New Buildings of the Union Society as a case in point. He also, while speaking on the subject of windows, suggested a plan of constructing the building so that the sashes might be made to slide into apertures in the thickness of the wall.

After a discussion upon this point, some interesting remarks were offered by the Chairman, upon the general bearing of the contest as to the superiority of the Gothic over the Palladian for domestic buildings; he instanced the buildings of the new street in London leading from St. Paul's to London Bridge, the architecture of which he considered admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was required. He spoke of the necessity of rearing houses in town to four or even five stories in height, and which he thought was scarcely in accordance with a Gothic design. In reply to this Mr. Parker quoted some instances both in England and also on the Continent (where we have principally to look for authorities for mediæval town houses) in which buildings of four stories were found.

Mr. Bennet then exhibited what he believed to be a most interesting relic, viz., the steel band with which Archbishop Cranmer was bound to the stake. He brought forward most clear and conclusive evidence in support of his theory, shewing how it had passed from Bocardo into his possession, and had always borne the name of Cranmer's band. The exhibition excited considerable interest, and promoted some discussion, after which, at a very late hour, the meeting separated.

JUNE 22, 1857.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Holywell.

Mr. Thomas Grimsley, sculptor, St. Giles's, Oxford, was elected a member of the Society.

The following Annual Report was read by the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, B.A., of Exeter College:—



"The Committee have now to lay before the Society the nineteenth Annual Report. And in doing so they feel that they are fully justified in congratulating the Society on its present position and future prospects: during the past year the number of members has been steadily increasing, and the funds of the Society are in a sufficiently healthy state to admit of the balance of last year being carried on to this. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our prosperity in this respect is in no small degree dependent on the annual subscription of ten shillings by the life members, the appeal made by the Committee in 1855 having been liberally responded to. The Committee, therefore, feel that they must renew their appeal, and they do so in the hope that, while residents in the University continue to give the Society the support which it is fairly entitled to claim, those who have long ago removed to distant places will not be forgetful of a Society, their former connection with which they doubtless often think of with pleasure.

"Among the papers which have been read during the past year at the ordinary meetings, many have been of considerable interest and value. In Michaelmas Term, 1856, papers were read by the Hon. H. C. Forbes, on 'The Choice of a Style for Church Building,'—by Mr. James Parker, on 'The curious Subterranean Chamber which was discovered in the Cathedral of Christ Church, during the recent alterations,'—by Mr. Buckeridge, architect, on 'The Universal Application of Gothic Architecture.'

"At the first meeting of last term Mr. Freeman described at considerable length a tour which he had recently made, chiefly in the South of France, and exhibited a large number of sketches. Papers were also read on the 'Study of Architecture historically considered,' by Mr. James Parker, and afterwards by Mr. Forbes, and a paper on 'Town Churches' by Mr. Lowder. During the present term but two papers have been read, the first by Mr. Forbes, on 'Abingdon Abbey,' the other by Mr. Jeffcock, on 'Gothic Architecture a National Style.' The intermediate evening was occupied by a discussion on the 'Internal Arrangement of Churches.' For each and all of these the Committee desire to tender their thanks to the respective authors. With regard to the papers for the coming term, the Committee have great satisfaction in stating that they have organised a scheme for the delivery of a series of lectures on the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings of Oxford, which they have every reason to hope will be more than ordinarily useful and interesting.

"The Committee have received but few applications for advice, and those chiefly in matters of but small importance. They

do not regret this, however; local societies have sprung up on every side, depriving our Society indeed of the amount of work which it was called upon to do while it stood alone, but spreading through the length and breadth of the land the principles which it was the first to advocate.

"The Annual Excursion of the Society may be regarded as a decided success; the party was large, but it would have been far larger had it not been on a day when many who desired to join it were prevented from doing so by unavoidable engagements. The places visited were Eynsham, Northleigh, Witney, Minster Lovell, Ducklington, Standlake, Northmore, and Stanton Harcourt:—Northleigh on the special invitation of the Vicar, who was anxious to obtain the opinion of the members of the Society on the present state of his church, before proceeding to its restoration.

"In the last Annual Report the Committee directed attention to the success of English architects in the competition for Lille, and especially to the distinguished position occupied by one of our own members, Mr. G. E. Street; they now congratulate the Society on the fact that the same architect has met with similar success in the present year in the competition for the Memorial Church at Constantinople.

"The important architectural works which were enumerated in the last Report are now either completed or are rapidly approaching completion. The Chapel of Balliol College, which is nearly ready to be opened, is remarkable for considerable vigour and originality of design. At Exeter College, the Library is completed, the Rector's new House nearly so, and the walls of the magnificent Chapel are rising rapidly. All these works are most satisfactory, and worthy of the eminent architects who are employed on them. In the Rector's house especially, Mr. Scott has practically vindicated the suitability of our national style to domestic purposes. The windows, though strictly Gothic, admit abundant light, and are in every respect as convenient as the common sash-windows in ordinary dwelling-houses.

"The decoration of the President's rooms at Magdalen College has been completed by Mr. Crace.

"The Committee congratulate the Society on the fact that the restoration of coloured glass to the windows of the chapel of this college, has been entrusted to Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham, whose works are now generally admitted to be more successful than those of any other glass-stainer.

"The works at the New Museum proceed steadily and satisfactorily, and there can be no doubt that the high anticipations

which have been formed of this building will be fully realized. The Committee feel that they cannot enter into a detailed criticism of so great a work until it shall be completed.

"The architects of the Museum have recently completed a new Debating Room for the use of the members of the Union Society, in which they have successfully adapted Gothic architecture to the peculiar requirements of the case.

"The chancel of the parish church of St. Peter-in-the-East has been partially restored, and in that of Holywell very important and extensive alterations have been carried out. In the latter church decorative colour has been largely employed, especially in the roof, and on the eastern and western walls, where groups of angels have been painted with admirable effect by Mr. Bell, a London artist.

"The Committee must not neglect to call attention to the great competition for the proposed Public Buildings at Westminster, which still remains undecided, especially as the Society has recently petitioned the promoters of the scheme in favour of the adoption of that national style which it is the especial office of the Society to promote.

"The Committee had previously decided that it was necessary that this step should be taken without delay, in consequence of an opinion generally prevailing in London that it is the intention of the authorities to adopt that nondescript kind of architecture commonly called 'the Classic,' which would be anywhere ugly and inappropriate, because unsuitable to our climate and needs, but utterly out of place in Westminster, the stronghold of Gothic architecture in the metropolis.

"The Committee congratulate the Society on the appeal which it was the first of all the sister societies to make, and they earnestly hope to be able to record in their next annual Report that the award of the Judges, which is now awaited with deep interest and no little anxiety, has been satisfactory.

"In conclusion they would urge on every individual member of the Society the necessity of renewed efforts in promoting the cause which all alike have at heart, and they would point to that which has been already effected as an earnest of what may yet be done.

"It is true that we have no longer to battle for principles which are now as widely recognised as in the early days of the Society's career they were ignored, but we must not imagine that we can maintain this success without an effort.

"We have, indeed, won our position, and, so far, a part of our work is at an end; our work now is to keep what we have won."

The Annual Excursion of the Society took place on Monday, the 15th of July, and from the beginning to the end was as successful and satisfactory as could be wished. The members and their friends started from the Society's Rooms in Holywell at ten o'clock, and in the course of half-an-hour reached the parish church of Eynsham, where they were received by the Vicar. Some judicious restorations in the nave of the church were generally approved, especially the renewed clerestory and roof. The Secretary, however, felt it necessary to enter a public protest in the name of the Society against the extraordinary arrangement of the chancel. The communion-table (in accordance with a long-antiquated rubric, and after the example of some miserable churches in the Channel Islands) stands under the chancel-arch: while within the altar-rails, in the usual position of the altar, is an old barrel-organ! There is another organ immediately opposite this, at the west end of the church. At about noon the party reached Northleigh, where they were joined by the Rev. J. L. Petit. They were received by the Rev. Cyrus Morrall, the Vicar, who had invited the members of the Society to inspect his church previously to its restoration. The curious old Saxon tower and the fine chapel of the Wilcote family, were greatly admired, and much sympathy was felt and expressed for the Vicar in his earnest desire to clear his ancient church of the accumulated rubbish of centuries and make it once more worthy of its sacred purposes. After the members of the Society had completed their inspection of this church, they partook of the refreshments which had been bountifully provided for them in the vicarage, and proceeded, accompanied by the Rev. Cyrus Morrall and his family, towards Witney, which they reached at half-past one. At the entrance of the town they noticed with considerable approbation a small chapel-of-ease, in the Early English style, which was built a few years since by Mr. Ferrey. It was considered, however, that the bell-turret was disproportionately small. The church of Witney is a very fine cruciform building, with a central tower and spire of great beauty: the interior is decidedly disappointing, as the area is not only very irregular and unmanageable, but sadly encumbered with pews. The south transept attracted great attention, especially the beautiful monuments under the south window. The graduated wooden platform is modern, but it is evident that there was originally an altar platform at the end of the transept.

The carriages left Witney at half-past two for Minster Lovell, where some time was spent in the inspection of the fine old church, and the interesting ruins of the manor-house—the scene of the “Old English Baron.” The hall of the latter is very well worth

a visit, and has a good entrance with a groined roof. The part of the ruin which adjoins the bank of the little river Windrush has a singularly picturesque newel staircase in the south wall. The church was built at the same time as the manor-house, and by the same man. It is a very good specimen of fifteenth century work, cruciform, and retaining its original "canted" roofs—the portion over the sanctuary panelled and painted—in a good state of preservation. The central tower is supposed to be unique: it is carried on arches across the angles similar to the Pembrokeshire "squints," but loftier and better.

Returning by the outskirts of Witney, the party reached Ducklington at four o'clock. The church is a fine one, of the fourteenth century: the north chapel being of extremely rich work, and remarkable for some curious groups of sculpture let into the wall in sunken panels. At the vicarage the members of the Society partook of a dinner, which had been very kindly provided by the Rev. Dr. Farley.

The next church visited was Standlake, where Mr. Petit again joined the party, and exhibited one of those admirable sketches for which he is so famous, which he had just made of that very interesting church. The building is of the thirteenth century, and in a very fair condition: the great attraction, however, was its tower, which is octagonal from the ground, and has a short octagonal spire. Shortly before entering this village, the excursionists drew up for a few minutes beside a large wheat-field, and inspected the site of some ancient "pits" recently discovered in this parish.

The next church was Northmore, which was built in the fourteenth century, and, with the exception of the addition of a tower in the fifteenth, has evidently never been altered in any way. Nearly adjoining it is a picturesque pigeon-cote, and, a little beyond, the parsonage-house, a fine old moated structure, built in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and in a very perfect state. It is now occupied by a private family, and the parson's quarters are limited to a couple of comfortable rooms in the north-east wing.

At about a quarter to eight o'clock the carriages entered Stanton Harcourt, which is so well known as to render unnecessary anything beyond a bare allusion to its noble church, (with the Harcourt Chapel, and the old rood-screen, the earliest woodwork known to exist,) the remains of the fine old manor-house, the noble kitchen, and "Pope's Tower." All of these points of interest having been carefully examined, the whole party assembled on the lawn of the vicarage-house, where a tent had been erected, and tea had been provided by the liberality of the Rev. W. P. Walsh.

The Society reached Oxford at half-past nine o'clock, having thoroughly enjoyed, and, without doubt, learned much from what they had seen during the day, and all were grateful for the kind and cordial hospitality which had been shewn them everywhere.

NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

The Rev. Dr. BLOXAM, President, in the Chair.

The following new members were elected:—R. G. Livingstone, Esq., Oriel College; R. A. Carden, Esq., Exeter College.

The presents received were:—Kilkenny Reports, vol. i. parts 9 and 10, presented by the Society; Liverpool Architectural Society's Reports, vol. ii. parts 1, 2, and 3; copy of Engravings of the Remains of the Bishop of Soissons' Palace, Septmons, and S. Kelnelm's Chapel, Hales Owen, presented by Mr. Richard Hussey, London.

The President then called upon Mr. Lowder to read his paper on "Church Restoration," of which the following is an epitome:—  
I. The True Principles of Restoration considered, opposed to Renovation; the duty of careful study of the original *feeling* of the building and harmony of it; the duty of studiously abstaining from touching or retouching old work, especially in figure-carving and the grotesque; the duty of endeavouring to produce not the effect of a new building, but to leave the old building as little altered in venerable effect as possible, and as much in the spirit of its original designer. II. Modern restorations, from neglecting the true principle of humbly observing the character of the original, succeed only in producing lifeless compositions; the carelessness in observing ancient character; the evils of copying from publications without regard to ancient character; general hints for restorers, &c.

The President tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Lowder for his useful Paper, with nearly the whole of which he entirely agreed. The meeting was then adjourned.

NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

A Meeting of the Society was held, when the following gentlemen were elected officers:—*President*—The Principal of St. Edmund Hall. *Treasurer*—The Rev. S. W. Wayte, Trinity College. *Secretary*—Mr. E. K. Bennet, University College. *Members of Committee*—Mr. J. H. Parker; Mr. Buckeridge; Mr. Lowder, St. Edmund Hall; Mr. Codrington, Wadham College; Mr. Alderman Spiers; Mr. Minchin, Wadham College. *Auditors*—The Master of University; Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College.

NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

The Rev. L. GILBERTSON, B.D., of Jesus College, in the Chair.

The Rev. A. S. Farrar, M.A., of Queen's College, was elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were received:—Seven Photographs of some of the Ecclesiastical Ruins in Ireland, presented by W. C. Turner, Esq., of Dublin; Kilkenny Report for September, presented by the Society.

The Rev. E. Hobhouse, B.D., of Merton College, then read a memoir of Walter de Merton, of which the following is an epitome:

His birth, both as to time and place, is clouded in obscurity. His father bore no surname at all. He is described as simply William, the owner, in his wife's right, of a small property at Basingstoke, which about 1238 passed into his son Walter's hands, and was by him devoted to the endowment of a small hospital, afterwards placed in connection with his college.

In 1238 he was certainly old enough to be a *clericus*, and this is the nearest clue to his age that can now be found.

He took early to the study and practice of law, which was no doubt the great means of his early advancement and enrichment. By 1240 he had become possessed of the Surrey manors, in which he first founded his college, and which he asserts in his statutes were acquired "*Industria mea*." He rose first to be Protonotary in the Chancellor's Court, and in 1261 to be Chancellor. He was throughout the whole baronial struggle a faithful adherent of his unfortunate royal master, Henry III., and during his periods of absence, the administrator of his government. At the time of Henry's death, 1272, he was requested by the Convention of Estates to hold the Chancellor's office till the return of Edward I. from the Holy Land, but when the young monarch was established in the kingdom he resigned the seals, and never resumed office. In 1274 he was elected Bishop of Rochester, and died in 1277.

It is to him that we owe the idea of an incorporated body of secular students, endowed, self-governing, self-replenishing, self-educating. It can be traced in its growth to the founder's mind, exhibited in the successive forms which his institution assumed.

Before 1262 he had created a school for eleven of his own kindred, who were to be nurtured *in scholis* under the care of his future Warden, "*Magister Peter*," in the manor-house of Maldon, Surrey.

In 1262 he got licence from his feudal lord to assign his manor of Maldon to the Priory of Merton (in the adjoining parish), for the

sustentation of twenty scholars, "In scholis degentium, Oxoniæ aut alibi ubi Universitas viget studentium."

In 1264 he had severed the tie which made his scholars dependent on a religious house, and with fresh licence from the Earl of Gloucester and a charter from the Crown, he incorporated a "*Domus Scholarium de Merton*."

Still the *Domus* was at Maldon, not in Oxford. The whole governing and managing body, the warden and bailiffs, and also the chaplains who maintained the religious services, were at Maldon.

The students only came up to Oxford, and that, we may suppose, for no more than the scholastic portion of the year.

In this way the institution very much resembled the halls maintained at that time in the University by the leading monastic bodies, for the sake of giving their younger members the benefit of academic education. Of these Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, maintained by the whole Benedictine order, may be taken as the best specimen. But from 1264 to 1274 the founder of Merton was continually acquiring fresh property in Oxford, which gave him scope for the development of his scholars' accommodation, and finally enabled him to concentrate his institution in that place and on its present site.

In 1270, when he ratified his previous endowments, made 1264, "*tempore turbationis Angliæ*," the *Domus* was still at Maldon, though the scholars had become a settled body in Oxford; but his last statutes, in 1274, speak of his *Domus* as settled in Oxford, and legislate for a complete and undivided corporation, managing all its affairs, domestic, prædial, scholastic, religious, from one centre, under one head, and having full power to exercise discipline, to co-opt new members, to carry on, in short, a perpetual corporate life.

This completed idea is the one which has become the normal one of the colleges in both our ancient English Universities, and the statutes were copied, in some cases almost verbatim, by the founders of the ensuing century.

The lecturer regretted that no architectural remains of Walter de Merton's works were now in existence, except the choir of his chapel and a small portion of his college. His little hospital at Basingstoke has entirely disappeared. At Maldon, neither in the church nor manor-house, is there anything to revive the remembrance of the great and bountiful man who nursed his infant institution there. His name must be honoured, not for the grandeur of his architectural conceptions, but for the wisdom of his institutions, and his bountiful endowment of them.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Hobhouse for his paper, pointed



out the interest and importance of such investigations, and, after some discussion as to the dates of different portions of the college, the members adjourned.

DECEMBER 2, 1857.

The last meeting of the Society for the current term was held in the Society's rooms, in Holywell-street; the Rev. F. T. COLBY, M.A., of Exeter College, in the Chair.

Mr. Freeman, M.A., of Trinity College, gave an account of his last journey to Toulouse and Alby, illustrating his lecture by drawings of churches and buildings of interest. After the lecture, which was listened to with great interest, the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Freeman, which was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

It was proposed to read, in the course of the next term, a series of papers on the history of Oxford, as illustrated in the architectural features of her buildings. These papers will be given in the order in which the respective colleges were founded, and will commence on the first meeting of next term with a paper read by Mr. Bennet, of University College, "On the History of the University as connected with the Aularian System of Oxford." A list of the several papers, with the dates of their delivery and the names of the authors, will be published early in the ensuing term\*.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

The Rev. S. W. WAYTE, B.D., of Trinity College, in the Chair.

J. L. BURRA, Esq., of University College, was elected a member.

Presents received:—Report of the Ecclesiological Society for 1857, presented by the Society; "The Chancel; an Appeal for its Proper Use," presented by the author, the Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christ Church; Proceedings and Papers of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society for November, 1857, presented by the Society.

A paper was read by Mr. Markham J. Thorpe, of St. Edmund Hall, entitled, "Holyrood, in connection with Mary Queen of Scots." The paper, though not architectural, was read at the request of members of the Society. Mr. Thorpe's connection with her Majesty's State Paper Office has enabled him to give the interesting information which forms the staple of his paper.

After some remarks upon the recently-discovered Conway papers through the instrumentality of the late Mr. Wilson Croker, Mr. Thorpe explained the nature of a work upon which he had been

\* Various circumstances afterwards occurred to prevent the carrying out of this arrangement.

engaged some time, and which would shortly be before the public, namely, a "Calendar; or Chronologic Catalogue of the State Papers relating to Scotland, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the accession of James VI. to the Throne of England, and the union of the two Kingdoms." The interest of such papers would be admitted to be of the highest description.

Papers of the years 1564-65-66 were then noticed, and some curious letters respecting the proposed marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with the Earl of Leicester read, among them an anonymous one to the English Ambassador, which was found to have for its author William Kirkcaldy, the Laird of Grange, a faithful supporter of Queen Mary, and one who fell in her cause. The modes of concealment which were employed in this case appear most curious. Other letters were read respecting Lord Darnley's marriage with Queen Mary, with amusing illustrations of the then existing state of society. It also appeared that the intended murder of Riccio was not unknown to English statesmen. Mr. Thorpe defended John Knox, not from any partiality to that preacher, or disrespect to the author who has laid the accusation, against the statements of the late Mr. Tytler in his History, according to whom John Knox was implicated in this deed. In addition were read several curious passages, shewing the barbarous state of society, e.g. the narrow escape of a priest from the market, where he was subjected to a pelting with eggs by the Edinburgh boys, the reasons for apprehending a person of suspicious character, "a crooked nose," (Mr. T. suggested a Roman one,) being one of the suspected features, in conclusion, Mr. Thorpe kindly volunteered further communications of a similar character if the Society gave their approval.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of the paper, expressed his assurance of the pleasure with which the members present had heard Mr. Thorpe, and thanked him for his kind offer of continuing the subject on a future occasion.

After some further remarks from Mr. Thorpe, who was assured of the false nature of the calumnies against Queen Mary, the meeting was adjourned.

MARCH 11, 1858.

The Treasurer, the Rev. S. W. WATTS, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Edward Wilberforce, Esq., Trinity College; I. J. Cooper, Esq., University College; M. J. Thorpe, Esq., St. Edmund Hall.

A cast of an Early English capital from Lichfield cathedral, presented by Mr. John Gibbs, of Walton-place, architect, was exhibited. The same gentleman had presented to the Society his

work on "Christian Memorials," and a photograph of his design for an entrance-gateway for St. Giles's churchyard in this city.

Mr. Buckeridge read a paper on "The Production of Modern Stained Glass Windows," from which the following is an extract:—

"Since we have so much to do with stained glass, it behoves us not a little to make ourselves acquainted with the present state of things in this particular section of ecclesiology; are we satisfied with the majority of modern stained glass windows? Methinks we shall be unanimous in answering to this question in that monosyllable 'no.' And why not? Because for the most part they are fearfully wanting in true artistic merit; the arrangement of colour is bad, the grouping of figures is bad, and the drawing of the figures is worse. You will not be surprised at this when I tell you that, with a few exceptions, our stained glass windows are turned out of establishments the owners of which have no more artistic skill than a linendraper; these men turn art into a trade, and deal with it in much the same spirit as a greengrocer deals in vegetables. Such doings as these make one ask the question, 'Is the production of stained glass windows an art or a manufacture?' Some call it one, some the other, and others split the difference and call it an 'art-manufacture,'—a very ambiguous term this, which generally means that manufacture has more to do with it than art. That it is an art, and that, too, of the highest description, may be asserted from the fact that 'there is no aptitude that an artist can possess by nature or education for colour, poetry, or composition, no power of expression, draughtsmanship, or invention, that may not in glass be legitimately wedded to its materials, and the true principles of its requirements in design.' It is as much an art as architecture, sculpture, or painting—I mean picture-painting; the art of stained-glass painting is a perfect and true art; but, at the same time, it is an individual one, which arises from the nature of its materials, and the peculiar treatment, most thoroughly opposed to picture-painting, which is necessary to produce a good piece of stained-glass painting; picture-artists for the most part have neither skill in, nor knowledge of, architecture and ornament, both of which are essential in works of stained glass. We need only go to New College Chapel, where we shall see how miserably such a man as Sir Joshua Reynolds, great in his day as a picture-painter, failed in his attempt to produce a stained-glass window. The west window was designed by him, and a wretched thing it is. I have frequently been in that chapel, and have heard with horror and indignation the Oxford guides calling upon visitors to admire this beautiful window! A similar infliction awaits one on visiting

Magdalen College Chapel; there also you are called upon to admire the west window, which is another of these picture productions, to receive which the mullions and tracery have been unblushingly cut away to give a greater field for the artist's imagination: here, however, there is no attempt at colour, as at New College, therefore it is less unbearable, but they are both bad enough. It is quite refreshing to turn from the old dingy brown saints who cast a gloom over the whole of Magdalen College Chapel, and look at the new window lately put in by Messrs. Hardman and Co., in which the true principles of glass-painting are carried out, though I fear not to such perfection as Messrs. Hardman and Co. generally manifest in their productions. Artists in glass-painting must be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of mediæval art, having a thorough knowledge of the human figure, the management of draperies, and be well skilled in the knowledge of architecture and ornament. A few such men there are, and their numbers will doubtless go on increasing as pupils from time to time go forth from their masters' studios imbued with their spirit and skilled in their art."

Mr. Buckeridge concluded his paper by reading extracts from an article on this subject which appeared in the "Builder" of Dec. 19, 1847.

Mr. James Parker made some observations upon the principle of the application of stained glass, and considered one of the first causes of failure in modern stained glass windows was that they were often designed and executed without the slightest regard to the position they were to occupy, or the building which was to receive them. He contended that the prevailing idea in the mediæval glass was that it was a part of the building, and till the glass was designed in accordance with the structure of which it formed a part, there was no hope that satisfactory glass would be produced.

APRIL 28, 1858.

The Rev. R. H. CODRINGTON, M.A., Wadham College, presided.

The following gentlemen were elected:—R. P. Lightfoot, Esq., Balliol College; John Gibbs, Esq., architect, Oxford; G. E. C. Stiles, Esq., St. Edmund Hall.

The Secretary, at the Chairman's request, explained to the members present the nature of the proceedings which were contemplated in connection with a general meeting of architectural societies in June next: he stated that the details were not yet settled, but that the days on which this meeting would be held, would be Wednesday, June 9th, and three successive days. The Society anticipated the pleasure of several influential members of the archi-

teatural world, and had already received acceptations of their invitations from several Societies.

Mr. Gibbs then read his paper :—" Street architecture includes the architecture of all buildings that come within the range of its title, such as ecclesiastical, collegiate, civic, mercantile, domestic, &c. The development of high art in the mercantile and domestic buildings of Oxford is very insignificant. Oxford has the Gothic in glorious perfection, and otherwise; bits from Greece and Italy; and medleys without character, style, or beauty. Oxford has passed a fiery ordeal, but there is cause for gratitude that, with all the incongruities in much of its architecture, it stands, beautiful in conception, and historically grand. I regret that any but ecclesiastical and collegiate buildings were ever erected within its circle. The great buildings of the University should not be obscured. Students in colleges would be wiser and better without the city buildings. England was not a nation of shopkeepers in the middle ages. The architects of that time directed their attention to ecclesiastical architecture mostly. The aspect of England has changed—her people are great in commercial altitude, and celebrated in art and science. Look at her cities of mechanical action! Behold her world of idealities! England is for gold, and this is her philosophy. What will be the zenith of her glory? There are several types of architecture. England is far from having a national style of architecture. Men have always differed in taste and opinion, as human beings differ in size, shape, expression, &c. Most of the great buildings in the capital, and other cities of Europe and America, are after the classic orders of architecture. A reaction is taking place; the demands of the age require it. The Victoria tower has admirers, so has the dome of St. Paul's. Eminent men have said that the Radcliffe Library is the only truly noble building in Oxford. Credit is due to members of the University for the spirit and zeal they are shewing to make Oxford gorgeous in architecture. The Oxford Architectural Society has wonderfully advanced Christian art. The villas about Oxford are mostly meagre in design. The new Crescent does not harmonize with the locality. This is an age of progression in many important respects. If the architect is prepared to advance with it, we shall have great changes in the style and character of all kinds of buildings. Nature and art should be in harmony. Zeal in religion, politics, and commerce give life to progression. A wider spread of knowledge ought to bring more unity of mind and feeling. Architecture is a fine art; but a nation could be rich and great without its magnificent aid. The power of form is great upon the eye and mind. Sculptors and

painters point to their Madonnas, but who would declare that all their works, however glorious, rival in art and skill the imposing grandeur which architects have given to the pillared and vaulted temples? Let the gigantic mind of the true architect roll on in its majesty of conception; and let sculptors and painters give their choicest gems of beauty to the brow of his lofty genius. The constituent elements of art are form and colour. Art may be either pleasing and instructive, or offensive and debasing. What music is to the ear, art is to the eye. Scientific construction is of great importance in building. Unless the mixing of coloured courses of stone is judiciously and harmoniously arranged in a building, beauty may be sacrificed for novelty. Beauty and economy may be combined. Bricks are very useful, but should not be used out of place. When effect by contrast in colour is required in stonework, it is unquestionably wrong to use cut-bricks; stone of almost any colour can be obtained. Iron will be extensively used for building purposes. Shall we have Greek, Roman, or Gothic architecture? Before Christian art can prevail, there must be a change of soul as well as taste. The architecture of our streets should be adorned with sculpture, devices, mottos, texts, and symbols. A frequent use of encaustic tiles in stringcourses, panels, and cornices, would give beauty to all kinds of buildings. I shall shew that the semicircular arch is necessary in working out new principles, in my next paper, which I shall illustrate by means of large drawings."

On the conclusion of the paper, the Chairman tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Gibbs, for the able way in which he had treated the subject of street architecture; and felt sure that Mr. Gibbs's promise of further information and illustration by large drawings would be gladly accepted by the members of the Society.

The Secretary, Mr. Lowder, drew attention to a remark in the paper on the subject of cut and moulded bricks, and the assertion of Mr. Gibbs that cut bricks were more expensive than stone; a remark which seemed to him not only true, but of great importance in our further practice in the use of bricks.

A discussion ensued, both upon this subject and upon that of the propriety of timber buildings, in which the Chairman, Mr. Wayte, and Mr. Buckeridge took part.

The meeting then adjourned.

MAY 12, 1858.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society :—  
G. Akers, Esq., Oriel College ; B. Leighton, Esq., Christ Church ;  
G. W. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., Christ Church ; and W. A. E. West,  
Esq., Christ Church.

The Chairman then called upon W. P. James, Esq., for his paper, "The Influence of National Religion upon National Architecture," of which the following is an extract :—"In viewing the relations of architecture and religion, the first fact that is worthy of notice is that architecture as a fine art owes its origin to religion, the oldest buildings in Egypt, Greece, and India, being temples. Another important fact is the essential difference between non-Christian and Christian religious edifices ; the end of the first was always to build a house for the divinity to whom it was dedicated to dwell in ; the end of the second is congregational, to provide a place for the assembly of the faithful. Ancient temples were usually oblong halls, of no great size, adorned externally by splendid colonnades of pillars : the laity rarely entered them, and there were no services, in a modern sense of the word. When Christianity was established, the congregational character of its worship determined its adherents upon taking the basilicas, rather than any of the small temples of heathen deities then in Rome. The arrangements of churches to the present day are substantially those of a basilica. Here, then, an essential difference of creed has caused a radical change in the architecture. With regard to a new style, it may be remarked that Protestantism has not produced any style of its own. When it does extend Gothic architecture, it will have to modify features in the mediæval churches, for which we have now no use, such as crypts, chantry-chapels, lady-chapels, sedilia, piscinas, tabernacles. As an accurate knowledge of Gothic architecture has been attained, and a strong feeling is prevalent of the need of a new style, in which the congregational element must be developed, we have every reason to hope that England may again stand at the head of the architectural art of Europe."

The Chairman tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. James for his paper, which contained, he remarked, very many subjects of great interest, but regretted that the lateness of the hour prevented any satisfactory inquiry into the topics touched upon in it.

After a short discussion, in which several members joined, the meeting was adjourned.

MAY 26, 1858.

The Rev. J. E. MILLARD, B.D., of Magdalene College, in the Chair.

A. Hay, Esq., of Christ Church, was elected a member of the Society.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Lowder for his paper on the "Principles to be observed in Building Churches in the Tropics."

"The subject of churches for tropical climates is one of increasing interest; the call for churches in climates not directly tropical, but yet possessing a climate akin in peculiarity to tropical regions, is making itself more and more heard. People are now making efforts for the erection of fresh churches in India. Any remarks on the principles which are to guide us in these buildings, if not of themselves of any practical utility, yet are serviceable so far as they draw attention to the subject.

"The present paper is confined to churches in the tropics, and the remarks refer chiefly to West India churches. The points which call for consideration are those connected with the necessities of climate, such as the extreme heat, the comparatively uniform temperature, the violent storms and rains.

"For preservation against periodical hurricanes, great strength is requisite; and for the purpose of preserving a sufficient supply of cool air, means for excluding the sun's glare and for the admittance of cool draughts are necessary. In the matter of materials, each locality must decide for itself, and in ornamental decoration the natural products of each country must be the guide. In tropical countries the palm-tree is one which affords great opportunity as a subject to be used in decoration.

"Few mistakes can be more injurious for the growth of architecture in other regions than those which arise from a desire to transplant English Pointed into foreign countries; it cannot grow healthily, and fits itself but awkwardly in many ways in which it has to accommodate itself. The spirit of Pointed architecture may yet direct; it will take the materials at hand and mould them to the requirements of the country. In this way Byzantine buildings may be proper models for many of the peculiar features of tropical climates."

Some suggestions were offered in reference to the construction of roofs and windows, &c., and a general scheme of a church adapted to those countries where hurricanes prevailed; the necessity of having a cloister round churches generally in hot climates was insisted upon, and some remarks upon the value of furthering art in the countries themselves, by educating the native workmen, and



encouraging them to rival, not to imitate, the best-built edifices of foreign production.

At the conclusion of the paper the Chairman tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Lowder for his interesting paper. He considered that the subject was one which was of great interest to the Society itself, inasmuch as they themselves had, in designing a church in the East Indies some years ago, experienced many of the difficulties which had been pointed out, and which indeed had proved insuperable to the adoption of their plan.

After a few remarks from Mr. Parker, and a very beautiful exhibition of seal impressions by Mr. Ready, sigillarist, which was highly approved by the Society, the meeting adjourned.

JUNE 9—12, 1858.

The General Architectural Congress at Oxford commenced on June 9. The DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH presided at the opening meeting, and was followed in his speech by the Rev. T. James, E. A. Freeman, Esq., Sir H. Dryden, the Rev. G. A. Poole, and M. H. Bloxam, Esq. The Congress inspected Wadham College, and the New Museum, which was described by Dr. Acland, who read a letter on the subject from Mr. Ruskin.

At the evening meeting, the Junior Proctor discoursed upon Photography, and the Rev. J. Baron upon Scudamore Organs.

On June 10th the Congress, guided by J. H. Parker, Esq., inspected the colleges; and, in the evening, Mr. Skidmore read a paper on Metal-work, followed by Mr. Hart. Lord Dungannon, Mr. Parker, and the Hon. F. Lygon addressed the meeting.

On June 11th, the Congress made an excursion to Forest Hill, Wheatley, Cuddesdon, Milton, Haseley, and Dorchester.

The concluding day must be reported more at length :—

June 12.—The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society was held in the Society's rooms at twelve A.M., when, after some preliminary business, the following Annual Report was read by the Senior Secretary :—

“ Your Committee have now to lay before you their Twentieth Annual Report, and they feel that they cannot do better than congratulate the Society again, as they did last year, on its present position and on its future prospects. It must not be expected that we should have the same amount of work to do *now* as we had in our earlier days. We must not expect that the public will exhibit *now* the same amount of interest in our proceedings and in our teachings as they did when there was scarcely another Architectural Society in the field, when the lessons which we had to teach had

been learned but by few, and when hundreds were eager to attain a knowledge of facts and principles which are now familiar to thousands. And, indeed, the mother may naturally expect to be allowed to rest awhile, when she can look around upon the goodly band of her children, who have spread themselves over her once wide field of action, and have penetrated into distant nooks and corners which she had never herself reached. And there cannot be a more fitting occasion for calling attention to this than the present, when she has gathered those sons and daughters around her, to ask them how they fare, and to shew that her old affection for them is as fervent and as strong now in her old age as it was at the moment when she gave them birth.

“ To return to the individual concerns of this the mother Society. Last year your Committee were able to congratulate you on a very large accession to our numbers; the number of our meetings was doubled, and at almost every meeting several new members joined us. The influx this year has certainly not been so great, but it will bear comparison with that of many recent years, and the average of this year and last has been above our usual average for some time past. Your Committee have, therefore, to report that the prosperity of the Society in this respect has not failed; while, at the same time, they would strongly urge upon its members the necessity of making continued exertions to bring the claims of the Society before the junior members of the University, in order that in each annual report for the time to come they may have to congratulate the Society on the increased and increasing prosperity which it ought to enjoy, and the popularity which it ought to maintain.

“ The appeal which your Committee made in the year 1855 to the life-members of the Society for an annual subscription of ten shillings, to assist them in defraying the necessarily large expenses involved in their continuing to keep up their present large room, and to preserve in good repair and order its valuable contents, was attended in its success with the most valuable results. They feel that they must continue to make this appeal, at least for the present year, and they do so—as they said last year—in the hope that, while residents in the University continue to afford to the Society the support which it is fairly entitled to claim from them, those who have long ago removed to distant places will not be forgetful of a Society, their former connection with which they must, without doubt, often think of with pleasure.

“ Several papers of considerable value and interest have been read in the past year, and lectures delivered, and for these your Committee tender their best thanks to their respective authors.

"Your Committee have received but few applications for advice or assistance; neither are they surprised or discouraged by this. The work which in former days was well, but of necessity, to some extent, imperfectly done by the Oxford Society, is now done much better, and much more effectually, by the various diocesan societies. The smallness of the Special Building Fund, which was opened a few years ago with the intention of enabling your Committee to make small grants to such works of church restoration and church building as might deserve to meet with their approval, has limited their liberality in this direction, only one very small grant having been made to the enlargement of the suburban church of Summer-town.

"Your Committee have also to acknowledge, with many thanks to the various donors, several gifts of drawings, &c., which have been made from time to time. Especially would they desire on this occasion, in welcoming Archdeacon Thorp, the esteemed President, from its foundation, of the Cambridge Camden (now the Ecclesiological) Society, for the kind remembrance which he has given us to-day in the lithographs of his beautiful chancel at Kemerton, which lie upon the table. They would also thank Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who, unable himself to join the congress, sent us several of his valuable publications.

"In their last report your Committee directed your attention to the fact that in the great competition of architects, set on foot by Sir Benjamin Hall, for the proposed new Home and Foreign Offices at Westminster, the first premium had been bestowed upon a design of the nondescript style, commonly called by us 'Classical.' This they considered a retrograde step, especially when a comparison of the successful design with Mr. Scott's noble conception, and the admirable drawings of another distinguished member of this Society, Mr. G. E. Street, could inspire no other feelings than those of regret and sorrow that there should be any danger of Westminster being spoiled by the erection of an incongruous building; while our great revival would be slighted and ignored by the rejection of designs, either of which would have been considered by every man of taste and true artistic feeling thoroughly adapted to the wants of the Government Offices, and thoroughly in place beside Westminster Palace, Westminster Hall, and our grandest English church, Westminster Abbey. Your Society petitioned the authorities, for the sake of our Northern architecture, and for the sake of the men who have toiled hard to shut out a foreign style by shewing us what our own national style was and is in all its power of adaptation, and strength, and beauty, to reconsider the verdict of

the umpires which they had accepted. And now your Committee feel that they can heartily congratulate you on the fact that with the scheme itself has fallen to the ground and failed utterly this grand attempt to undo, as far as possible, the hard work of twenty years; for the evil of postponing the erection of suitable offices for the Home and Foreign Departments can be remedied any day, and more safely next year than this, as taste and knowledge advance, and prejudices vanish; whereas the evils which would have come upon this country (as far, at least, as its art and its architecture are concerned), had their erection been commenced this year, would have been irremediable.

"In our own University there seems to be no danger (if we may be allowed to be only reasonably sanguine in our estimate of the signs of the times) of any such incongruous erections as the buildings of the Taylor Institute being ever again intruded among its noble and time-honoured examples of our great English styles. Your Committee would especially call attention to the fact that the boldest step that has ever been attempted in England in the way of restoring our old secular architecture, has been made at this very time here in Oxford, and with the most complete success. Of all the ideas that could have been started in the question of secular architecture, the most bold and daring of all is that which we have started and nearly brought to its successful issue here—the adaptation of the old English architecture to the rooms and laboratories and museums of physicians and chemists, and anatomists and mineralogists. Your Committee congratulate you with feelings of exultation and most natural pride on the fact that now has nearly been brought to completion in this our University the noblest and greatest—not, indeed, the largest, but the purest and truest—secular building of modern times, the Oxford University Museum. On the present occasion they content themselves with stating, in a broad and general way, their entire approbation of the manner in which its eminent architects have executed the high task committed to them, and their gratitude to those architects for this their great vindication of the Early Gothic style.

"Your Committee reserve till next year, when these buildings will be in all essential points completed, that full and careful description of them which the Society has a right to ask for, and which is demanded by their importance.

"The works at Exeter College proceed with unabated vigour and uninterrupted success, under the masterly superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott. The library is justly admired as a most perfect work. The Rector's new house is equally successful, but will not

be seen to advantage, or duly appreciated, until the poor wooden buildings by which it is encumbered shall have been removed: this will be done in the course of the present year. The detailed account of the new chapel must also be postponed until our next annual meeting, when, in all probability, it will be finished. It is sufficient to remark now, that it promises not only to sustain, but to add materially to, Mr. Scott's great reputation; while it will, undoubtedly, be no mean rival of the beautiful chapels of Wykeham and Waynflete, and the stately choir of Walter de Merton.

"The new chapel at Balliol College deserves high praise, and is worthy of its architect, Mr. Butterfield.

"The new Debating-room of the Oxford Union Society is by the architects of the New Museum, and is worthy of the originality and skill to which here, in Oxford, at all events, they may safely assert their claim.

"Your Committee rejoice to hear that the long dilapidated and too much neglected University church, St. Mary's, is to be immediately restored, and they congratulate the Society on the fact that the work has been intrusted to Mr. Scott.

"Of works in the city and its neighbourhood little has been done during the past year; some restorations have been effected in Holywell Church, where good polychrome, chiefly the work of amateurs, may be seen. At Iffley, Mr. Buckler has restored the beautiful west front; and the large circular window, which he has opened, has been filled with stained glass by Hardman.

"A chancel, in good taste, has been added to Summertown church by Mr. Street.

"Mr. Buckeridge has designed and carried out a small school-room at Holywell, which is well adapted to the purposes of its erection. The same architect is about to effect a judicious enlargement and restoration of Wolvercot Church.

"In conclusion, your Committee would refer to the General Architectural Congress, which has been held at the end of this the twentieth year of our Society's existence, and which has met—thanks to the kindness and zeal of our friends—with a success which the most sanguine among us scarcely dared to hope for. We invited all those, our daughter societies, to which reference has already been made, and they have cordially responded to our invitation, and materially helped us to attain our great success.

"The admirable description which our most esteemed member, Dr. Acland, gave us of the Museum; the sight of the building itself; the inspection of the grand features of the colleges and churches of Oxford, new and old; the pleasant and profitable even-

ing spent in this room on Thursday night, amidst the glories of ancient and modern works in the precious metals, and in our nineteenth-century materials of brass and iron; the healthy and edifying sights and scenes of yesterday, when we visited nearly a dozen old English churches in old English villages, to say nothing of the meeting of old friends with old faces, and old places, will, we trust, long live in the memory of all who took part in the toils and pleasures of the Oxford General Congress, and be the earnest of future success in our work, and of other similar meetings here and elsewhere, hallowed by the same high associations, and by the same strong tie, which has bound us all together, of brotherly love."

After some remarks from Mr. E. A. Freeman, (who was in the chair,)

Mr. H. O. Westwood (of the Taylor Institute) rose to express a hope that the day was not far distant when in this University, as elsewhere, there might be a Professor of Architecture.

Archdeacon Thorp, in a long speech, expressed his delight with all that he had seen, and the great pleasure which he had felt in joining the General Congress.

The Chairman proposed, and the motion was carried with acclamation, that Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, who was present, be elected a Patron of the Society.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania returned thanks.

The Rev. R. H. Codrington proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Barrow, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and late President of the Society; and to the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of Christ Church, for their kind assistance on the occasion of the present Congress.

The Junior Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to Heads of Houses and others who had lent their plate on the occasion of the *conversazione*, which, together with the preceding motion, was carried unanimously.

After some remarks from Mr. Parker, and the distinguished French antiquary, M. Francisque-Michel, the Chairman dissolved the Congress.

JUNE 15, 1858.

A special meeting of the Committee was held to audit the expenses and receipts of the Congress and Excursion.

The Rev. F. C. Hingeston resigned the office of Secretary, and the Rev. R. H. Codrington was elected *pro tem.* in Mr. Hingeston's room.

Mr. Hingeston was elected Member of Committee in the place of Mr. Codrington.

The Sub-Committee received the thanks of the Society for their exertions in conducting the preparations for the Congress.

Nov. 17, 1858.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., in the Chair.

C. Wood, Esq., and S. Stopford, Esq., of Christ Church, were elected members of the Society.

R. P. Lightfoot, Esq., of Balliol College, was elected Secretary, in the room of the Rev. R. H. Codrington, resigned.

Mr. Lowder, the senior Secretary, then read the names of gentlemen to be proposed for the Committee at the meeting on the 24th. He also read a letter from Mr. Macfarlane, Incumbent of Dorchester, inviting members of the Society to be present at the opening, by the Bishop of Oxford, on the 7th of December, of the newly restored north aisle of that church, a work which has been done under the supervision of the Society.

A notice was given of an "Exhibition of Organs," accompanied by vocal music, by Mr. Baron, of Upton Scudamore, and Mr. Willis, organ-builder, London, which was to take place on the 22nd of November, at the Society's rooms, Holywell.

A paper was then read by Mr. E. G. Bruton, architect, on the planning and arrangement of mortuary chapels and cemeteries. The paper, after glancing at the state of the law upon the subject, and sketching the working thereof, described the results as instanced in the failure to erect chapels satisfactorily at Banbury and elsewhere. The manner of grouping the chapels, with tower and archways, to form one building, as at Worcester, Gloucester, and Paddington, was considered; and the writer suggested how, if grouping the chapels was considered desirable,—and the number of instances in which it was attempted shewed their isolation was not thought satisfactory,—some method more to be preferred than the formal symmetrical one used in those instances might be adopted. The Bede House and Hall at Higham Ferrers was cited as an ancient instance of the junction of a secular to a consecrated building. A lych-gate or house, a vestry-room, and a chamber for the reception of a corpse awaiting burial, was considered a necessary portion of the buildings to be provided for a cemetery; the latter because the removal of a corpse from the crowded dwellings of the poor might prevent the spread of a contagious disease.

The Chairman thought Mr. Bruton's idea of the manner of join-

ing the chapels a good one, and mentioned several other instances similar to that at Higham Ferrers, in which the chapel consisted only of a sacarium, into which the domestic rooms of the house opened. He thought the lych-house, at the entrance of the cemetery, a most necessary building, and one which should be provided in all instances. The meeting was then adjourned.

DECEMBER 1, 1858.

The Rev. S. W. WAYTE, Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., was unanimously elected President in the room of the Rev. the Warden of New College, resigned.

On taking the chair, the newly-elected President, in thanking the Society for the honour done to him, pointed out in a few words the importance of retaining such a Society in Oxford, whence so many young men go forth, who eventually, either as clergymen or landed proprietors, have great influence, if not personal responsibility, in the preservation, restoration, and rebuilding of churches. The architects to a great extent are governed by the taste of their employers, and therefore a knowledge of the correct principles of Gothic architecture imbibed at Oxford would stand by them in need in after years, and go far to prevent those errors of judgment which so constantly occur in dealing with our ancient edifices. The study of architecture, too, he considered, would materially assist many men in the study of history, because almost each reign was as much marked by its buildings as by its events; and the former appealing to the eye, must assist the memory in recalling the latter. He concluded by mentioning his having held, in conjunction with the present (late) "Radcliffe Observer," the office of Secretary during the first days of the existence of the Society.

Mr. G. Cuthbert, Christ Church, and Mr. E. S. Grindle, Queen's College, were duly elected members of the Society.

Mr. Lowder, the Secretary, in the name of the Committee, congratulated the Society and the country on the decision of the Government to adopt a Gothic design for the new public offices at Westminster. It had been recently mentioned, as a proof that the Architectural Societies had done their work, that every church erected in England during the last year is in the Gothic style. The New Museum, at Oxford, is a proof that it can be equally well adapted to any secular purpose, and now the selection of this style for the Government Offices goes far to complete the triumph of the old English style over the Palladian, which had so long been an intruder on our shores.



Mr. Jeffcock then read an interesting paper on the Abbays of Yorkshire, of which the following is an epitome.

After describing the physical configuration of the county, Mr. Jeffcock pointed out that almost each dale had its abbey. "On the Yorkshire side of Teesdale, near Rokeby, is Eggleston Abbey; in Swaledale is Easeby; in Uredale is Jervaulx; in Skelldale is Fountains; in Wharfdale is Bolton; in Airedale is Kirkstall; in the valley of the Rie is Rievaulx. In strange contrast to these denizens of the vale stands out the stupendous form of Whithy Abbey, overlooking westward the gorge of the Esk, and presenting its northern side to the sea. Besides these, there are numerous others hardly inferior. Between the Conquest and 1st of Henry III. were founded or refounded fourteen abbeys, forty-four priories, seven alien priories, and thirteen cells; three preceptories and three commanderies in this county. After that time no houses for monks, nuns, or canons were built. This period synchronizes with that of the Crusades; the Crusaders left their property through their religious zeal, and to have prayers and masses said for them: perhaps, according to the adage 'Soon come, soon gone,' having obtained their estates in England at so cheap a bargain, they may have felt a little nauseated with the glut of land. The monastery, by regular and diligent cultivation, turned the manor to better account than the warrior lord or ill-fed serf had inclination to do. That style of architecture where the Norman blends into the chaste Early English, or where the Early English stands out in all its beauty and purity, has perhaps more to do with the pleasure which the ruined abbey calls up than either its venerable age or its fairy situation. Suppose for a moment the periods of architectural styles to have remained as now, but the era for building monasteries to have happened, not when it really did, but, say, a century before the Reformation. Instead of the pointed arch, the most graceful of Christian forms, we should have had the obtuse Tudor arch, with its Perpendicular tracery; and our abbeys would have been no grander than most of our parish churches. Roche, Fountains, and Rievaulx, Whithy, Jervaulx, and Kirkstall belong to this style. In many cases, as at Fountains and Kirkstall, Perpendicular additions have been made to Transition and Early English fabrics, as though a later architect could not throw himself back into the spirit of a former age. In art, creation and criticism rarely are found together. Homer could not point out the principles on which he wrote; or Longinus create an Iliad. This concerns the hopes of architecture at the present time. The present age is decidedly critical; we are confessedly a restoring age; our imita-

tions are wonderful—they are models to the life; but can we create the living form, or is it but the lifeless statue after all? Before the Reformation there was creation, but no criticism; last century Gothic had neither creation nor criticism in it; we certainly have the latter—have we the former? Our fathers had neither; have we both? The parish church of Doncaster seems to discover the spirit of creation still inspiring our architect, and realizing itself in the chaste forms of curve and arch as it did six centuries ago." After alluding to Wordsworth's lines on "The Strid" at Bolton, he concluded by quoting from Sir H. Ellis's letters a contemporary description of the suppression of Roche Abbey.

Some tracings of the recently discovered paintings on the walls of Chalgrove Church were exhibited in the course of the evening.

FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

The Rev. S. W. WAYTE, B.D., Trinity College, in the Chair.

J. Barnaby, Esq., of Ch. Ch., was elected a member of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. Haines, calling attention to the publication of a complete list of English Brasses, which would shortly be published. Subscribers are invited to put down their names at the Society's Rooms.

Mr. J. H. Parker presented a view of the interior of the large church in Gordon-square, London.

Mr. James Parker read a paper on the "Study of English Domestic Architecture." He pointed out the great attention which had been paid to ecclesiastical architecture, while this had been neglected, and referred to the mistake which many made in supposing Gothic to be an ecclesiastical and not a national style; as if, during the Middle Ages, there were two styles, one for churches and another for houses. He contended that the Gothic of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, in England, more completely met the requirements of that age than the architecture of the nineteenth century meets those of our own. He insisted on the necessity of careful study of old examples to understand the perfection of the Gothic as applied to our manor-houses and castles,—not simply as regards form and detail, but also plan and purpose, and especially in connection with the history of our country,—and he shewed how the student might fill in from other sources the bare outline, which is all that the ruined walls of our Middle-Age mansions afford us. He referred to the success which had attended church restoration and church building through understanding the principles on which they were constructed, and maintained that the same result would follow as regards domestic buildings. He admitted the paucity of our domestic remains, when compared with ecclesiastical, and ex-

plained the reason why England possesses so little town architecture in comparison with foreign countries; but he protested against this being made the plea for the importation of foreign designs. He said, "Because we have no town architecture to speak of remaining, we are apt to argue as if we never had any; while, by adapting the country architecture to town purposes, which, without doubt, as towns grew up the mediæval architects did, we arrive at what was probably our town architecture; by running over to Italy or other foreign countries, we can only have what it was simply impossible for our town architecture ever to have been." He illustrated his proposition by supposing that Walter de Merton had brought a design from Paris, on the plea that there was already a University there, or that William of Wykeham, instead of New College cloister, had sent for the plans of the Venetian palaces, which were then building on the edge of the Lagoon, or that William of Waynflete had copied the leaning tower of Pisa at the end of Magdalen Bridge; and, in concluding, he said,—“Popularity may be gained for the moment by the architect who brings over a new design, as some speculator who imports some novelty, but whether our art will be beautified by the bare importation of foreign forms remains to be seen; and although, like the modern drama, which has now almost lost its nationality by the introduction of everything French, for a time draws large houses, and the successful translator is welcomed as the great author of an original play, English art will never be really advanced one jot by the swamping of all national beauty in the gaudy display and meretricious colours of some Venetian beauty, and no architect's name will be honoured by posterity who, despising his own country's treasures because of the labour required in searching for them, goes to a foreign market and comes back laden with tinsel, and dazzles for a moment the eyes of the admiring and flattering crowd around him.”

At the conclusion, the Treasurer, Mr. Wayte, who took the Chair in the absence of the President, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Parker for his very interesting and useful paper.

Mr. Lowder drew attention to a portion of the paper where he believed Mr. Parker had not, in his opinion, sufficiently distinguished between the ability of studying ancient houses for the purpose of embodying the principles of their erection in modern work, and the mere copying of plans and details. He felt sure that the nineteenth century must have its own peculiar arrangements, and that an attempt to reproduce simply houses of the Middle Ages would lead to no beneficial result.

Mr. Parker agreed with these sentiments, but nevertheless thought

that we might gain some advantage even from the old arrangements, such as the large central hall.

Mr. Bruton urged as a plea the unwillingness now shewn to go to any expense by persons who were building houses, and the small proportion of houses built by architects to those erected by builders, and the difficulties which an architect who wished to employ the old English type had to undergo from the caprice of employers.

A conversation ensued, in which the usual unappropriateness of house-fittings to the character of houses erected after ancient models, was discussed. It was urged that no detail of furniture was beneath an architect's notice, and attention was drawn to a very beautiful street lamp lately placed in the court-yard, in front of All Saints' Church, Margaret-street. The meeting was then adjourned.

FEBRUARY 16, 1859.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

W. Fisher, Esq., architect, and C. E. Fisher, Esq., of Christ Church, were elected members of the Society.

A paper, by Mr. F. S. Growse, of Queen's College, was then read, on the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Suffolk." He began by defending the Perpendicular style, the prevalent one in that county, from the abuse so generally lavished upon it, pointing out its superiority in symbolism and in general convenience, especially for city churches. Professing himself an admirer of Perpendicular window tracery, he shewed how important it was to consider the character of the masonry employed for the wall in which the windows were set. For as the mathematical precision of Perpendicular work was a natural reaction upon the extravagancies of the earlier Flowing work, its merit could not be sufficiently appreciated except when brought into contrast with the error against which it was a protest. Thus the roughness of the wall, combined with the exact finish of the windows, exhibited that happy union of utilitarianism and artistic elaboration which characterizes the Perpendicular above every other style. For the shell of the fabric, where strength was the main requisite, smoothness and finish were disregarded; in the more ornamental parts no labour was spared in producing a result that might please the eye. After remarking the happy effect produced by a judicious arrangement of the transoms in some examples from Suffolk churches, he proceeded to describe the peculiarities of the architecture in that county, prefaced by the following remarks:—"One of the greatest faults of modern architects is, that they are too cosmopolitan. They disregard all old associations, and aim at a beauty which appeals only to the senses, not to the

affections; whereas of old every county had its peculiar type, now there is only one legitimate form which must everywhere be enforced without modification from locality or native material. And such is the very consistent practice of those who find a strong argument for the exclusive revival of Decorated, in the fact that it was the most universal of all styles. But I greatly fear that architecture, like everything else, the more universal it becomes, the less capable it is of exciting strong individual interest. The man who boasts of his liberal and enlightened sentiments, may look forward with triumph to the day when provincial and national peculiarities shall all be lost, and the varying surface of character shall be reduced to one dead level, when every man's county shall be the world, and home a name that bears no meaning; but I would rather be content to preserve the ancient landmarks, and leave some record of the past, amidst the levelling torrents of the present. Already we see buildings rise around us which bear the familiar name of Gothic, but in all else are foreign; imitation, it seems, is no longer so, when the model is found not in England, but on the Continent. If there must be novelty in design, let it be procured by honest thought and the development of our hereditary type, not by arbitrary naturalization. So long as England followed the dictates of its native taste, its architecture was divine; so soon as it borrowed, it fell. Italy, the fated sovereign of the world, having first enforced its way by arms, and then by superstition, in its third dynasty claimed the throne by virtue of the title conferred by art, and from the debasing influences of this latter rule we are but now recovering. And debasing, I say, it was, as every imitation must be. England was the first to protest against the canons of Palladian art; may it continue the reformation, trusting in its own resources, and not yield before the dogmatism and distorted representations of any author, however admirable may be his eloquence and genius." He then remarked on the propriety of always employing native material where possible, to which practice we were indebted for the beautiful flint panelling and the curious circular towers peculiar to the eastern counties; and after noting the elaborate character of many of the Suffolk porches, with a suggestion that the chamber above was occasionally employed for a prison, as appeared from an example at Biddestone, and glancing at the acknowledged excellence of the carved wood-work, he proceeded to criticise at some length the "Ecclesiastical Topography of Suffolk," published in 1855, regretting that a work so very meagre in its amount of information should not at least have ensured accuracy in those points which were mentioned. The rule of omission was

so arbitrary, mistakes of all kinds were so frequent, that the book was neither of any interest to the cursory reader, nor of any value to the professed ecclesiologist. After amply substantiating these objections, and noting the very inconsiderable number of fine Perpendicular towers in Suffolk, he concluded with the following remarks:—"So liberally has the piety of our forefathers provided for the religious wants of future generations, that, in whatever direction the wayfarer turns his steps, the first sign of the proximity of human habitations is the sight of the parish church. Planted, as it generally is, on the brow of some slight eminence, while the village nestles in the valley below, it tells with most eloquent expression of gratitude and devotion for the rich cornlands and the teeming barns over which it rises, hallowing them with its presence, and often in the most retired hamlets scarcely to be distinguished from the latter, save by the turret on the western gable, and the dark cedars in whose religious shade it lies embosomed. Yet much as this picturesque situation adds to the beauty of the landscape, I greatly fear that in another and more important point of view it is a serious evil. Either the devotion of our ancestors was stronger than ours, or our bodily frame is weaker. A walk of half-a-mile from the village, up a steep ascent, to a cold and scantily-filled church, far too large for the actual requirements of its congregation, seems too severe a penance for modern Protestants. A dissenting chapel is at once built in the heart of the village, at the foot of the hill, and is rapidly filled, while the ancient place of worship is as rapidly deserted. Thus in scarcely any English county is dissent more rife than in Suffolk; and I firmly believe that the fact I have mentioned is one of its concurrent causes. It becomes, therefore, incumbent on modern architects to pay more earnest attention than is often done to the personal *comfort* of the congregation."

A discussion on the subject of the paper ensued, and on the want of applicability of Perpendicular windows to the requirements of stained glass, on account of the small divisions into which they were usually split up. Mr. Growse warmly defended the style for its efficiency for that purpose, and endeavoured to prove the earlier style less capable of accommodation. The Chairman having expressed his thanks and that of the Society to Mr. Growse, for his excellent paper on the Suffolk churches, and regretting that more of the members did not devote themselves with the same energy to particular counties, the meeting was adjourned.

FEBRUARY 23, 1859.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Lowder read his paper on the Proper Decoration and Furnishing of Gothic Dwelling-houses. He said:—"If Gothic architecture is to be our national style, it will shew itself in the inside as well as on the outside of our houses. In the middle ages there was no article of furniture which did not bear the impress of the style upon it. It becomes therefore a contradiction that a house whose constructional portion is Gothic should be discovered to be fitted up in a manner totally opposed to the spirit of that style. We shall have to consider in what way we can give expression to the interior arrangements of our houses, so as to be consistent with the exterior. At the outset we are impeded by several difficulties, which, there is little doubt, are the great hindrances to a proper style of furniture. The false notions which people have with respect to the style—an idea that Gothic and comfort are opposed, that Gothic or Pointed is fit only for churches and church furniture, that, in some way or other, it expresses particular religious sentiments, and that the purchase of furniture is in no way connected with architectural taste, but merely a matter between the upholsterer and the purchaser,—are among the difficulties in our way. On the side of the upholsterer are old prejudices to traditionary patterns which are sometimes modified and brought out as 'new styles,' the readiness of getting men to work at old patterns for small wages, and the tolerably fixed prices. There are besides on the purchaser's side that prevailing evil of desiring to make show for a little, and the niggard price given for good work, and on the seller's part an incapacity from education or ability to design what is suitable. The great principle on which to go is reality. To be real we must be practical and honest. On the one hand absurdity is avoided, on the other sham. To be practical we must consider our wants as persons living in the nineteenth century; we must regard comfort and utility in our designs as well as harmony and beauty. The subject of house decoration generally is a very wide one, and cannot be more than touched on in the present paper. A few subjects may be handled, as the arrangement of colours in papers, carpets, curtains, chair and sofa coverings, ceiling decorations, and the use of coloured materials for ornamentation, as marbles, coloured tiles and woods," &c. The other portion of the paper, being connected with furniture, was then discussed. The chief objections to Gothic furniture are, first, incompatibility with comfort; secondly, its inconvenience for being moved about; and thirdly, the

very great increase of expense in its manufacture. Gothic, from its very nature, is easily modelled to any form, so as to ensure comfort and retain its own character. It is not necessarily clumsy and heavy, and if the principle of shewing construction were adopted, its capability of being moved about would be much greater than the present style of furniture, as it would take to pieces. If it were in common use, so far from costing more, it would cost less than common furniture, since it is able to relinquish the more costly woods and make the best of common ones. Mr. Lowder then entered into a discussion with respect to various kinds of woods, urging the adoption of oak, beech, deal, pine, birch, &c., objecting to paint, and recommending varnish, so as to bring out the natural grain of the wood. A great evil in the present system was, the employment of sham, and the most universal instance of sham was veneer. Now veneer is only lawful in inlaid woodwork, which is its proper sphere, where it may be employed with great advantage, and admits of great beauty. Such details as polished metal-work, lamps, gaslights, &c., were entered into, and the drawings laid before the Society, of chairs and tables, &c., were explained. After some remarks on the necessity of Gothic architects paying more attention to the comfort and convenience of their plans, Mr. Lowder urged the use of common sense as the golden rule which would prevent us from attempting exactly to assimilate our houses to those of the Middle Ages, or rejecting their models entirely.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lowder's paper the President expressed his thanks to him for bringing forward the subject, and for his remarks, in which he almost entirely concurred. He thought that the work for floors, called *parqueterie* in France, would be effective, and, after a time, easy of execution. He quite agreed in the view the Secretary took as to the chief expense resting at present in this description of furniture being uncommon. If workmen were in the habit of making it, the price would fall below ordinary furniture. Mr. Skidmore was pleased to find the subject discussed, and knew by experience of very few houses where anything like a satisfactory arrangement of furniture could be seen. Mr. Buckeridge spoke of an architect's difficulties with regard to this branch of his profession, and the unsatisfactory nature of ecclesiastical warehouses. The meeting was then adjourned.

MARCH 2, 1859.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

H. S. Le Strange, Esq., of Christ Church, and Mr. Joseph Plowman, were elected members of the Society. The President then



called upon the Secretary to read his paper upon "A Visit to Iona, with some account of its History."

Mr. Lightfoot stated the interest with which Iona ought to be regarded, not only by those who are members of the Scotch Episcopal Church, but also by those who, although living within the pale of another Church, yet owed no little to their sister in the north. Iona was the chief seat of the horrors of Druidism previously to the coming of St. Columba, about A.D. 564, who established a college on the island for the education and general improvement of the people. After his death the foundation passed through several phases, and notwithstanding its isolated position, acquired great wealth and increased in influence up to the time of the Reformation. It continued under the influence of the Culdees until the beginning of the thirteenth century, when they were driven from this and certain other of their establishments by an invasion of clerics from the south, who acknowledged the authority of the Bishop of Rome, and brought into use the tonsure and other ecclesiastical customs hitherto unknown. A nunnery was established in the island about this time, and continued until A.D. 1543, when Anna Macdonald, the last prioress, died, to whom no successor seems to have been appointed. The religious establishment of Iona was altogether broken up by the act of the Scotch Parliament passed in 1560, which abolished religious houses. The island then passed into the hands of the McLeans, but is now the property of the Duke of Argyll. The second part of the paper contained a description of the ruins of Iona as at present existing; the most ancient of these is without doubt St. Oran's chapel, which contains features of early Norman of a very rude character, as well as the remains of some later work inserted within the building. The chapel of the nunnery is the next in age, and although built almost entirely in the Norman style, is clearly much later than St. Oran's chapel. The cathedral, however, is by far the most important building on the island, and bears marks of two distinct periods, the tower and nave being Norman work of the same date as the nunnery; while the work east of the tower, as well as the transepts, are of a later kind. The carving on the Norman capitals is still sharp, notwithstanding that it is entirely unprotected from the weather; it is of a most grotesque description, and is of great interest to those fond of the curious. The altar, which was perfect in 1688, and was partly existing in 1772, has now entirely disappeared; but, according to the accounts given of it by early travellers, it appears to have been made of white marble, and was of great size and value. The crosses are a great feature in Iona,

and bear a considerable resemblance to those in Ireland, especially those at Monaster-boice in co. Louth; Iona is said at one time to have possessed as many as three hundred, but most of them were destroyed by Puritan zeal, and now only some three or four remain. Sepulchral remains cover the island, both in the shape of cairns, as well as stone monuments of all kinds, which are accounted for from the fact that Iona from time immemorial has been considered sacred ground, so much so that numbers of kings both Scotch and Irish, and it is said even Norwegian, have been interred here, the last of whom is said to have been the famous Macbeth. Mr. Lightfoot related some other interesting facts with regard to Iona, and concluded his paper by regretting the miserable state in which the present proprietor leaves the ruins.

The President thanked the Secretary for his interesting paper, after which a conversation took place, when the meeting was adjourned.

MARCH 15, 1859.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary being called on for the report of the previous meeting, read to the Society the proceedings of the Committee with regard to a memorial addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council with reference to the Society's collection of casts, &c.; also a letter calling upon the Society to send a protest to the Corporation of York, who were about to destroy the old Barbican attached to the Walmgate Bar, in that city.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the Society:—E. Bevers, Esq., Broad-street; F. W. Fryer, Esq., St. Edmund Hall; John Mills, Esq., Christ Church; Rev. J. H. Eld, St. John's College.

A lecture was then delivered by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, on "Ancient Metal-work applied to Domestic Purposes, and the Uses of Iron in reference to the New Museum." Having called attention to the extensive application of metal in various preceding ages, illustrated by numerous examples, comparing these with the general productions of the present day, and shewing in the latter a want of beauty and delicacy of design and workmanship, and the absence of many of the decorative arts, especially of enamels and niello, which marked the works intended for even ordinary use at earlier periods, the embryo use of plate and ribbed iron was shewn in articles of the fourteenth century requiring strength, which has now been adopted, it was generally supposed for the first time, in our railway bridges and other constructions. Turning to the

second part of the subject, the knowledge and use of iron, from the earliest ages, were briefly reverted to, and its limitation, by the comparatively small quantities obtainable. A review was given of the greatly increased powers of production by the inventions of the present age,—among the greatest, that of the steam engine, by means of which was rendered easy the raising from deep mines of coal and ore, and its reduction to metal by blast furnaces of immense power. Enumerating many of the great engineering works, rendered possible only in the present age, and the result of this vast augmentation of the material, he called attention to its varied applications, alike indispensable for the delicate spring of the chronometer or the ponderous tubular bridge supporting thousands of tons—ranging from the rudest implement of industry to the shield of a Cellini or Vetchi—of exhibiting the most delicate manipulation and the most artistic expression—of the highest range of constructive skill of which no other known material was capable, and at the same time susceptible of perfection in the decorative art. It had not yet been applied to architecture except in limited degrees. In the revival of architecture and art of late years, men's attention had been properly directed, in the first instance, to the study of the past,—that the time had arrived when Gothic architecture was called upon to embody the capabilities of the present day, be suited to its wants, and appeal to the feelings and sentiments which animate the present races of mankind; that the architecture of all past ages, whether Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, or of the Christian era, alike gave expression to the religion, the habits, and thoughts of its own day, and in return enlisted its sympathies. The architect of the latter part of the thirteenth century had a certain limited area of knowledge, since then a Western and an extreme Eastern world had been added, and vast had been the addition to natural forms resulting from this. The architecture of the future to be equal to its altered position must embody and comprehend these various changes. While to the thirteenth-century architect the natural form surrounding him conveyed ideas which, conventionalized, became the expression of that period, the architect of the nineteenth century had the wider range, resulting from both new varieties of natural form and the addition of new materials. This subject was illustrated by reference to the enrichments in the spandrels of the Museum, containing conventionally-arranged foliage of the East Indies, South America, Australia, Africa, and various English types. A most interesting portion of the lecture followed, in which, after expressing the highest admiration of the exquisite forms of conventional foliage of the latter part of the

thirteenth century, the much-discussed question relative to the origin of those forms and the theories on which they were founded received a lucid explanation, both by various examples produced and details entered into. On this subject it is impossible in a brief notice, and without illustrations, to do justice to these remarks. The next portion of the paper was devoted to an investigation of the laws which govern the various materials used in architecture, the development of the inherent qualities each had received in the use of iron: while its hardness forbade its carving in masses like soft stone or being moulded and dovetailed like wood, its ductility gave to it additional powers of expression in a direction other materials were incapable of; that a new law, that of "attachment," was necessary to allow full power to its expression, and illustrated the meaning of this in the capitals and spandrels of the Museum; to deny that law would be to stultify the use of the material of our age, and fall back upon modes of construction and enrichment only suitable to wood or stone. Numerous works in metal were referred to of early date in which this ductility and mode of attachment of parts received expression in the coiled wire-work, the hammered and carved work, and the foliage of productions of gold, silver, copper, and iron, while for the present day it remained to carry out the theories so expressed on larger scales than had ever been before contemplated.

On the conclusion of Mr. Skidmore's paper, the President remarked that it was difficult to know what point to touch upon in the paper just read, as it was all so full of new matter; the theory which Mr. Skidmore put forward, that metal foliage was the model for the early foliage of the thirteenth century, he believed to be quite novel, and, so far as he could see from the arguments alleged, far from improbable. He thought that he was expressing the feelings of the Society in warmly thanking Mr. Skidmore for his extremely valuable paper.

The Master of University rose to express the pleasure he had felt in hearing a theory which seemed to him most feasible, and yet one quite novel to himself. He felt quite sure of the benefit to architecture if iron were treated successfully; and of Mr. Skidmore's work at the New Museum he had the greatest admiration, and considered his treatment of metal exceedingly beautiful and full of the real spirit of Gothic architecture. Before he concluded, he would wish to ask whether any large ancient buildings exhibited the use of metal-work on so extensive a scale as the Museum?

After some remarks in reply to the Master of University by Mr. Skidmore, Dr. Acland said that he had hoped to have heard nothing

of the Museum that evening, as he had come expecting a paper from Mr. Skidmore on Domestic work. He however testified to the information which he always received from Mr. Skidmore in matters connected with his art, and should have been most sorry if he had lost what he had heard that evening. He was glad that the difficulties which attended the erection of a work which was so new of its kind had been so manfully put forward; and he called to mind the time when the subject of the use of iron and glass was put forward at a meeting of the Society some three years ago, and he stated that he did not mind who might tell him, whether his friend Mr. Ruskin or any one else, that glass and iron were unfitting for a Gothic building; he stuck to the principle that if iron and glass were materials in abundance before him, that they ought to find their place in any building if required. His views were accepted then by the Society; still only a rough sketch of something in iron and glass was the impression then left on the minds of the members present. The nut, he said, they had to crack was cracked now, and the difficulties they had experienced arose not from the impossibility of the work, but from the inability of architects to manage it; they wanted a man to do it. And now he might say that, often as he had been in the Museum, he had never learnt what he had that night,—the marvellous intricacy of the metal-work: the piece of foliage which he held in his hand, simple as it seemed, was yet made with a considerable amount of work, and he supposed of cost, for it contained in it no less than twenty-five pieces of iron welded together in different ways. He advised Mr. Skidmore to send some of those pieces for inspection to the Society's rooms, or some place where those who were desirous might form some appreciation of the difficulty and expense of the work. He urged the granting of a sufficient sum for proper metal fittings for the windows which seemed likely to be refused by the University; and, in conclusion, he thanked Mr. Skidmore for stating that this building was a beginning, that by and bye a future generation would look upon it in comparison with the advancement of art as a failure, and that if our country refused to encourage the beauties of metal-work, others would, and that Australia and America would surpass us in their works of art.

The Secretary called Mr. Skidmore's attention to a building more ancient than the middle ages, and of an authority higher than any, which would support his theory of the use of metal-work in artistic decoration. He meant Solomon's temple. He was not aware of stone carving being described there; the walls, the cornices, with their carved pomegranates, were covered with gold, and the great brass

pillars had capitals of molten and wrought brass. Allusion was made to the new Toronto Museum, for which a much larger sum was granted by that University than by that of Oxford. It was thought that the Canadians might take the shine out of us.

After a few further remarks, the President adjourned the meeting.

MARCH 22, 1859.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Secretary, in reading the Report, stated that the letter sent by him to the Lord Mayor of York had received a very courteous reply, expressing his Lordship's thanks to the Society for their interest in the preservation of the antiquities of his native city, and his own earnest desire that they should remain unimpaired. The Secretary felt happy to be able to inform the Society that the proposition for the destruction of the old Barbican, at the Walmgate Bar, York, had been negatived by twenty-eight votes of the York Council to eight.

A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to the Lord Mayor of York for his care of the antiquities of his city, and for the letter received from him.

The discussion on the subject of the last meeting, which was adjourned to the present meeting, was opened by the President, who stated "that the object of the Committee in proposing a discussion to-night, on the subject which Mr. Skidmore had brought before the Society at the last meeting, was to enable the members to consider more in detail the various points which had been brought to their notice; the subject was new to all of us, and one worthy of attention." He seemed to think that not unfrequently shrines were original models of churches, first made in metal, and then serving for the general idea of a church. He considered this not an improbable view, and one which was supported by facts of which we were aware, namely, that metal workmanship was in advance of stone. He regretted very much the impossibility of Mr. Skidmore being present at this meeting, and he feared that without the iron models, which so lucidly explained Mr. Skidmore's arguments, members who had not been present at the last meeting would find difficulty in understanding the views which were to be examined to-night.

Mr. Lowder scarcely hoped to throw much new light on the subject; one to him, perhaps, more interesting than any other in architectural design, and one to which he had paid some attention. The views, he remarked, of Mr. Skidmore were so novel and yet so

plausible, that though at first he disliked the notion of metal foliage being the model for stone, yet on considering the subject more carefully, he felt persuaded that very much in this view was true. He did not confine his remarks to mediæval work; he would go back to the more ancient styles of architecture, and he thought that we should discover that the carving of stone capitals would resolve itself into two classes—those of essentially stone character, and those which were derived from metal. Of the former were the Egyptian class of capitals, and the Grecian Doric; of the latter, all capitals of the Corinthian type; and he begged attention to the circumstance that Corinthian brass, or bronze, was at one time the most famous in the world. Our earliest foliage followed the Corinthian type; it then developed into the stiff-leaved foliage of the thirteenth century, deriving itself, if the views here put forward were correct, from the metal ornamentation in gold, silver, or copper: the feeling by which the architects were actuated being that of wishing to represent in commoner materials the choice work of their noblest metals. The next century imitated natural leaves, while the fifteenth conventionalized and stiffened them. He then referred to the more appropriate character of the lamina of metal to represent the delicacy and pliability of natural foliage, in comparison with the unbending nature of stone, and alluded to a practice, which seemed natural, of a workman drawing from his breast his metal crucifix, and carving from it one in stone. In conclusion, he said that if the theory Mr. Skidmore advocated were true, it must bear sifting in every quarter, and this was the duty of a Society like our own.

The Rev. J. E. Millard expressed his hesitation to accept at present a principle the apparent reality of which he could scarcely refute, because he thought that, if it were true, it was not a little humiliating and destructive to the principle in which the Society commenced its existence, by asserting, namely, that each material was adequately and really treated by the ancient architects. He produced a sketch of a cross of a common character, which was certainly more of an iron construction than a stone, and observed that there was great apparent probability in the idea that the ancient builders took for their models the carvings in precious metals, but doubted that they went through so laborious a process as first making a model from nature in iron, and then copying it in stone.

After some remarks from the Rev. F. T. Simmons on the clever treatment of iron among the Russian serfs, and the general taste for metal decoration among uncivilized or only semi-civilized na-

tions, and a slight conversation on the several topics brought forward, the President adjourned the meeting.

MAY 18, 1859.

The **TREASURER**, in the absence of the President, took the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected:—J. R. Stewart, Esq., Pembroke College; A. Wilkinson, Esq., Christ Church; W. Thorold, Esq., Christ Church.

The Secretary was glad to inform the Society that some measures were taken for the preservation of the old gateway, the last remains of St. Mary's Abbey, Reading, and that he was informed that efforts would be made for its restoration. He was also requested to lay before the Society some encaustic tiles from the manufactory of Mr. Godwin, of Lugwardine, near Hereford. The tiles were of excellent manufacture, and one of them elicited attention from its very admirable imitation of ancient tiles. Mr. Godwin received the thanks of the Society for his present; they were happy to have the opportunity of recommending him both for superior character of workmanship and reasonableness in price. The Secretary then proceeded to shew some copies of ancient mural paintings, found by him in Withington Church, near Hereford, which were of an interesting character, inasmuch as they exemplified a habit, which has shewn itself elsewhere, of painting over paintings already in existence; in this case there were no less than three sets of paintings.

The Chairman then requested Mr. Lowder to read the paper which he had promised for the evening on Hereford Cathedral.

Mr. Lowder, after handing round some sketches of various details which he had made at Hereford, proceeded to explain his object in bringing this subject before the Society. He considered that over and above his own private interest and study in this building, he was induced to enter on the subject as one on which there had been some controversy of late, and some severe strictures by certain of the press. Before noticing these he would sketch briefly the history of the building itself. The main portion of the two earliest churches, in A.D. 825 and 1012, were destroyed, and the earliest work which now exists was the work of Bishop Losing in 1079, and Raynelmus in 1115, while the later Norman work behind the altar was that of De Vere in 1136. This took in the nave, choir, and part behind the altar. The Lady-chapel and crypt were about 1200. The lower portion of the central tower, perhaps, some twenty years later; the upper portion quite a century later. He then noticed the tomb of Peter Aquablanca, and dwelt



at length on the splendid works in Bishop Cantilupe's time, between 1250 and 1258, including the north transept, the earlier portion of the north porch, the clerestory of the choir, and a doorway on the south-east corner of the nave leading into the cloisters. He begged leave to differ with Mr. Britton and the "Glossary" on the date of the chapter-house, which they assign to this period, believing it to have been built quite seventy years later, as the character of the remains bear the marks of the Decorated style of Edward III. It appeared to him to be rather later than the eastern transepts, which take a middle place between Cantilupe and the middle of the fourteenth century. In the reign of Henry VI. Perpendicular additions were made, as John Stanbury's chantry-chapel on the north side. Edmund Audley, Bishop of Hereford, built, in Henry the Seventh's reign, in the year 1492, a chantry on the south side of the Lady-chapel. About this period come the main cloisters, and of a later style what are called the Bishop's cloisters. In 1530, Charles Booth added a supplementary porch to the then existing early one. This concluded the ancient history of the cathedral, and Mr. Lowder regretted that that of the modern part was anything but a gratifying task. He believed few churches had suffered so much from wanton barbarity and reckless restoration. First, the chapter-house suffered severely under the Cromwellians; then came Bishop Bisse, who carried away large portions of it to repair his palace. In 1786 the west tower fell from neglect; a large sum was expended on the rebuilding, not of the tower, but of a hideous west front by Wyatt, who curtailed the length of the nave 15 feet, built a new triforium and clerestory, destroyed the old groining, lowered the pitch of the roofs generally, and effected an amount of mischief which it would take three times the sum he expended on his trashy performance to restore to its old condition. On this subject he fully agreed with Mr. Britton's strictures. Some time about 1830 the pinnacles of the tower were erected. In 1841 Mr. Cottingham commenced his work, not of restoration, but of pulling down and rebuilding. This portion of the restoration Mr. Lowder severely criticised. The nave-roof was coloured before the year 1850. Mr. Cottingham's works stopped about 1851. Mr. Lowder stated that his acquaintance with the cathedral began at that date. The present state, he remarked, offered a contrast to the state it was then in. He then read an extract from the leading article of the "Builder" of the beginning of April, in which he pointed out many misstatements of a very injurious character to Mr. Scott, under whose able superintendence the present works are being conducted; he specially

referred to the imputation that the colouring of the nave roof and the tiles on the pavement were done with his sanction. The more serious imputation of neglect to the dead he wished to shew was equally unfounded. After some remarks on these charges, he proceeded to state that he considered the conduct of the "Builder," in trying to leave the impression that the present restorer was the author of his predecessor's mischiefs, was unfair, while it was their duty to have drawn attention to the condition of the cathedral before, and not to hinder the work while conducted with the greatest care and skill by so trustworthy a person as Mr. Scott.

The Chairman moved the thanks of the Society to Mr. Lowder for his paper.

Mr. Buckeridge, on behalf of Mr. Scott, thanked Mr. Lowder for his able defence of him, which he was sure Mr. Scott would have done if he had been present.

The meeting was then adjourned.

JUNE 15, 1859.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

J. W. Gunther, Esq., of Queen's College, was elected a member.

Mr. James Parker delivered a lecture upon "Plans of Castles and Houses during the Middle Ages." In a previous paper he had pointed out the mistake which he considered many persons made in considering the Gothic to be so essentially an ecclesiastical style as to be unsuited to the wants of domestic life. He had contended that a study of the existing remains of the dwellings of our ancestors would shew that throughout the Middle Ages the Gothic style met the wants and requirements of each successive age to a remarkable degree. By way of illustration to this paper, he proceeded to trace the gradual development which might be observed in the plans of domestic buildings from the times of the Norman to those of Queen Elizabeth, and to shew, as far as time would allow, the chief causes which seem to have guided the several changes of plan. In referring to the buildings of the Romans in this country, he considered that, in spite of their number and extent, and probably at one time magnificence, they cannot be said to have influenced any succeeding buildings, either as to design or plan. They seem to have set a fashion rather than founded a style, which fashion died out when they left the country. After referring to the plans which the Romans probably copied from Italy, he observed that no connection could be found between them and the large square keep-towers which the Norman barons introduced.

This was a type standing by itself, and from that one type all the successive varieties of the principal houses of the country might be said to be derived, each variety succeeding the former as circumstances necessitated, or change of custom and habit called forth. He considered, first, how far the Norman castle met the requirements of the Norman baron, chiefly with regard to his safety and protection, and afterwards his comfort and amusements. As a fortress, he shewed that nothing could be more simple and perfect, and he then went on to shew how the internal arrangements met the requirements of a domestic habitation. As, however, the number of retainers of the baron increased, as in all probability they did, and as inconvenience and misery resulted from the close crowding together, not to say positive evil, we find at the dawn of the thirteenth century not only that the bailey which had surrounded the keep was enlarged, but that the walls were provided with towers and buildings which were capable of accommodating the baron, his family, or his guests. This extension of the bailey was the first step towards the future development. In order to exhibit more clearly the principle of this development, he referred to Kenilworth Castle, as one amongst many examples, and by a series of plans shewed the castle in its several stages. He explained how the moated bailey gave way to one surrounded by a wall, along which were arranged the principal chambers. This was the second stage. The third consisted in gathering together all these chambers into one group, the hall forming the centre. This principle of development would be found apparent in most of our castles if examined historically, and exhibited the history of the times. The first stage shewed the domestic arrangements entirely subordinate to the military, in the second the domestic and military were combined, in the third the military were entirely subordinate to the domestic. The same principle was also exhibited in castles built from the ground where no buildings before existed. He then proceeded to shew what changes had in the meanwhile taken place in the smaller buildings—the town-houses and manor-houses of the period. As examples of Norman town-houses, he referred to the Jews' House at Lincoln, and Mayor's Hall at Bury St. Edmund's; as Norman manor-houses, to Appleton and Boothby Pagnell. As houses of later date, he exhibited and described the plans of Sutton Courtney and Wanswell Court. After describing the general plans of houses, both large and small, in the fifteenth century, he concluded by especial reference to the large dining-hall, the decrease of which, in its proportion to the number and extent of other rooms, was the chief feature to be observed in the change

which took place towards the end of the fifteenth and during the sixteenth century. He briefly enumerated the various causes which led to this change. The college hall he instanced as the nearest approach in form and arrangement, but the spirit of the old feudal hall was there wanting; that seemed to have passed away with the system which gave it birth.

At the conclusion of the paper, the Secretary, Mr. Lowder, expressed his thanks to Mr. Parker for his paper, and thought that a connected description of the progress of ancient house-building, such as the Society had just heard, was of great value in giving a clear notion of many of the peculiarities of old houses and mansions. He referred to several buildings of interest, where much that Mr. Parker had touched on could be examined, such as Carew Castle, Pembrokehire; the Palace, at Wells; the Castle of Beverstone, in Gloucestershire, built in the reign of Edward III., by one of the lords of Berkeley; and Nunney Castle, in Somersetshire.

Mr. Skidmore offered some remarks on the manner of finishing the round and octangular towers common in old castles, with pyramidal or conical roofs, covered with lead. He alluded to their destruction from the rapacity of those engaged in civil war at different periods, who stripped off the lead for the purposes of warfare; in this way the banqueting hall of the Palace of Wells lost its roof, and went to decay, and he supposed that in the same way most of such specimens have now vanished.

The President made some observations on the manner of dividing domestic chapels into an upper and lower story, while the sanctuary portion took up the whole height, instancing the remains at Godstow, near Oxford.

JUNE 29, 1859.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The following members were elected:—J. W. P. Maxwell, Esq., Christ Church, and C. W. N. Ogilvie, Esq., Christ Church.

The President then requested the Secretary to read the paper furnished by Mr. Buckler, architect, of Oxford, on the paintings lately discovered at Chalgrove Church, in the county of Oxford. The paper was in the form of a communication addressed to the President. The following is a sketch of it:—

The recently discovered paintings in Chalgrove Church demand the attention of the artist as well as of the ecclesiologist. The figures are of early character, and the head-dresses, the wimple, &c., point them out as works of the fourteenth century. The

chancel in which these paintings exist is of the date above mentioned, and has windows of the character of that style on the north and south sides. These windows form breaks in the subject of the frescoes, and are themselves decorated in their splays by figures. On the north and east walls are a series of subjects taken from the events of our Blessed Lord's Passion, treated with delicacy and religious spirit. The north wall treats of the events of the Passion itself, including figures of St. Mary Magdalene, the Virgin Mary, St. John, and St. Peter in the act of cutting off the ear of Malchus, and of other of the apostles; there appear also the traitor Judas, and the reviling Jews, whose countenances strongly mark their character, having noses exceedingly crooked and beak-shaped. On the east wall our Lord is seen in the act of rising, while soldiers appear in recumbent postures beneath an arcade of what is intended to be a representation of the sepulchre. The upper part of this figure is lost, as also is the case with the one in which our Lord is represented as ascending, the feet only being visible.—The south side is decorated with traditionary subjects, chiefly relating to events connected with the lives of St. Mary and St. John. Mr. Buckler here quoted a series of legends translated from curious and interesting sources, which throw much light on this, perhaps the most obscure portion of the design. His paper shewed great care and accuracy of research, and was beautifully illustrated by an accompanying sketch by himself, and also by some tracings which were taken on the spot by persons connected with Chalgrove Church, and kindly lent for the evening's exhibition.

The President moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Buckler for his communication, in which he had succeeded in explaining the details of these designs, a puzzle to most of those who had hitherto examined them.

Mr. Freeman trusted that these paintings were not exposed merely to be destroyed as soon as possible. Mr. Parker assured the meeting that steps had been taken for their preservation.

After a slight discussion on the best mode of preserving old frescoes, the meeting was adjourned.

JULY 2, 1859.

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Holywell, the President, Mr. J. H. PARKER, in the Chair.

After the election of the following members, C. H. Hall, Esq., Christ Church, and C. Marriott, Esq., Queen's College, the following Report was read by the Secretary, Mr. Lowder :—

“The Committee beg to lay before the members of the Society

their Report of the last year's proceedings at this their twenty-first annual meeting. They wish first of all to call attention to the present condition of the Society, and in doing so feel that they can congratulate the members generally on the increase of subscribers, and on the prosperous condition of the funds at the present time: the balance in hand is such as to inspire good confidence for the future, and the Committee cannot do other than express its thanks to those gentlemen who have the management of the funds, and also to those who have been instrumental in forwarding the increase of subscribers, by not only taking a warm interest in the prosperity of the Society itself, but by having also exerted themselves to make known the advantages to others.

"The first event of this year's business was the election of Mr. J. H. Parker to the office of President. The Committee need not remind the members of the Society of the claims which Mr. Parker has upon their thanks for the long-continued interest and support which he has always given to all efforts for the improvement and advance of Gothic architecture, and especially to the efforts of the Oxford Architectural Society: he has added to his former claims on our gratitude his diligent and efficient presidency of the past year.

"In connection with Mr. Parker's election, the Committee record with pleasure the acceptance of the Secretaryship by Mr. Lightfoot, of Balliol College.

"The Committee, besides thanking the various officers for their attention to the well-being of the Society, owe a debt of gratitude to those gentlemen who have consented to read papers at the various meetings; and though this is a customary vote of thanks, yet they desire specially to mention some to whom they are indebted for information of a very valuable and interesting character. They wish particularly to refer to two papers by Mr. James Parker connected with the history and arrangements of domestic and castellated buildings of the middle ages; to a paper by Mr. Skidmore on the application of metal-work to domestic architecture, and a very clever examination of the principles of early conventional foliage as connected with metal decoration; to Mr. Growse for his analysis of the churches of Suffolk; and to Mr. Buckler for his communication on the mural paintings in Chalgrove Church, Oxfordshire. Other papers have been read by Mr. Lowder, Mr. Lightfoot, &c. There have also been one or two discussions on subjects of architectural importance. The Committee also desire to notice a work published under the auspices of the Society, by the Rev. Herbert Haines, of Exeter College, entitled *A Manual*

of Brasses,' the prospectus of which is now laid before the members.

"The chief works now in building which Oxford itself presents to the architectural student during the last year are referred to with pleasure by the Committee. The Oxford Museum, which has already been alluded to with commendation at more than one previous annual meeting, is now approaching its completion; and though it is impossible, in a work where so much hitherto untrodden ground has to be explored in the field of design, to expect no faults, nothing unsatisfactory, yet as a whole the Committee feel that they will receive the general concurrence of the Society in congratulating themselves and the University on a building which has grappled with one of the hardest problems with which Gothic architecture has in modern times been called upon to deal. The Committee would draw attention to the decorations in natural colour, the beautiful effect of the marble columns, to the improved iron-work in the quadrangle, and to the exquisite workmanship in the carved capitals in the cloisters. At present they look with great interest and some little anxiety to the completion of the polychromatic decorations in this building. Another great work, by the eminent architect Mr. Scott, is one also to which attention has been heretofore directed, namely, the chapel of Exeter College, the speedy completion of which may be with certainty looked forward to. The present is not an occasion to justify examination of details, beautiful as they are, and fully calculated to preserve the high reputation of the architect for chasteness and elegance of design. The Committee feel themselves fully able to congratulate the Society on such an addition to the architectural beauties of Oxford. Among recent restorations may be mentioned that of Oriel College by Mr. Buckler, and the rebuilding of Wolvercot Church by Mr. Buckeridge, a member of the Committee of this Society. The style chosen is an early one, and the details, as far as the present condition will admit of judgment, are as vigorous as good. The Society will feel pleasure in learning that the Library of University College is entrusted to Mr. Scott; that a new church in the vicinity of this town is to be built by Mr. Street; while another church is also in contemplation. The Committee also feel satisfaction in reporting that the restoration of Elsfield Church by the same architect is now completed, and will be opened on Thursday next by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The Committee, in adverting to the iron church just erected in the Cowley Road, regard it as a superior attempt to many churches built of that material, at the same time regretting

that means had not been devised for the restoration of St. Bartholomew's Chapel to its original condition and use. They also wish to express their anxious desire that attention should be paid to some of the smaller old churches in the neighbourhood of Oxford, the condition of which calls for amelioration; and they take this opportunity of noticing two in particular,—Binsey Church and South Hinksey.

“Nor has the Society been inactive or forgetful in its duties of preserving ancient architectural remains which have from time to time been threatened with demolition. Two cases called for the interference of the Society—the proposed destruction of the Walmgate Bar at York, and the dangerous condition of the Abbey Gateway at Reading. In the former case a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of York; in the latter one was sent to the magistrates of Berkshire: the results have been satisfactory in both cases.

“An equal interest in new, and especially large public buildings, has been taken by the Committee, who appealed in behalf of Gothic architecture for the new buildings in Westminster, and in behalf of Mr. Scott as the architect for them; and at present there seem to be no grounds for supposing that any change in the architect will be made. The Committee cannot but feel what vast importance to Gothic architecture the erection of such a building by such an architect as Mr. Scott is likely to have.

“Of great works beyond the limits of Oxford, the Committee look with especial pleasure on the completion of All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, by Mr. Butterfield: they consider its consecration as an era in modern church building, in that in it, perhaps more than in any other modern church, is exemplified the great truth for which this and other kindred Societies have for so many years struggled, namely, ‘that nothing can be too costly for the service of God.’ Here are the richest marbles and the noblest carvings, costly decorations without stint, with nothing spared to render it worthy its high object; nor in an architectural point of view is its value inconsiderable, since it is one of the first Gothic churches which attempted to display in its construction the development of natural colour. Of restorations, the Committee call attention to that of Hereford Cathedral, by Mr. Scott, in whom it feels perfect confidence as to the success of that part of the cathedral which he has undertaken.

“Nor are there wanting signs of progress in the general appreciation of Gothic architecture: the judges in the Manchester com-



petition have chosen a Gothic design for their Town Hall; and though Italian may still be seen adopted for large public buildings, yet there is every hope that a love for that kind of architecture has passed away, and that our own Pointed styles are the most popular, as well as the most appropriate.

"The Committee, before concluding the Report of their past year, cannot omit to call upon the members to bear in mind the necessary support which a Society of this kind requires; and they also wish to remind those to whom the communication has already been made, as well as others who are unacquainted with it, of the proposal which the Society has made to the University respecting their collection of casts, brasses, seals, &c.: the Committee regret that no decision has as yet been arrived at, and they therefore look to the members with confidence for their hearty support in preserving the Society's collection in Oxford.

"Among many other useful studies in the furtherance of architectural knowledge, that to which attention is now chiefly called is polychromatic decoration, and it is one which requires, perhaps more than almost any at present, great discretion and talent: the Committee therefore feel that they can put forward this study as one which will be of great service to the cause this Society has at heart. To this recommendation they add their earnest request, that all members should do their best to preserve such specimens of ancient pictorial art as fall under their notice; and it is with an object of this kind in view that the Committee have induced the lecturer of this afternoon to give to the Society some valuable information for securing and furthering decorative art."

The President then called upon A. Church, Esq., F.C.S., of Lincoln College, to read the paper which he had prepared for the meeting, On the Uses and Advantages of Soluble Glass.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Church's paper.

Several methods for preparing soluble glass are employed. If fifteen parts of white sand, ten of carbonate of potash, or eight of carbonate of soda, be fused with one part of charcoal, a glass is obtained readily soluble in boiling water. For most purposes, a mixture of three parts of soda-glass thus obtained, with one part of potash-glass dissolved in a suitable quantity of distilled water, answers best.

The uses of water-glass are various, but chiefly valuable for the hardening of other materials, as building stone, plaster of Paris, whitewash, &c.; but in colour decoration it is being applied either

alone, or mixed with alum, as it produces a perfect preservative against attrition or the effects of weather in the case of paintings in fresco or distemper. An extract from a paper read by the Rev. John Barlow before the Royal Institution, was quoted by Mr. Church, which entered into the method called Stereochrome practised in Germany, and employed in the fresco paintings in the New Museum in Berlin. Besides the above uses, Mr. Church suggested the advantages with which it might be used in paintings on glass, terra-cotta, plaster of Paris, whitewashed walls, and marble; he had himself made some experiments on earthenware also with success, and such was the hardness which the material gave to the coloured surface, that the most violent rubbing, and even acids, could do little to affect it. For the decoration of brick surfaces, whitewashed ceilings, and plaster walls, Mr. Church recommended that the colours should be mixed with size and a little whitening, and laid on as in distemper painting; when dry, the painting to be syringed twice or thrice with water-glass. Water-glass seems likely to offer a substitute for enamel when mixed in a concentrated state with colours, and applied to brass, iron, &c. The manufacturer to whom Mr. Church referred for the specimens which he exhibited, was Mr. Collins, of Oxford-court, Cannon-street, who has already made several hundred tons of soluble soda-glass for home consumption. The lecturer kindly offered his assistance to any gentleman who might be anxious for further information on the subject.

The President tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Church for his paper, and made some remarks on the value which such a material would have in the preservation of frescoes already existing; if he had known of it before, he should have preferred it to the mixture (wax and turpentine) which had been made use of for the preservation of the paintings in Chalgrove Church.

Mr. Church, in answer to a question from the Secretary respecting the colours which would stand the action of the water-glass, instanced vermilion and cobalt, ultramarine, all the ochres, several yellows, and several greens, (with the exception of emerald green,) the permanent Baryta white, and Mr. Ferkin's new purple now in such common use. In fact, those colours chiefly which have a natural tendency to fade, are affected by the soluble glass\*. The President said a few words on the subject of the discon-

\* The friends of the Society will be glad to learn that the "Athenæum" for Saturday, July 2nd, contains a full and interesting account of the application of water-glass.

tinuance of the present room in which the Society's meetings are held. He begged to assure the meeting that it is not intended that the Society should break up, but as the lease of the present room is out at the end of the year, it was found that the expense would be too great for the Society to renew it. He hoped, however, that another room would be secured in Oxford. Mr. Cox, of Trinity College, added some remarks on the value of the Society in a place like Oxford, and the testimony of his own personal experience to the fact, and the meeting was then adjourned.

THE RULES  
OF  
THE OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
**Gothic Architecture:**  
WITH  
A LIST OF THE MEMBERS,  
CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS,  
AND  
IMPRESSIONS OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

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MDCCCXLII.



THE  
OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

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GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE is a subject which has of late years excited a considerable degree of public interest, and the labours of many eminent individuals have been directed to the recovery of its Principles. From the scarcity of records, existing monuments are the safest guides in this research : but as they are widely separated, the labour of examination and comparison is so great, that, without some more systematic plan of operation than has hitherto been adopted, we can scarcely expect that the task will be satisfactorily accomplished.

It has been suggested that this inconvenience may be best met by the formation of Local Associations, having for their principal aim the collecting of Drawings, and descriptions of the Edifices in their immediate neighbourhood, which would thus form so many sources, whence the enquirers into the Gothic Antiquities of any particular district might derive information. In furtherance of this object, "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture" has been established.

The number of Churches now fast rising in every part of the country, renders it of the highest importance to provide for the cultivation of correct Architectural Taste; the circumstances of this place seem to point it out as peculiarly well suited for the purpose; because many of its residents are, or soon will be, Clergymen, the constituted guardians of our Ecclesiastical Edifices, while the City itself, and its neighbourhood, abound in specimens of every period of the Art.

## RULES.

The following Rules have been agreed upon for the management of the Society.

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That the objects of this Society be to collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens, as the Funds of the Society will admit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, to be elected annually.

VI. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the Officers, and sixteen other Members; five to constitute a quorum; one half to retire annually by rotation.

VII. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude; and that Honorary Members shall be elected in the same manner.

VIII. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

IX. That a Subscription of £1 1s. per annum be required from each Ordinary Member. But that Members who have

paid a Subscription of Five Guineas, shall be considered as Members for life.

N.B. Subscriptions to be paid to the Treasurer at the Old Bank.

X. On each evening of Meeting, the President, or some Member of the Committee, shall take the Chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order :

1st. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2nd. That the Paper for the evening be read.

3rd. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, shall then be requested to bring them forward ; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XI. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

XII. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to the Meetings.

XIII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each ; the remaining copies may be sold at a price fixed upon by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XIV. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Secretaries for the use of the Members : that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room.



## OFFICERS FOR 1842.

### PATRONS.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury  
His Grace the Archbishop of York  
The Lord Bishop of Oxford

### PRESIDENT.

The Rev. the President of Magdalene College

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the President of Trinity College  
The Rev. the Master of University College  
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College  
The Rev. William Buckland, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College  
Rev. John Bull, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford

### COMMITTEE.

T. D. Ryder, Esq. M.A. Oriel College  
Rev. S. J. Rigaud, S.C.L. Exeter College  
Rev. C. Balston, M.A. C. C. C.  
Rev. John Williams, M.A. Jesus College  
Rev. M. Pattison, M.A. Lincoln College  
Rev. H. Williams, M.A. New College  
Rev. J. E. Sewell, M.A. New College  
Rev. J. R. Bloxam, M.A. Magdalene College  
J. G. Lonsdale, Esq. B.A. Balliol College  
Rev. N. Pocock, M.A. Queen's College  
Rev. E. S. Bathurst, M.A. Merton College  
Rev. W. Sewell, M.A. Exeter College  
Rev. W. J. Copeland, B.D. Trinity College  
Rev. J. A. Hessey, M.A. St. John's College  
Rev. C. Marriott, M.A. Oriel College

SECRETARIES. { M. J. Johnson, Esq. M.A. Radcliffe  
Observer  
Mr. John Henry Parker, Turl

TREASURER.—John Parsons, Esq. Old Bank

MODELLER.—Mr. Thomas Grimsley

WOOD-ENGRAVER.—Mr. Orlando Jewitt

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Edward Blore, Esq. Hon. D.C.L. Architect, Manchester-square, London

His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, Ambassador from the King of Prussia

Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum

Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. Master of Sherborne Hospital, Durham

B. Ferrey, Esq. Architect, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London

James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. F.A.S. etc. 35, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London

Richard Charles Hussey, Esq. Architect, Birmingham

Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Records

Anthony Salvin, Esq. F.S.A. Architect, Somerset-street, Portman-square, London

William Twopeny, Esq. Temple, London

Rev. W. Whewell, M.A. Professor of Moral Philosophy, Cambridge

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Willis, Rev. R. *Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages, especially in Italy.* Cambridge, 1835.

Willement, T. *A Roll of Arms in the Reign of Richard II.* 4to. London, 1834.

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——— English Cathedrals. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1839.  
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## WORKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY,

JANUARY, 1842.

- Plot, R. Natural History of Oxfordshire. Folio, Oxford, 1705.  
Wharton, H. Anglia Sacra. 2 vols. folio. Lond. 1691.  
Kennett, W. Parochial Antiquities. 2 vols. 4to. Oxford, 1818.  
Turner, D. Catalogue of Engravings, &c., illustrative of the Topography of Norfolk. 8vo. Yarmouth, 1841.  
Bosworth, Rev. J. Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language. 8vo. London, 1838.  
Petit, Rev. J. L. Remarks on Church Architecture, with Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1841.  
Hollis, T. and G. Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, parts 1 to 5. 4to. London, 1840, 41.  
Waller, J. G. and L. A. B. A Series of Monumental Brasses, parts 1 to 9. Folio. London, 1840, 41.  
Jubinal, A. Les Anciennes Tapisseries Historiées. 2 vols. folio. Paris, 1838.
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\* \* The Books are kept at Mr. PARKER's in Broad Street, and are accessible to Members at any time from nine in the morning till nine in the evening. Members may also have them sent to their own rooms, one Book at a time, for a few days, on the same plan as Club Books.

LIBRARY OF THE OXFORD HERALDIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

NOW UNITED TO THAT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY:—

- Anecdotes, Historical, of Heraldry and Chivalry, 4to. Worcester, 1795.
- Ashburton's, Richard Barré, Lord, Genealogical History of the Royal House of France, 2 vols. imp. fol. with Genealogical Table. London, 1825.
- Baluze, Histoire Généalogique de la Maison d'Auvergne, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1708.
- Bayley's History of the Tower, 8vo. London, 1830.
- Berry's Encyclopædia of Heraldry, 3 vols. 4to. London.
- Bibliotheca Universal de la Polygraphia Espanola, fol. Madrid, 1738.
- Brooke, Raphe, Esq., York Herald, Catalogue of Kings and Nobility, fol. London, 1619.
- Burke's History of the Commoners of England. 16 parts. 8vo. London, 1832—1838.
- Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, parts 1 to 22. 8vo. London, 1833—38.
- Colombiere, Marc de Vulson, Sieur de la, La Science Heroique, fol. Paris, 1644.
- Dallaway's, Rev. James, Antiquities of Bristow in the Middle Centuries, 8vo. Bristol, 1834.
- Dallaway's Enquiries into the rise of Heraldry, 4to. Gloucester, 1793.

- D'Anisy, *Extrait des Chartes, et autres Actes Normands ou Anglo-Normands*, 2 tomes, 8vo. with a volume of Illustrations. 4to. Caen, 1834.
- Dugdale's, Sir William, *Antient Usage in bearing of Ensigns of Honour*. Oxford, 1682.
- Duke's *Prolusiones Historicæ*, vol. 1. 8vo. Salisbury, 1837.
- Fosbroke's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, 4to. London, 1821.
- Fuller's *History of the Worthies of England*, folio. London, 1662.
- Genealogical *History of the Croke Family*, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon, 1823.
- Gibbon's *Introduction to Blazon*. London, 8vo. 1682.
- Guillim's, John, *Display of Heraldry*, sixth edition, fol. London, 1724.
- Histoire Généalogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France*. Folio. Amsterdam, 1713.
- History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle*, 4to. Eton, 1749.
- Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood*, 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1772.
- Milles, T., *Nobilitas Politica vel Civilis*. folio. London, 1608.
- Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, 8vo. London, 1822.
- Nicholas', Sir Harris, *Catalogue of Heraldic Visitations in the British Museum*, 8vo. London, 1825.
- Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, 4to.
- Philpott's, Thomas, *Villare Cantianum, or Kent surveyed and illustrated*, fol. London, 1659.
- Rees, Rev. Rice, *Essay on the Welsh Saints*. 8vo. London, 1836.
- Sinclair, Alex., Esq., *Dissertation on Heirs Male*. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1837.
- Slingsby, Sir Henry, *Diary of*, by the Rev. D. Parsons, London, 1836.
- The Saxon Chronicle*, edited by James Ingram, D.D. 4to. large paper, 1825.
- Tewkesbury, *History of*, by James Bennett, 8vo. Tewkesbury, 1830.

Vaughan's, Robert, *British Antiquities Revived*, 4to. Bala, 1834.

Upton Nicolai de Studio Militari Libri Quatuor, Johan. de Bado Aureo, *Tractatus de Armis*, Henrici Spelmanni *Aspilogia*, illustravit Edoardus Bissæus. Fol. London, 1664.

Williams's *History and Antiquities of Conway*. Denbigh, 1835.

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The Reports of the Oxford Heraldic and Archæological Society for 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, may now be had by the Members of the Architectural Society, on application to the Secretaries.

LIST OF CASTS  
IN THE SOCIETY'S ROOM.

**Norman.**

- 1150. Part of the Arch of the south Doorway of Iffley Church, Oxon, shewing two Capitals of Shafts, part of the Suite of Mouldings with their section, and various Ornaments.
- 1150. Other Mouldings and Ornaments, from the west Doorway of the same Church.
- 1180. Rib from the north Aisle of Chancel. Cathedral, Ch. Ch.

**Transition.**

- 1180. Two Capitals and Base of Shafts in the triforium of the circular part of the Temple Church, London.
- 1180. Rib from south Aisle of Chancel. Cathedral, Ch. Ch.

**Early English.**

- 1250. Rib from the Lady Chapel, Ch. Ch. Oxon.
- 1250. Rib from the Chapter House, Ch. Ch.
- 1250. Capital from the Lady Chapel, Ch. Ch.
- 1250. Capital from the Chapter House, Ch. Ch.
- 1250. Two Bosses, St. Saviour's, Southwark.
- 1250. Four Corbel Heads from the same.
- 1250. Two richly-foliated Corbels, St. Cross Church, Winchester.
- 1250. Spandrel, filled with richly-carved foliage, Westminster Abbey.
- 1250. Three Dripstone terminations of foliage, Almondsbury.
- 1250. Capital from Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire.
- 1250. Corbel Heads, Capital, Suite of Mouldings, and Dripstone Termination called a *Mask*, from Stanton Harcourt Church, Oxfordshire.

1250. Capital and Base from the south Door of St. Giles's Church, Oxford.
1272. Head of King Henry III. from his Monument in Westminster Abbey.
1377. Small Figure, one of the weepers round the Monument of Edward III., representing one of his daughters.

### **Decorated.**

1280. Two Corbel Heads to Label of Window, east end of Merton College Chapel, supposed to be Edward I. and Walter de Merton.
1280. Mouldings from the south Doorway of Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, shewing the tooth ornament, and the ball-flower, and leaves, with the profile of an Early Decorated Moulding of marked character.
1296. Several Mouldings and Ornaments, and small Heads from the Monument of Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey.
1318. Mullion and part of the Jamb of Window, from east window of the original Chancel, Magdalene Church.
1320. Capital and Base of Shaft, and Mouldings, with the ball-flower and leaf Ornaments, from jamb of east window of south Aisle of Chancel, Ch. Ch.
1320. Mullion and part of the Jamb of Window, and small Heads, south Aisle of St. Michael's Church, Oxford.
1336. Finial over Niche, south Aisle of St. Aldate's Church.
1336. Two Heads used as Brackets, south Aisle of St. Aldate's Church, supposed to be Edward II. and Queen Isabella.
1337. Two Corbel Heads, Mouldings, and Mullion of Window, south front of Magdalene Church, Oxford.
1337. Finial of Buttress, south front of Magdalene Church.
1337. One Compartment of Font, Magdalene Church, Oxford.
1350. Finial of Canopy, York Minster.
1350. Two Corbel Heads from Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire

**Perpendicular.**

- 1350? Front and one End of Monument, supposed to have been used as the eastern sepulchre, Stanton Harcourt Church, Oxon, with the emblems of the Crucifixion.
1390. Two Corbel Heads to Label of window, east end of north Aisle of St. Michael's Church, Oxford, supposed to be Richard II. and his Queen.
1460. Pedestal for Figure, Panelled, with Mouldings, and Ornaments, Westminster Abbey.
1464. Spandrels, Mouldings, Canopy, Pinnacles, Fan-tracery, and various Ornaments, from Abbot Wheathamstede's Chapel, St. Alban's Abbey.
1500. Panel, richly-foliated, with rose in centre, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster.
1500. Spandrel, from St. Cuthbert's Shrine, in St. Alban's Abbey.
1500. Bracket, Angel with Shield, St. Alban's Abbey.
1523. Canopy, with rich open work, Chapel of Abbot Ramryge, St. Alban's Abbey.
1523. Groined Roof of Niche, Pedestal of Niche, Compartment of Canopy, Fan-tracery of Ceiling, in the same Chapel.

**Flamboyant.**

- Three Niches, with Figure of Virgin and Child, and parts of two other Figures. Rouen Cathedral.
- Panel of woodwork. Rouen Cathedral.

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N.B. In the Casts of Mouldings and Mullions, care has been taken to cut them through so as to shew the *Section*, or *Profile*, attention to which will be found particularly useful in distinguishing the styles and dates. The date assigned to each specimen must not be considered as positive, except in a few instances where it can be ascertained, but generally as an approximation to the actual date, sufficiently near as a guide to Students.



## MODELS.

A Series of Models of the different forms of Vaulted Roofs,  
from Professor Whewell.

Model of the Stone Roof of the Chapel of St Mary at  
Abbotsbury, Dorset, shewing its peculiar construction.

### Norman.

1150. ? Font, Winchester Cathedral.

1150. Font, Coton, Cambridgeshire.

1200. The College Gateway, Bristol, the upper part Per-  
pendicular. (c. 1500.)

1200. Font, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

### Early English.

1220—1266. SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

1220—1325. WELLS CATHEDRAL.

1250. Font, St. Giles's, Oxford.

### Decorated.

1280. ? Font, West Deeping, Lincolnshire.

1292. Waltham Cross.

1292. Tottenham Cross.

1300. Font, West Deeping.

1293—1302. WELLS CHAPTER HOUSE.

1337. Font, St. Mary Magdalene Church, Oxford.

1350. Porch of Northleach Church, Oxfordshire.

**Perpendicular.**

- 1400. ? Font, Sandwich, Kent.
- 1400. ? Greenstead Church, Essex. (The celebrated wooden Church, said to be built in 950, but apparently without any ground for this supposition.)
- 1420. The Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury.
- 1420. Font, Over, Cambridgeshire.
- 1450. Charlcombe Church, near Bath.
- 1450. Brislington Church, Somersetshire.
- 1450. Stone Pulpit, Cheddar Church, Somersetshire.
- 1450. Font, St. Lawrence, Evesham.
- 1450. Font, Deddington, Oxfordshire.
- 1450. St. Werburgh's Church, Bristol.
- 1450. Bitton Church, Gloucestershire.
- 1450. Winscombe Church, Somersetshire.
- 1474. Tomb of Sir W. Canynge, St. Mary Redcliffe Church.
- 1480. Font, Hale Magna, Lincolnshire.
- 1500. St. Philip's Church, Bristol. (Part of the Tower and many parts of the Church, good Early English.)
- 1500. Bristol Cross, now at Stourhead.
- 1500. THE REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.
- 1500—1520. BATH ABBEY CHURCH.
- 1500. Wrington Church, Somersetshire.
- 1500. Font, Wrington Church, Somersetshire.
- 1500. Font, St. Mary, Nottingham.

\* \* The Casts and Models are deposited in the Society's Room near Lincoln College, the key of which is kept at Mr. PARKER's in Broad Street, and may be had by any Member on application.

## ENGRAVINGS ADDED IN 1841.

••• For the previous Collection, see the Report for 1840.

A Design for the proposed New Church at Bridgewater.  
South West View of Adel Church.  
Principal Gate of the Abbey of St. Andrew's.  
Interior of Holyrood Chapel.  
Ruins of the Cathedral of Aberbrothwick.  
Interior of the Cathedral of Dunfermline.  
Dunkeld Cathedral.  
Abbotsford.  
Dryburgh Abbey.  
Blackfriars' Chapel, St. Andrew's.  
Destruction of Elgin Cathedral.  
Arch at the entrance to the Choir in the Church of Adel.  
Door and Window of Sandford Church, Kent. Drawn by  
W. Twopeny, Esq.  
Warblington Church, Hants.  
North Door of Stone Church, Kent.  
Three Capitals, Ryhall and Great Westerton, Rutland.  
Two Capitals at Stockbury and Warmington.  
Window at Stone Church, Kent.  
Capital at Oakham Castle, Rutland.  
Capital at Warmington Church, Northamptonshire.  
Two Corbel Tables, in Ketton and Warmington Churches.  
Three Dripstone Terminations, and Ball Flower Moulding,  
Nursted Court, Wrestleworth Church, and Ketton  
Church.

ENGRAVINGS FROM LYSONS' WORKS, &c.

Presented by the Rev. E. E. ESTCOURT, Exeter College.

IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

- Gloucester Cathedral. 5 Plates.  
Rodmarton Manor House.  
Siddington Church. 3 Plates.  
Bristol Cathedral. 7 Plates.  
Berkeley Castle. 6 Plates.  
Berkeley Church. 3 Plates.  
Seals, &c.  
Sudley Castle. 6 Plates.  
Stanton Rectory, &c.  
Deerhurst Priory Church.  
Down Amney Church and Manor House. 3 Plates.  
Elkstone Church. 4 Plates.  
Southam House.  
Boxwell Church, &c.  
Tomb, Pucklechurch.  
Arlingham Church.  
Rendcomb Church.  
Wapley Church.  
Almondsbury Church.  
Barnwood Church.  
Tomb, Minchin Hampton.  
Bristol, St. Stephen's. 2 Plates.  
Iron Acton Manor House and Cross. 2 Plates.  
Hayles Abbey.  
Wanswell Court, &c.  
Churches. 2 Plates.  
Pulpits.  
Fonts.  
Cirencester Abbey Church. 9 Plates.  
Thornbury Castle. 5 Plates.

Tewkesbury Abbey. 12 Plates.  
Badminton House.  
Bishop's Cleeve Church. 2 Plates.  
Cheltenham Church.  
South Cerney Church. 3 Plates.  
Bitton. Sedilia.  
Brasses. 4 Plates.

## IN OTHER COUNTIES.

Sir Bevil Grenvil's Monument on Lansdown.  
Launceston Church, Cornwall.  
Crosses in Cornwall.  
Crypt, Lambeth Palace.  
Holland House. 2 Plates.  
Enfield Manor House.  
Cumnor Place, Berks.  
Eastbury House.  
Ockwell's House, Berks.  
Two Plates, unknown.  
Place House, Fowey, Cornwall.  
Hampton-Court Palace. 2 Plates.  
Churches. 8 Plates.  
Door-handle, Shenington, Berks.  
Gravestones. 3 Plates.  
Monuments. 8 Plates.  
Brasses. 9 Plates.  
Cross at Gloucester, restored.  
Ditto, old Plate.  
Six Village Churches near Cheltenham.

## LIST OF PRINTS

Presented by the REV. E. E. ESTCOURT, October 13th, 1841.

### Cross in Bisley Church-yard, Gloucestershire.

This Cross stands over a well, now filled up, from which water was drawn for the Church Services. Bisley Church is for the most part Late Decorated, but this Cross, the Chancel Doorway, &c. are of an earlier date, being Late E. E. or Early Decorated. In the Church is a Monument of a Knight, cross-legged, supposed to be the Founder. It is probably in memory of Edmond Mortimer, who married Margaret, a Spanish Lady, kinswoman of Queen Eleanor, and died seized of the Manor of Bisley, and two parts of the Church or Advowson, 31 Edw. I. The Cross and Doorway are, therefore, probably parts of an earlier building erected by him. A Drawing of the Chancel Doorway was presented to the Society before.

### Monument in Cubberley Church, Gloucestershire, being an Effigy within the Figure of a Vesica Piscis.

### Font, &c. in Hayes Church, Kent.

### View of Rock Chapel.

### The Exterior, Interior, and Doorway of Ozleworth Church, Gloucestershire.

This is a curious specimen of Transition Norman, having an octagonal Tower with unequal sides, between the Nave and Chancel. The Doorway Arch is semicircular, with capitals and ornaments of foliage, &c., of an E. E. character, and shafts detached. In the Tower are plain Norman Windows of two lights, and underneath are two Arches, the eastern one plain Norman: the western has a very curious moulding, a zigzag reversed and projecting, which is very badly represented in the Engraving; this is supported on shafts, the capitals and corbels of which are ornamented with E. E. foliage. The Chancel is Decorated. Roger de Berkeley, in the year 1156, gave this Church to the Priory of Stanley St. Leonard, which was a cell to the Abbey of Gloucester.

### Chapel on Old London Bridge.

### Tomb in Pucklechurch Church, Gloucestershire.

### Font and Doorway at Harrow Church, Middlesex.

As it is stated by Eadmer, p. 22, that a Church was built at Herga or Herges, or Harrow, by Abp. Lanfranc, as he claimed peculiar jurisdiction over it, it being one of the Manors of the Archbishopric, and consecrated by St. Anselm in the year 1093, in opposition to Baldwin, Bishop of London, it deserves investigation whether this Font and Doorway, and other parts of the Building, may not be of this early date.

## DRAWINGS.

Baluster windows in the Belfry of St. Michael's Church, Oxford, and in the belfry of Northleigh Church, Oxfordshire.

Sketches of Saxon Architecture, from the Illuminations in a M.S. of Cædmon, of the Tenth Century, in the Bodleian Library, shewing rude representations of long and short work, Arches, and Pillars, with Capitals and Bases, to illustrate Mr. Harrison's paper read.

Six Sketches of the Romanesque Church of St. Sernin, at Toulouse, by J. Harrison, Esq., Ch. Ch.

Sketch of the Romanesque Church of Lescar, near Toulouse, by J. Harrison, Esq., Ch. Ch., to illustrate his paper read.

Twelve Sketches of Parts, and Details, of Haseley Church, Oxfordshire, to illustrate Mr. Weare's paper read.

Sketches of Parts, and Details, of Stanton Harcourt Church, and Manor House, Oxfordshire, to illustrate Mr. Estcourt's paper read.

Doorway, Bloxham Church, Oxon, by Mr. Derick.

Font, part of Screen, and Pew, Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, by Mr. Derick.

Piscina, St. Alban's Abbey Church, by Mr. Derick.

A Drawing of the old Pulpit of the 14th century, in St. Giles's Church, Oxford, lately discovered and restored by Mr. Derick.

East Window of South Aisle of St. Giles's Church, Oxford,  
by Mr. Derick.

Sketches of St. Mary Magdalene Church, Oxford, to illustrate Mr. Derick's paper read February 26, 1840.

Sketches of St. Michael's Church, Oxford, to illustrate Mr. Parker's paper read March 11, 1840.

A Coloured Drawing of Bishop Waynflete's Chapel and School-room, at Waynflete, in Lincolnshire.

Sketches of Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire, to illustrate Mr. Estcourt's paper read June 10, 1840.

Sketches of Ensham Church, Oxfordshire, to illustrate Mr. Estcourt's paper read Nov. 18, 1840.

Sections of Mouldings from Tintern Abbey, by James Wyatt, Esq.; and from Sedilia, Blockley Church, Gloucestershire; and Door, Badgeworth Church, near Cheltenham.

Sketches of Cumner Church, Berks, to illustrate Mr. Grey's paper, read May 12, 1841.

Sketches of St. Giles's Church, Oxford, to illustrate Mr. M. H. Estcourt's paper, read Dec. 2, 1840.

Sketches of the Monastery of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, to illustrate Mr. Harrison's paper, read July 10, 1841.

Sketches of Gravelle Church, Normandy, to illustrate Mr. Weare's paper, read May 26, 1841.

Sketches of Horsepath Church, Oxon, to illustrate Mr. Grey's paper, read May 26, 1841.

Drawings of Bridges, to illustrate Dr. Ingram's paper, read November 3, 1841.

Drawings of some early Paintings on the walls of Cassington Church, Oxfordshire, presented by Mr. Simpson, Oriel College, November 17, 1841.



## IMPRESSIONS OF BRASSES

RECEIVED IN 1841.

1387. JOHN BLOXHAM, SEVENTH WARDEN OF MERTON  
COLLEGE, OXFORD. MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL.

*Hic iacent Magist. Iohes Bloxham Baccularis sacre theologie quondam Custos  
huius Collegii, et Iohes Whytton Rector Ecclesie de Merton, et huius Collegii  
Benefactor, qui lapid. istu. fecit suis ppriis sumptibus ordinari quorum alaba-  
stropicelet. De. Amen.*

At the bottom of the Brass under the figure of the Lamb  
with the cross and banner

*Johannes Bloxham. Johannes Whytton.*

1401. LORD AND LADY RUSSEL, DYRHAM CHURCH,  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Two full length figures, a Knight in armour and his lady.

*Miles puerus batus iacet cumulat. Sub petra stratus mox Russel bati-  
tatus Isabel sponsa fuit huius militis ista. Que iacet ab sponsa sub marmorea  
modo cista. Celi solamen trinitas hys conferat Amen. Que fuit est erit Consilio  
mort perit.*

1457. SIR JOHN HARPIDEN, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A full length figure of a knight in armour, but without any  
inscription.

1471. HENRY SEVER, FOURTEENTH WARDEN OF MERTON  
COLLEGE, OXFORD. IN MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A very large Brass representing a full length figure of a  
Priest in full canonical robes, with the figures of saints on  
the margin.

*Hic iacet Magist. Henricus Seber, Sacre Theologie Professor, et quondam  
Custos istius Collegii, et de progenie fundatoris eiusdem Collegii et ut fundator,  
et precipuus Benefactor istius Collegii qui obiit sexto die mensis Julii Anno Dom.  
Millesimo CCCCLXXI cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

## 1493. THOMAS BROKE AND HIS WIFE.

Hic Jacet Thomas Broke & Alicia uxor eius qui quidem Thomas obiit 7<sup>o</sup> die  
mensis february Anno dñi MCCCCXXXIII<sup>o</sup> quorum  
Animabus ppicietur Deus. A.M.C.P.

## 1493. LOW DITTON CHURCH, ESSEX.

A small Brass. A full length female figure.

Arsula su luce su Galperis wynea gnata Arsula wyneis me pra nige choris.  
1498.

1510. JOHN LEENTHORP, ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPGATE,  
LONDON.

A full length figure in armour.

Hic iacet Johannes leenthorp armig nup vnus quatuor hostiarior  
camere dñi reg. herici septum qui obiit VI die  
Augusti a<sup>o</sup> dñi M<sup>o</sup> V<sup>o</sup> X.

## 1512. IN CROYDON CHURCH, SURREY.

A full length figure of a Priest.

Silvester Gabriel cuius lapsi hic legit ossa  
Vera sacerdotum gloria nuper erat.  
legis nemo sacre divina volumina verbis  
Clarius aut vita sanctius explicuit  
Cominus ergo deū modo felix eminus aīnis  
Quē plus inscriptis viderat ante videt.  
Anno dñi millesimo V<sup>o</sup> XEE. EEEE die octobr vite est funet.

1513. JOHN ACWORTH AND HIS TWO WIVES, LUTON  
CHURCH, BEDFORD.

This is a large Brass, the centre figure in armour with  
his two wives; eight sons and nine daughters on the lower  
part of the slab.

Pray for the soules of John Acworth Squyer and Alye and Amy his wyfes  
whiche John decessyd the XVIIIE day of marche the yer of o lord  
M<sup>o</sup> XXXIII on whose soules ihu habe mēy.

Round the edge of the stone has been a rhyming inscription partly in Latin and partly in English, of which only fragments now remain.

Of flon whoe'er thou be. timor mortis shall trouble the. for when thou leas  
 tompst  
 grave grevys, ergo mortis memoraris——  
 veniet te mors superare. And so——

1516. THOMAS BURGoyNE AND HIS WIFE, LUTON  
 CHURCH, BEDFORD.

This Brass is in the form of a Latin Cross fleury on steps, with the following inscription below.

Of þr charge pp for the soules of Thos Burgoyne and Elisabeth hys wyfe  
 whiche Thomas Deceasyd pe IX Day of August the yer of our lord god a thou-  
 sand fyve hundred and sixteen on whose soules and all crysteen soules Jesu have  
 merry Amen.

1518. THOMAS LAWN, ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER.

A full length figure of a Priest.

Grate pro aie dni Thome latone Rectoris de mottysfount qui obiit  
 nona die mensis maii R<sup>o</sup> dni m quingentesimo  
 XVIIII<sup>o</sup> cuius an propicietur Deus.

1521. CHRISTOPHER URSWICK, HACKNEY CHURCH.

Large full length figure of a Priest.

Cristoforus urswicus regis henrici septimi elemosinarius vir sua etate clarus  
 summatibus atq; infunatibus iuxta charus ad exteros reges undecis pro patria  
 legatus decanatum ebor archidiaconatum richmondii decanatum Vindesore habitos  
 vineus reliquit episcopatum norwicensem oblatum recusavit magnos honores tota  
 vita sprebit frugale vita contentus hic unere hic mori maluit plenus annis obiit ab  
 omnibus desperatus funeris pompam etiam testamento vetuit hic sepultus carnis  
 resurrectionem in adventu christi expectat Obiit Anno Christi incarnati m. d. XXII  
 die XXXIII<sup>o</sup> marcii anno etatis sue LXXXIII<sup>o</sup>.

JOHN TUBNEY, IN SOUTH FLEET CHURCH, KENT.

A small half length figure of a Priest.

Miserere Deus aie Johis Tubney quoda hui? ecclae Rectoris  
 & Archidiaconi Assaphensis ac capellam dni  
 Johis lotre Episcopi Roffensis.

1522. JOHN BROOK AND HIS LADY, IN ST. MARY  
REDCLIFF CHURCH, BRISTOL.

A figure of a Judge in his robes, and his lady.

Hic iacet Corpus venerabilis viri Johes broke quondam seruent ad legem Illustrissimi principis felix memorie Regis henrici octani et Justiciarii eiusdem Regis ad assisas in p̄t̄b̄s occidentalib̄s anglie ac Capitalis Senescelli illius honorabilis Domus et monasterii Beate Marie de Glastonia in Com̄ Som̄etti qui quidem Johes obiit XXV<sup>o</sup> die mensis Decembris anno dñi millesimo quingentesimo XXij<sup>o</sup> Et iuxta cum Requiescit Johanna uxor eius una filii et heredit Richardi Amerike quor̄ alabs p̄picietur Deus Amen

1523. JOHN HEYNYS IN BIRCHINGTON CHURCH, ISLE  
OF THANET.

A full length figure of a Priest holding a Chalice with the consecrated wafer.

Hic requiescit Magester Johes heynys Clericus nuper vicarius de Monkton qui obiit nona die Octobris anno dñi M<sup>o</sup> V<sup>o</sup> XXXX.

FROM BROXBORNE, HERTS.

A full length figure of a Priest holding a Chalice, a scroll over his head with the following inscription.

Se quis eris qui transibis sta p̄lege plora Tu q̄ eris fuerā q̄  
quod es pro me precor ora

At the foot, Lady helpe

1526. JOHN YOUNG, TWELFTH WARDEN OF NEW COLLEGE  
IN NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A full length figure of a Bishop.

Orate pro anima Johannis Yong Calipoleum Epi. et Custodis huius Collegii, qui obiit anno dñi millesimo CCCC.....die vero mensis.....  
.....Cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

“This stone was laid by the worthy Bishop himself while living, in hopes that his executor, or overseers of his will, would fill up the vacant places with the year and the day of his death, but they failing to do it, it continues so to this day. He died An. 1526.”—*Wood, Colleges*. Similar instances are of frequent occurrence.

## 1529. SIR THOMAS ELYS, SHORNE CHURCH, KENT.

A Chalice with the consecrated wafer.

Pray for the soule of Sr Thomas Elys late tyeper of shorne whiche Deceased the  
XVIII Day of marche in the yere of our lord god M<sup>c</sup> V<sup>c</sup> CXX  
on whose soul thou have mercy amen

## 1535. BRASS IN BROMHAM CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

A very large and fine Brass. A Knight in armour with the collar of SS, and his two wives. The ladies wear the horned or peaked head-dress, similar to that of Beatrice, Countess of Arundel, in Arundel Church. The figures are under canopies with shields of arms. The marginal inscription is lost from the top and right side, the remaining side is as follows.

*Iustus pacificus discordia damna, premebat argutibus que pius miseris bona  
multa ierebat. Paupibus victum vestem tribuebat Ecclesia cultum vita rebus  
que fouebat.*

At the bottom, *Matri Coniugis et medio jacet iste suarum mater Elizabeth  
harris Thome Milite Armigeri Coniux Isabella heres Randulph Hastings militi  
et hic sepulius in Decembris An<sup>o</sup> 1535.*

1545. SIR WALTER LUKE AND HIS LADY, IN COPLE  
CHURCH, BEDFORD.

Two kneeling figures.

Here lyeth Sr Walter luke knyght one of the Justices of the pleas holden  
before the most Excellent Prynce king Henry the Eyght and dame Ann hys wyffe  
flourishe unto hys seyd Magessty and one of the Daughters and heire of John  
Tuncelern Esquier, whiche seyd Sr Walter Deceased the XXI Day of July in the  
XXXVI yere of the Regne of ower seyd Soueraigne Lord, and the seyd dame Ann  
Deceased the IX Day of September in the XXX yere of the Regne of the seyd most  
gracious Soueraigne lord o whos soules thou have mercy.

1558. ARTHUR COLE, TENTH PRESIDENT OF MAGDALENE  
COLLEGE, IN MAGDALENE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A figure of a Priest.

*Hic jacet corpus venerabilis Viri Magistri Arthuri Cole Sacre Theologie  
Baccalarii Canonici Collegii Regii in Castro de Windsor et huius Collegii  
Presidis qui obiit 18 Julii 1558. Cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

1573. SIR WILLIAM HARPER, FOUNDER OF BEDFORD  
SCHOOL, AND HIS LADY.

*Obiit 27<sup>o</sup> die februarii 1573 Anno aetatis suae 77<sup>o</sup>.*

Here under lieth buried the body of Sir William Harper Knight, Alderman and late Lord maior of the cite of London with the Dame Margaret his last wife, to wh<sup>om</sup> Sir William was born in this towne of Bedford and here founded and gave land for the maintenance of a Gramer schoole.

1606. A full length female figure.

Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of Alice Bernard the wife of Richard Bernard Esquire the daughter of John Chobnoll of Astwood Esq who departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 24th of April 1606 being of y<sup>e</sup> age of LXIIJ yeares, in remembrance of whose vertues and religious piety her husband Richard Bernard hath laid this Monvmet.

1618. HUGH JOHNSON, HACKNEY CHURCH.

The figure is in a reading pew, with the words "Po Spes" proceeding from his mouth.

Here lyeth the body of M Hughe Johnson who was Vicar of this Church 45 yeare and departed this lyfe 16 of Janaury 1618, aged 72 and was a good benefactor to y<sup>e</sup> poore of this parish and to the poore of the towne of Makelesfield in Cheshire where he was borne.

JOHN, BISHOP OF AMIENS, IN AMIENS CATHEDRAL.

The figure of the Bishop kneeling before the Virgin who is sitting on a throne with the infant Christ on her knee, and behind the Bishop is St. John with the Chalice and Serpent.

The Brass is well drawn and highly finished, the background ornamented with Palm trees and birds.

✠ Sacent tous que reuerend pere en dieu mors<sup>se</sup> maistre Johan S<sup>on</sup> avantage Jadis évesque d'amiens fonda en so vibat en ceste chapelle messe perpetuelle qui chün jour doit estre dicte basse par ung de luniversite des chapellais de cheens tantost apries la S<sup>on</sup> messe du breü et apries le son de la cloche qu'il dona pour soner la d<sup>icte</sup> messe et pour chüne faulte. XVII. d<sup>icte</sup> damende et restauratio de messe a appliquer aule d<sup>icte</sup> chapellains se haulie messe ou couccio des d<sup>icte</sup> chapellais n e protoget ladicte heure et aussep a fode le d<sup>icte</sup> r p par avant la d<sup>icte</sup> messe quatre obis et messes haulies a dyacre subdyacre et deux choriste aux tiens jours des mois de ruier may aoust et nouebre come appert pr aplai es lettres sur ce fautes dont les copies sot ou messel q<sup>il</sup> dona ala d<sup>icte</sup> univisite po dire les d<sup>icte</sup> messe.

## LUTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

A female figure under a triple canopy without any inscription.

## W. DENTON, ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER.

A full length figure of a Priest, without any inscription.

HALF LENGTH FIGURE OF A PRIEST,  
MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL.

## TURVEY CHURCH.

*Quisquis eris qui transieris sta parlege plora  
Sum quod eris fueram que quod es pro me precor ora.*

A large and beautifully executed Brass. A full length figure of a Priest under a mutilated canopy. Part of the inscription which is marginal is gone.

*Eacy quonda Rector istius ecclie & prebendarius p̄bende stocrie.*

## ENGRAVINGS OF BRASSES.

1400. SIR JOHN CASSY AND HIS LADY,  
DEERHURST CHURCH.

Two figures under a double canopy. The inscription runs round the edge of the stone.

*Hic iacet Iohes Cassy  
miles quondam capitalis Baro Secii Dñi Regis qui obiit XXXEj  
die Marti Anno Dñi  
MCCCC Et Alicia uxor eius quon̄ alabus p̄picietur Deus.*

1401. SIR THOMAS DE BRAUNSTON, ST. PETER'S,  
WISBECH.

Drawn and Engraved by J. Warner.

A figure in armour with a lion at his feet, under a mutilated canopy, the shields of arms lost. Inscription round the margin.

*Cy gist Thomas de Braunstone ladis Constable du Chastel de Wisbeche qe  
mourut la vingt & septime jour de may lan de notre seigneur Mil CCCC  
primer de lan de qe Dieu par la grace ait mercy. Amen.*

1420. ROBERT POYNTZ AND ANN HIS WIFE,  
IRON ACTON CHURCH.

These are two separate Brasses with marginal inscriptions.

Here lyeth Robert Poyntz  
Lord of Iron Acton. And thys steppel here maketh who deyde  
The fyftene day of Junne.  
The peer of ooure Lord JESU CHRIST of whose soule God haue mercy. Amen.  
Here lyeth  
Ann, the firste wyfe of Robert  
poyntz of whos  
Sotole : God haue mercy : Amen.

1432. NICHOLAS CAREW AND HIS WIFE, BEDDINGTON  
CHURCH.

Two figures under a canopy with a marginal inscription.

En gracia a misericordia dei hic iacet corpora Nicholai Careto Armigeri et  
vni quondam huius ville Isabelle uxor sue et Thome filii eorundem qui quidem  
Nicholas senex & plenus diem in pace  
quiescat quarto die mensis Septembris Anno Domini MCCCCXXEj.

AN EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT OF THE TRUMPINGTON  
FAMILY, IN TRUMPINGTON CHURCH.

1447. THOMAS FORTEY, WILLIAM SCORS, AND AGNESS  
THEIR WIFE.

Three figures under a triple canopy, the female figure in the  
middle, and below are 4 children by one husband, and 6 by  
the other.

Hic iacet Thoms fortey Wolma Wills Scors Taylor & Agnes ux eorundem  
q quid Thoms obiit pmi die Decem Adni MCCCCXXVIE Wills obiit die Adni  
MCCCCXX Agnes obiit die Adni MCCCC.

There is also a marginal inscription, but which is partially  
defaced.

1458. WILLIAM STAPLETON ESQ., AND MARGARET HIS  
WIFE, EDENHILL CHURCH, CUMBERLAND.

Hic iacet Willms Stapleton Armig quondm Dns Edenhill qui obiit XXVI die  
Augusti A Dni MCCCCXXVIE Et Margareta uxor eius que erat filia et heres  
duo dni Richolapde betz pont et dua de Aldeston floris Quor albs pplecti Deus.



## 1458. J. FORTEY, NORTHLEACH CHURCH.

*Respice quid prodest presentis temporis ebum  
Omne quod est preter amare demus.*

Of the marginal inscription the following portions only now remain.

.....prayeth God his soule to comme  
and after his decesses the wife made.....  
.....God rewarde him as he is all myty as he bequeathe him his soule in the peer  
of grace XXXIj hundred wynter and VIIII and fifty to the celestial.....

1461. JOHN EDWARD, RODMARTON CHURCH,  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Hic iacet Johannes Edward quē dñs Mañerli Rodmarton aberus patronus  
et iusdem flamosus apprentici in lege ptus qui obiit . VIIII . die Januarii Ann  
MCCCCXXIj cui aie ppicietur de amē.*

1472. JOHN GYSE, ELMORE CHURCH,  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A full length figure in armour under a canopy. The inscription runs round the margin of the Brass.

*Hic Jacet Johannes Gyse et Alicia  
uxor eius qui quidem Johannes feliciter obiit in comunione omum Animarum  
Anno dñi millesimo CCCCXXXIj quorū animab ppicietur deus Amen.*

1484. THOMAS PEYTON AND HIS TWO WIVES,  
ISLEHAM CHURCH.

Engraved by Lysons and Warner.

This is a very fine Brass, the three figures are placed under a triple canopy, one of the pinnacles of which and several other parts are now destroyed.

*Orate pro Ominibus Thome Peyton Armiger et Margarete ac Margarete  
uxores Eius Qui quidem Thomas obiit XXX<sup>o</sup> die mensis Iulii Anno Domini  
MCCCCXXXVIIIj quorū Animabus ppiciet de Amē.*

## WILLIAM DE FULBURN, FULBURN CHURCH.

A full length figure of a Priest under a canopy. The inscription (which is marginal) is all destroyed except the following.

*Hic jacet dominus willmus de fulburne quondam canonicus eccliarum set pauli  
london.*

A KNIGHT AND HIS LADY IN WESTLEY WATERLESS  
CHURCH.

Two figures under a double canopy: they are supposed to represent Sir John de Creke and his lady, but the inscription which was round the margin of the stone is now destroyed.

# STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1841.

|                                               | £.   | s. | d. | Cr.                                                           | £.   | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Balance for 1840. . . . .                     | 88   | 11 | 3  | Rent of Room . . . . .                                        | 21   | 0  | 0  |
| Subscriptions and compositions, 1841. . . . . | 294  | 2  | 0  | Coals, candles, and cleaning . . . . .                        | 3    | 0  | 0  |
| By sale of Littlemore . . . . .               | 22   | 10 | 0  | Mr. Wyatt, for use of his room . . . . .                      | 2    | 2  | 0  |
| Haseley . . . . .                             | 16   | 4  | 0  | Returned to Mr. Plowman . . . . .                             | 4    | 4  | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Brathwaite, for mounting Brasses, &c. &c. . . . .         | 9    | 5  | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Casts and Models . . . . .                                    | 12   | 6  | 6  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Shrimpton, for printing and paper . . . . .               | 41   | 16 | 4  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Forbes, for Drawings . . . . .                            | 5    | 0  | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Fisher, for Drawings on stone, Stanton Harcourt . . . . . | 15   | 15 | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Plowman, for Lithograph printing of ditto . . . . .       | 12   | 9  | 6  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Sundry small expenses . . . . .                               | 4    | 4  | 1  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Derick, for Drawings of Churches for Madras . . . . .     | 15   | 15 | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Fisher, for Lithographing ditto . . . . .                 | 5    | 2  | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Derick, for drawings of Newfoundland Cathedral . . . . .  | 20   | 0  | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Casts of Ilfey, &c. for New Zealand . . . . .                 | 5    | 5  | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Mr. Parker, for books . . . . .                               | 23   | 15 | 0  |
|                                               |      |    |    | Balance in hand . . . . .                                     | 200  | 19 | 5  |
|                                               |      |    |    |                                                               | 220  | 7  | 10 |
| Total receipts . . . . .                      | £421 | 7  | 3  |                                                               | £421 | 7  | 3  |

THE RULES  
OF  
THE OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
**Gothic Architecture:**  
WITH  
A LIST OF THE MEMBERS,  
CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS,  
AND  
IMPRESSIONS OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

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MDCCCXLIII.

**OXFORD :**  
**PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.**

THE  
OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

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GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE is a subject which has of late years excited a considerable degree of public interest, and the labours of many eminent individuals have been directed to the recovery of its Principles. From the scarcity of records existing monuments are the safest guides in this research: but as they are widely separated, the labour of examination and comparison is so great, that, without some more systematic plan of operation than has hitherto been adopted, we can scarcely expect that the task will be satisfactorily accomplished.

It has been suggested that this inconvenience may be best met by the formation of Local Associations, having for their principal aim the collecting of Drawings, and descriptions of the Edifices in their immediate neighbourhood, which would thus form so many sources, whence the enquirers into the Gothic Antiquities of any particular district might derive information. In furtherance of this object, "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture" has been established.

The number of Churches now fast rising in every part of the country, renders it of the highest importance to provide for the cultivation of correct Architectural Taste; the circumstances of this place seem to point it out as peculiarly well suited for the purpose; because many of its residents are, or soon will be, Clergymen, the constituted guardians of our Ecclesiastical Edifices, while the City itself, and its neighbourhood, abound in specimens of every period of the Art.

## R U L E S.

The following Rules have been agreed upon for the management of the Society.

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That the objects of this Society be to collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the Funds of the Society will admit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, to be elected annually.

VI. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the Officers, and sixteen other Members; five to constitute a quorum; one half to retire annually by rotation.

VII. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude; and that Honorary Members shall be elected in the same manner.

VIII. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

IX. That a Subscription of £1 1s. per annum be required from each Ordinary Member. But that Members who have

paid a Subscription of Five Guineas, shall be considered as Members for life.

N.B. Subscriptions to be paid to the Treasurer at the Old Bank.

X. On each evening of Meeting, the President, or some Member of the Committee, shall take the Chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order :

1st. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2nd. That the Paper for the evening be read.

3rd. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, shall then be requested to bring them forward ; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XI. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

XII. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to the Meetings.

XIII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each ; the remaining copies may be sold at a price fixed upon by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XIV. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Secretaries for the use of the Members ; that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room.



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His Grace the Archbishop of York  
The Lord Bishop of Oxford  
The Lord Bishop of Salisbury  
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\* \* The Books are kept at Mr. PARKER'S in Broad Street, and are accessible to Members at any time from nine in the morning till nine in the evening. Members may also have them sent to their own rooms, one Book at a time, for a few days, on the same plan as Club Books.

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The Reports of the Oxford Heraldic and Archæological Society for 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, may now be had by the Members of the Architectural Society, on application to the Secretaries.

The Church Schemes of the Cambridge Camden Society may also be had on application.

# LIST OF THE DRAWINGS OF THE LATE MR. RICKMAN.

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## A. LONG AND SHORT.

1. *Tower*
2. North Burcombe, Wilts, *east end*
3. Barnack, Northamptonshire, *impost*
4. Barton on Humber, *doorway*
5. Laughton en le Morthen, Yorkshire, *door and arch*  
Kirkdale, Yorkshire, *door and arch*
6. *Balustre window*

## B. NORMAN BUILDINGS.

1. Risby, Suffolk, *tower*
- Brayton, Yorkshire, *tower*

## C. NORMAN DOORS.

1. Chetton, Salop, 2  
Abingdon, Berks  
Whittingham, Northumberland, 2  
Curdworth, Warwickshire
2. Christon, Somersetshire
3. Elkstone, Gloucestershire  
Dorchester, Oxon
4. Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, *N*  
Ashill, Somersetshire, *N and S*  
Doulting, Somersetshire, *N*  
Chewton Mendip, Somersetshire, *S*  
Upton, St. Leonard, Gloucester  
St. Nicholas, Leicestershire

## D. NORMAN FONTS.

1. Loxton, Somersetshire  
Christon, Somersetshire  
Barnwell

## NORMAN FONTS.

- Heddon on the wall, Northumberland
2. Eastby, Yorkshire  
Dunchurch, Warwickshire  
St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol
3. South Newington, Oxon  
Adderbury, Oxon  
Eastby, Yorkshire  
Ancaster, Lincolnshire  
St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol  
Kirkdale, Yorkshire  
Dunchurch, Warwickshire  
Southease, Sussex  
Guestling, Sussex
4. Claverley, Salop  
Loxton, Somersetshire  
Rotherfield Greys, Oxon
5. Rainham, Essex  
Barnham Deep-Dale  
Melbourne, Derbyshire  
Berkley, Gloucestershire
6. Cubington, Warwickshire  
Hayes, Middlesex  
Adel, Yorkshire  
Great Durnford, Wilts
7. Hayes, Middlesex  
Great Durnford, Wilts  
Cubington, Warwickshire  
Adel, Yorkshire  
Chaddeasley Corbet, Worcestershire  
Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire  
Bury, Hunts  
Almondsbury, Gloucestershire  
Corse, Gloucestershire
8. Keelby Church, Lincolnshire

## NORMAN FONTS.

9. Stewkley, Bucks  
St. Andrew, Hertford  
Ogleworth, Gloucestershire  
Guestling, Sussex
10. Ancaster, Lincolnshire  
South Newington, Oxon  
Kirkdale, Yorkshire  
Adderbury, Oxon
11. Amesbury, Wilts  
Osbornby, Lincolnshire  
Hacconby, Lincolnshire
12. Brigham, Cumberland
13. Chaddesley Corbet, Worcestershire

## E. NORMAN LAVATORIES, &amp;c.

1. Laughton en le Morthen, *cupboard*  
Kirkdale, Yorkshire, *piscina*
2. Laughton en le Morthen, *seat*
3. ————— *piscina*
4. Barton, Warwickshire, *stoup*

## F. NORMAN MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

1. Hampton in Arden, *buttress*  
St. Mary's, Leicester, *buttress*
2. Waltham Abbey
3. St. John's, Cirencester, *mouldings*

## G. NORMAN MOULDINGS, &amp;c.

1. Winterbourne, Gloucestershire  
Stanway, Gloucestershire  
Ledbury, Herefordshire
2. Spaldwick Church, Hunts  
Elkstone, Gloucestershire  
Holt, Worcestershire  
Dunfermline, Scotland  
St. Kenelm, Salop  
Duddingstone, Scotland  
Leuchars, near St. Andrews
3. Furness Abbey, Lancashire  
Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire  
Adel, Yorkshire
4. Cubington, Warwickshire  
Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire  
Dorchester, Oxon  
Upton St. Leonard, Gloucester  
Alveston, Warwickshire

## NORMAN MOULDINGS.

- Dunstable, Bedfordshire  
St. Nicholas, Leicester, 2  
Ledbury, Herefordshire  
New Romaey, Kent
5. Winterbourne, Gloucester  
St. Mary, Leicester  
Adel, Yorkshire  
Leuchars, near St. Andrews  
Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire  
Dorchester, Oxon

## H. NORMAN PIERS AND ARCHES.

1. St. Chad, Staffordshire
2. Bapchild, Kent  
Ancaster, Lincolnshire  
Repton, Derby, 2  
Laughton en le Morthen, Yorkshire  
Ledbury, Herefordshire
3. Ancaster, Lincolnshire, 4  
Wolvesey Castle, Winchester

## I. NORMAN WINDOWS.

1. Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire  
St. James, Bristol  
Clapham, Bedfordshire, with details  
(in O 14)

## J. EARLY ENGLISH BUILDINGS.

1. Tydd, St. Giles, Cambridge, *tower*
2. West Walton, Pembrokeshire
3. Tottenhall, Staffordshire, *east end*
4. Marr, Yorkshire
5. Halwistle, Northumberland, *chancel*
6. Denford, Northamptonshire, *tower and spire*  
Marr, Yorkshire, *plan of tower*

## K. EARLY ENGLISH DOORS, AND DOOR ARCHITRAVES.

1. Pluscardine  
Shurdingdon, Gloucestershire
2. Pluscardine, 5  
Lanark old Church
3. Long Compton, Warwickshire  
Bradley, Derbyshire

## EARLY ENGLISH DOORS, &amp;c.

- Pilton, Northants, 2  
 Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire  
 Northfield, Worcestershire

## L. EARLY ENGLISH FONTS.

1. Compton Martin, Somerset
2. St. Giles, Oxford  
 Bapchild, Kent  
 Irchester, Northants  
 Cartmel, Lancashire  
 Stanton, Derby
- Eccleshall, Staffordshire
3. Helmsley  
 Cottenham, Cambridgeshire  
 St. Giles, Oxford  
 Chalgrove, Oxfordshire
4. Welford, Berkshire  
 Plymton, St. Maurice, Devon  
 Buckfastleigh, Devon  
 Baldock, Herts  
 Everton, Beds  
 Ryton, Durham
5. Kingston, Sussex  
 Chester-le-street, Durham  
 Hinton, Cambridgeshire  
 Chobham, Kent  
 St. Andrews, Worcester  
 Boxley, Kent
6. Clapham, Bedfordshire  
 St. Paul's, Bedford  
 Samlesbury, Lancashire  
 Southam, Warwickshire
7. Fisherton Anger, Wilts
8. Hexham, Northumberland  
 Chepstow, Monmouthshire  
 Biggleswade, Bedfordshire  
 Bloxham, Oxfordshire  
 St. Giles, Oxford  
 Ancaster, Lincoln
9. Chewton Mendip, Somerset  
 Rodney Stoke, Somerset  
 Oakington, Cambridgeshire

M. EARLY ENGLISH  
PISCINÆ.

1. St. Giles, Oxford  
 Furness Abbey

## EARLY ENGLISH PISCINÆ.

2. Melrose Abbey  
 Paialey Abbey, Scotland  
 Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire  
 Horsepath, Oxon  
 Okeham, Rutland  
 Stanwick, Yorkshire, 2  
 Henbury, Gloucestershire  
 Albrighton, Salop
3. Red-Marley, Worcestershire  
 Bapchild, Kent
4. Bilton, Warwickshire, 2  
 Osgathorpe, Leicestershire  
 Shiplake, Oxon  
 Grantchester, Cambridgeshire

N. EARLY ENGLISH  
MISCELLANIES.

1. Northfield, Worcester, *east end*
2. Bakewell, Derbyshire, *buttress*  
 Lanercost, Cumberland, *corbel-  
table*  
 Eccleshall, Stafford, *pinnacle*  
 Grantchester, *set off*
3. Morton, Lincolnshire, *cross*  
 Little Ponton, Lincolnshire, *cross*
4. Whalley, Somerset, *iron-work*  
 Leighton Buzzard, Beds. *hinge*

O. EARLY ENGLISH  
MOULDINGS.

## OF BASE.

1. Carlisle Cathedral

## OF CAPS AND BASES.

2. St. Mary's Abbey, York, 3  
 Old Malton, Yorkshire, 5  
 Higham, Lincolnshire  
 Raunds, Northamptonshire  
 Brigstock, Northamptonshire  
 St. Mary de Lode  
 St. Martin's, Leicester, 3  
 Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire  
 Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire  
 Wilby, Northamptonshire
3. Normanton, Northamptonshire  
 Rivaux Abbey, Yorkshire, 4  
 Grayingham, Lincolnshire

## EARLY ENGLISH MOULDINGS.

## OF STRINGS AND CORNICES.

4. Linlithgow Palace, Scotland  
Dunblane, Scotland  
Elgin Cathedral  
Bridge of Don, Aberdeen  
St. Nicholas  
Arbroath Abbey

## OF CAPS AND BASES.

5. Pluscardine  
Stirling  
Kirk Liston  
New Abbey, or Sweetheart, 2  
Elgin Cathedral  
Lanark Old Church  
Arbroath Abbey
6. Ripon Minster  
Melrose Abbey  
Sweetheart  
Carlisle Cathedral
6. Fen Stanton  
Thornbury, 2  
Beverley Minster  
Lanercost, Cumberland  
Church-down, Gloucestershire  
Pottern, Wilts
7. Furness Abbey, Lancashire  
Ringstead, Northamptonshire, 2  
Eccleshall, Staffordshire

## OF NICHES, CAPS AND BASES.

8. Weedon Beck, Northants  
St. Giles', Northampton, 3  
Stoke Priory, Worcestershire  
Much Marcle, Herefordshire  
Castle Ashby  
Soham, Cambridgeshire

## OF CORBELS.

9. West Deeping, Lincolnshire  
Leighton Buzzard

## OF STRINGS, DRIPS, &amp;c.

10. Almonbury, Gloucestershire  
Thornbury, Gloucestershire  
Okeham, Rutland, 6

## EARLY ENGLISH MOULDINGS.

- Haltwhistle, 2  
Pottern, Wilts, 3  
Calder Abbey, 2  
Wantage, Berks, 2  
11. Glasgow Cathedral

## OF PIERS, ARCHITRAVE AND CORBELS.

12. Warmington, Northants  
Alwalton, Hunts  
Bainton, Northants  
Chepstow Castle  
Clapham, Beds.  
Stagsden, Beds.  
Okehampton, Rutland  
Caister, Northants  
Kington, Wilts  
Guestling, Sussex

## OF CORNICES.

13. Gloucester Cathedral  
Dundry, Somersetshire  
Northfield, Worcestershire

## OF ARCHITRAVES, &amp;c.

14. Stoke Prior, Worcestershire  
Ilkley, Yorkshire  
Warboys, Hunts, 5  
Priory Gate, Lewes

## OF DOOR ARCHITRAVES.

15. Denford, Northamptonshire  
Thrapston, Northamptonshire  
Rose Castle  
Thursby, Cambridge

## OF ARCHITRAVES AND CAPS.

16. Dumblane, 2

## OF DOORS.

17. Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire  
Rochester Cathedral, Kent  
Barnwell, Northamptonshire, 2  
Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire  
Staines, Middlesex  
Fonthill Bishop, Somersetshire
18. Long Compton, Warwickshire

## EARLY ENGLISH MOULDINGS.

- Bolton Abbey  
Shenstone  
Alvechurch  
Northfield  
Gloucester Cathedral  
19. St. Mary's Abbey, Yorkshire  
Old Malton, Yorkshire  
20. Dryburg Abbey  
Ilkley, Yorkshire  
Stidd, Lancashire  
Studeley, Warwickshire  
21. Lanercost, Cumberland, 7  
Thornbury Castle  
Wyken, Warwickshire  
Oakham, Rutland  
Langham, Rutland  
Donnington  
Pilton, Warwickshire  
Henley on Thames  
St. Peter's, Marlborough  
Sutton, Beds.  
22. Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire  
Rodmel, Sussex  
Hales Owen Abbey  
Tutbury, Staffordshire

## OF RISBS, BOSS, AND CORBEL.

23. Furness Abbey  
Hythe, Kent  
Worcester Cathedral

## OF STRINGS.

24. St. Giles', Oxford  
Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire  
Furness Abbey  
Hythe, Kent

## OF WINDOWS AND NICHE.

25. Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, 5  
Northfield

P. EARLY ENGLISH PIERS  
AND ARCHES.

1. Dumblane  
2. Pershore, Worcestershire  
Oakham, Rutland  
3. King's Norton, Worcestershire  
Higham Ferrars

## EARLY ENGLISH PIERS, &amp;c.

- Barnwell, St. Andrews  
Spratton, Northants, *cap*  
Salisbury Cathedral, *cap* and *base*  
Tichmarsh, Northants, *cap*  
4. Gloucester Cathedral  
Blithfield, Staffordshire  
Bapchild, Kent  
Furness Abbey  
Bolton Abbey  
Ticknal, Derby  
Henbury, Gloucestershire  
Dundry, Somersetshire  
5. Doncaster, *tower-arch*  
Beoley, Worcestershire, *piers*  
Wantage, Berks, *pier*

## ARCHES.

6. Salisbury Cathedral  
Dundry, Somersetshire  
St. George's, Windsor  
Rochester Cathedral

Q. EARLY ENGLISH  
WINDOWS.

1. Welford, Warwickshire  
St. Giles', Oxford  
Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire  
Henbury, Gloucestershire  
Ringstead, Northamptonshire  
Bolton Abbey, (*with transoms*)

## R. DECORATED BUILDINGS.

1. Chippenham, Wilts, *spire*  
Willingham, *spire*  
2. *Tower and spire*  
3. Silk Willoughby, *tower and spire*  
4. Barton, Warwick, *small steeple*  
5. *West end with bell-gable*  
6. Sweetheart, *west end*  
7. Corse, Gloucester: *tower and spire*

## S. DECORATED BUTTRESS.

1. Leadenham, Lincolnshire

## T. DECORATED DOORS.

1. Pilton, Warwickshire  
Blymhill, Staffordshire  
2. Chaddeley Corbet, Worcester, 3

## U. DECORATED FONTS.

1. Ashby de la Zouche  
Sutton, Bedfordshire  
Beoley, Worcestershire  
North Burcombe, Wilts  
Wantage, Berks
2. St. Aldate's, Oxford  
St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford  
Gillingham, Dorsetshire
3. Horsepath, Oxon  
Haltwhistle, Northumberland  
St. Bees, Cumberland  
Grantchester, Cambridgeshire  
Whittingham, Northants
4. Grafton, Fryford  
Inkberrow, Worcestershire  
Rodmel, Sussex  
Stoke Prior, Worcestershire
5. Ribchester, Lancashire  
Melton, Yorkshire  
Lanercost, Cumberland  
Skipton, Yorkshire
6. St. Leonard, Bridgenorth  
Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire  
Northborough, Northants
7. Church-down, Gloucester  
St. Michael's, Coventry  
Cotterstock, Northants  
Whalley, Lancashire
8. Howell, Lincolnshire  
Elkstone, Gloucestershire  
Tutbury, Staffordshire  
Willingham
9. Salwarpe, Worcestershire  
Boxworth, Cambridgeshire  
Swavesey, Cambridgeshire  
Stanwick, Yorkshire
10. St. Mary's, Bishop's Hill
11. Monks' Wearmouth  
St. Nicholas, Newcastle  
Ottley, W. R. Yorkshire
12. Staunton, Worcestershire  
Stagsden, Bedfordshire  
Arlbury, Cheshire
13. Laughton en le Morthen  
Haseley, Warwickshire  
Lechlade, Gloucester
14. Wroxal, Warwickshire

## DECORATED FONTS.

Charlecote  
Long Compton, Warwickshire  
Blithfield, Staffordshire  
Lechlade, Gloucestershire

V. DECORATED LAVATORIES,  
STALLS, &c.

- 1.
2. Chilwode, Berks  
Paisley Abbey Church
3. Elton, *benches*  
Swavesey, *seats in chancel*  
Rodmell, *wood screen*  
Chewton, Mendip
4. Helmesley, Yorkshire  
Melrose Abbey, 2
5. St. Peter's, Wisbeach, Cambridge.  
Tydd St. Mary, Lincoln  
Lockston, Somerset  
Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk  
Burrington, Somerset  
Skelton, Yorkshire
6. Chaddesley Corbet, Worcestershire
7. Horbling, Lincolnshire  
Barnack, Northamptonshire
8. Long Compton, Warwickshire  
Chaddesley Corbet, Worcestershire  
Blithfield, Staffordshire  
Thrapstone, Northants
9. Osbournby, Lincolnshire  
West Deeping  
Bainton, Yorkshire
10. Swavesey  
Long Stanton  
Rodney Stoke, 2  
Fillonghley
11. Chaddesley Corbet
12. Rippingale  
Irthingborough  
Saltwood, Kent
13. Caistor, *window*  
Martley, Worcestershire  
Irthingborough
14. Darlington  
Fen Stanton  
Merton College Chapel, Oxford  
Cottenham, Cambridgeshire



### W. DECORATED MISCELLANIES.

**DOORS, &c.**

1. Artbury, Cheshire, *west door*  


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*south porch*  
 Fillonghley, *bench and inner door*  
 Lollard Tower, Lambeth, *bell-turret*

**CHEST.**

- 2. Saltwood, Kent**  
**Guestling, Sussex**

## WOOD-WORK.

- 3. Malvern Abbey, roof and panels**  
St. Augustine's Gateway, Canterbury, *wooden door*

**TRIFORIUM.**

- #### 4. Melrose Abbey, 2

**TOMBS, &c.**

5. Alvechurch, Worcestershire, 2  
Howden, Yorkshire, *niche*  
Ticknall, Derbyshire  
Howden  
Boston, Lincolnshire, *niche*  
6. Southwell, Notts., *screen*  
7. Winchelsea, Adlard's  
\_\_\_\_\_, *square niche*

**CROSSES.**

8. Brayton, W. R. Yorkshire  
Asthall, Oxon

**GABLES.**

9. Warmington  
Northborough, chimney and finial  
Compton Martin, battlements  
Walsoken, Norfolk, battlements

## GLAZING.

10. Little Morton Hall, Cheshire  
Wroxall Abbey  
Fillonghley  
Fillonghley  
Bamwell, Somersetshire

## X. DECORATED MOULDINGS.

## OF WINDOWS.

1. Amesbury  
Howell  
Helpstone  
Bainton  
Barnack  
Elton  
Yaxley, Hunts  
Shiffnal  
Kettering

### OF ARCHITRAVES.

- 2. Ledbury**  
**Wellingborough**  
**Finedon**  
**Raunds**  
**Ringstead**  
**Aldwinkle, St. Peter's**

## OF WINDOWS.

3. Chaddesley Corbet  
Chartham  
Furness Abbey
4. Carlton Scroop, Lincolnshire  
Willesford, Lincolnshire
5. Chaddesley Corbet
6. Linlithgow Palace  
Linlithgow Church, 2  
Sweetheart or New Abbey  
Old Machar Church, 2
7. Albrighton  
Blymhill  
Melrose, 2  
Beverley Minster  
Glasgow Cathedral  
Earthy Abbey  
Cottenham, Cambridgeshire  
Exath Chapel, Lancashire  
Bloxbam, Oxon  
Hemingford Grey, Hunts  
Fen Manton  
Ribchester  
Trumpington  
Hemingford Abbot  
Church-down  
Cherry Hinton

## DECORATED MOULDINGS.

- Wyken, 2  
 Carleton Castle, Lincolnshire  
 Stoke, Warwickshire  
 Melksham, Wilts  
 8. Sweetheart or New Abbey  
 9. All Saints, Barnwell  
 Brayton  
 Selby Church, Yorkshire, 5  
 Grantham Church, 5  
 10. Skelton, Yorkshire  
 Compton Bishop, 5  
 St. Mary's Abbey, York, 3  
 West Walton, Norfolk, 2  
 Barnwell, Somerset  
 Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire  
 11. Pitsford, Northamptonshire  
 Quarrington, Lincolnshire  
 Elton, Huntingdonshire  
 St. John's Hospital  
 Earl's Barton  
 12. Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire  
 Stratford on Avon  
 Chartham, Kent  
 13. Darlington  
 Sweetheart  
 Elgin Cathedral  
 Carlisle Cathedral  
 Whiston  
 College Church, Edinburgh  
 Hayley  
 Church-down  
 Kidlington, 2  
 Stowe Church, near Lichfield  
 Pottern, Wilts  
 14. Melrose Abbey  
 South Leith Church  
 Ripon Minster  
 Lincluden, 2  
 Pluscardine  
 Cowel  
 Everden  
 Hemingford Abbot  
 Harfield Court, 2  
 Adderbury  
 Fen Stanton, 2  
 15. Ashworth, Gloucestershire  
 Worcester Cathedral

## DECORATED MOULDINGS.

- Ledbury, Hereford  
 Finedon, 2  
 Luton, 2  
 St. Peter's, Aldwinkle  
 16. Knowle, Warwickshire  
 Ross, Herefordshire  
 Wool Stanton  
 Addington Magna  
 Fillonghley  
 Chipping Wycombe, Berks  
 Dunchurch  
 Monks' Kirby, 3  
 Tadcaster, Yorkshire  
 Newport, Essex  
 Wroxall Abbey  
 17. Little Addington  
 Bottesham, 10  
 Irthingborough  
 St. Clement, Worcester  
 Inkberrow  
 18. Sutton at Hone  
 Petham, Kent  
 Horsepath  
 Grantchester  
 Stafford  
 19. St. Kenelm's Chapel  
 Swavesey, 2  
 Over  
 Whalley Abbey, 8  
 Long Stanton, All Saints

## OF DOOR ARCHITRAVES.

20. Old Machar Church, 4  
 Aberdeen Cathedral  
 Dunottar Castle  
 Elgin Cathedral  
 21. Willoughby  
 Bainton  
 Fillonghley  
 Monmouth, St. Mary's  
 Stoke, Warwickshire  
 Minster, Thanet  
 22. Grantham  
 Monks' Kirby  
 Wells Chapter House  
 Astbury, Cheshire

## DECORATED MOULDINGS.

- Boughton Aluph, Kent  
 23. Northborough  
 Dorchester, Oxon  
 Earl's Barton  
 24. Temple Balsall, various details, 12

## OF DOOR ARCHITRAVES.

25. Penwortham, Lancashire  
 Halifax, Yorkshire  
 Chaddeasley Corbet  
 Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire  
 St. Augustine's Gate, Canterbury  
 Staines, Middlesex  
 St. Andrews, Barnwell

## OF DETAILS.

26. Hampton in Arden, 4  
 Caistor, 2  
 Leigh Delamere  
 Hythe  
 Yaxley, Huntingdonshire  
 Winchester  
 Great Harborough, roof

## OF STRINGS.

27. Chaddeasley Corbet  
 Chartham, 2  
 Bolton Abbey  
 Stratford  
 Ely Cathedral  
 Finedon  
 Leighton Buzzard  
 Ledbury  
 Reading Abbey  
 Achurch

## OF RIBS.

28. Carlisle Cathedral  
 Selby Church

## OF DETAILS.

29. Palace at Wells, 11

## OF BASES.

30. Finedon, 2

## DECORATED MOULDINGS.

## OF DETAILS.

31. Tintern Abbey  
 Melrose  
 Roslin Chapel  
 Carlisle Cathedral  
 Beverley Minster  
 Lincluden  
 Glasgow Cathedral  
 Riberton  
 Cottenham  
 Trumpington  
 Hagley  
 Enstone, Oxon  
 Lanercost, Cumberland

## OF CAPS AND BASES.

32. Linlithgow Palace  
 Linlithgow Church, 2  
 Paisley Abbey Church  
 Dumblane  
 Dunkeld  
 Pluscardine  
 Elgin Cathedral, 2  
 High Church, Edinburgh  
 Perth Church  
 Old Machar Church, 2  
 St. Nicholas  
 Arbroath Abbey  
 Sweetheart  
 33. Sempringham  
 Silk Willoughby  
 West Deeping  
 Bainton  
 Barnack  
 Grantham  
 Ormsby  
 Chesterton  
 Chapter House, Wells  
 Southfleet  
 34. Ombersley Old Church  
 Salwarp  
 Sweetheart  
 Swavesey  
 Tintern Abbey  
 Saltwood, Kent, 3  
 Hythe, Kent, 5  
 Winchelsea, 6

## DECORATED MOULDINGS.

## OF BASES.

35. Cubington  
Chaddesley Corbet  
Barton, Warwickshire  
Gloucester Cathedral Tomb, of  
Edward II.  
Chartham, Kent  
Bolton Abbey  
Winchelsea

## OF CAPS AND BASES, &amp;c.

36. Ferrington St. John's, Norfolk  
Burrington  
Linlithgow, 3  
Ferrington St. Clement's, Nor-  
folk, 7  
West Bow, Edinburgh, 6  
West Walton, Norfolk

## OF CHIMNEY-PIECE.

37. Linlithgow

## OF DOORS AND WINDOWS.

38. Thursby, Cambridgeshire  
Hythe  
Dorchester, Oxon  
Minster, Thanet  
York Minster  
Newbold, Essex  
Chippenham

## OF CAPS AND BASES.

39. Ely Cathedral  
Howden, York  
Stanton, Derby  
Ticknall, Derby  
Finedon  
Dunchurch  
Boston, Lincolnshire  
Chesterton, Cambridgeshire  
Whalley Abbey Gate  
Selby, Yorkshire  
Higham, Northamptonshire

Y. DECORATED PIERS  
AND ARCHES.

1. Northampton, St. Giles  
Carlisle Castle

## DECORATED PIERS, &amp;c.

2. Long Compton  
Howden, 3  
Boston  
Annesley  
Silk Willoughby  
Amphill  
Poulshot, Wilts  
Allwalton  
Melksham, Wilts  
3. Linlithgow Palace  
Linlithgow Church  
Stirling Church  
Bridge of Don, Aberdeen  
Arbroath Abbey  
High Church, Edinburgh, 2  
College Church, Edinburgh, 2  
Sweetheart  
4. Woolfield, 5  
Claverley, Shropshire  
Bridgenorth, 3  
Stanway, Gloucestershire  
Holt, Worcestershire  
Northborough  
Grantham  
Cirencester, St. John's  
Dorchester, Oxon, 3  
5. Blithfield, Staffordshire  
Snetterfield, Warwickshire  
Howden, Yorkshire, 2  
Amphill, Bedfordshire  
Whalley Abbey Gate  
Luton, Bedfordshire  
Reading Abbey Gate  
Boston, Lincolnshire  
6. Melrose, 2  
Carlisle Cathedral  
St. Nicholas, Leicester  
Perth Church  
Lincluden  
Ribchester, Cheshire, 2  
Trumpington  
Beverley Minster  
7. Haydon, Lincolnshire  
Newark  
8. Finedon  
St. Augustine's Gateway, Canter-  
bury

## DECORATED PIERS, &amp;c.

Raunds, Northamptonshire  
 Higham, Northamptonshire  
 Selby

## Z. DECORATED WINDOWS.

1. } Slight sketches and Details with-
2. } out names.
3. }
4. Woolfield, Salop, 3  
 Claverley, Salop, 4  
 Stanway, Gloucestershire  
 Holt, Worcestershire, 2  
 Witney, 3  
 St. Albans, 2
- 5.
6. St. Mary the Less, Cambridge 3  
 Boston, Lincolnshire  
 Barton le Clay, Bedfordshire, 2  
 Bray, Berks
7. Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, *E. W.*  
 Chaddesley Corbet, *E. W.*
8. Keeby, Lincolnshire, 2  
 Haydon, Lincolnshire, 2  
 Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 6
9. Oundle, Northamptonshire  
 Cotterstock, Northamptonshire  
 Brayton, Yorkshire, *E. W.*  
 Selby, Yorkshire, 3 and *E. W.*
10. Spaldwick Church, Hunts.  
 Long Compton, Warwickshire  
 Wroxal Church, Warwickshire
11. St. Paul's, Perth, 2  
 Sweetheart, or New Abbey, 4  
 Dundee, 2  
 High Church, Edinburgh  
 Dalkeith Church  
 Dunfermline Abbey
12. Linlithgow Palace  
 Dunkeld  
 Linlithgow Church, 4  
 Stirling Church  
 Lecross  
 Paisley Abbey Church, 4
13. Cranley, Sussex  
 Sheldwich, Kent  
 Etchingham, Sussex

## DECORATED WINDOWS.

14. Barnwell, Northamptonshire  
 St. Andrews  
 Oundle, Northamptonshire, 6
15. Barnack, Northamptonshire, 3  
 Horbling, Lincolnshire, 2  
 Aalackby, Lincolnshire  
 Grantham, Lincolnshire  
 Kirkby, Lincolnshire
16. Heckington, Lincolnshire, *E. W.*  
 Caworth, Huntingdonshire  
 Plympton St. Mary's  
 St. Mary's, Monmouth  
 Great Harborough, Warwickshire  
 Panteagne, Monmouth, 2  
 Monks' Kirby, Warwickshire, 2
17. Lincluden, 6  
 Keawick, Cumberland  
 Castle Ashby, Northants.  
 St. John's Hospital, Northampton, 2  
 Dodford, Northamptonshire  
 Southam, Warwickshire, 2  
 Earl's Barton, 2
18. Ripon Minster, 3  
 Melrose Abbey, 6  
 South Leith Church  
 Rickring, 2
19. Melrose Abbey  
 Staindrop, Durham  
 Bakewell, Derbyshire  
 Eastby Abbey, Yorkshire  
 Exath Church, Lancashire  
 Bloxham, Oxon, 4
20. Godmersham, Kent
21. Bolton Abbey  
 Ticknall, Derbyshire  
 Staunton, Derbyshire  
 Ledbury, Herefordshire  
 Hereford Cathedral
22. Barton, Warwickshire, *E. W.*  
 Refectory, Canterbury  
 Bolton Abbey, 4
23. Soham, Cambridgeshire  
 Crick, Northamptonshire, 7  
 Fordham, Cambridgeshire, 3
24. Chipping-Norton, 4  
 Long Stanton, All Saints, 4  
 Wickham Chapel

## DECORATED WINDOWS.

25. Baldock, Herts. 3  
     Tempesford, Beds. 3  
     Sutton, Beds.  
     Grantchester, 4  
     Eaton Socon, Beds.  
     Locking, Somerset, 2  
     Stafford Church
26. Great Hale, Lincolnshire  
     Swayton, Lincolnshire  
     Horbling, Lincolnshire  
     Billingborough, Lincolnshire  
     Rippingale, Lincolnshire  
     Morton, Lincolnshire, 2  
     Walcot, Lincolnshire  
     Threckingham, Lincolnshire  
     Osbourneby, Lincolnshire  
     Deeping, Lincolnshire  
     Aunsby, Lincolnshire, 3
27. Bickenhill, Warwickshire, 2  
     Hutton, Somerset  
     Winscombe, Somerset  
     Axbridge, Somerset  
     Whitechurch, Somerset  
     Chipping-Norton
28. Palace, Wells, 6  
     Monk's Kirby  
     Stagaden, Bedfordshire  
     Astwood, Bucks  
     Astbury, Cheshire
29. Blithfield, Staffordshire, *E. W.*  
     Lapworth, Warwickshire, 2  
     Furness Abbey
30. St. Peter's, Droitwich  
     Impington, Cambridgeshire  
     Boston, Lincolnshire, 4  
     Ashelworth, Gloucestershire  
     Maisemore, Gloucestershire, 2  
     Whalley Abbey, Lancashire  
     Compton, Hants.
31. Shottesbrook, Berks, 3  
     Luton, Bedfordshire  
     Northfield  
     Dunchurch
32. Staines, Middlesex  
     Stratford on Avon, 5
33. St. Michael's, St. Albans  
     Corley, Warwickshire

## DECORATED WINDOWS.

- Fillonghley  
     Kettering  
     Dunchurch  
     Great Marlow, 3  
     Newport, Essex  
     Codsall, Staffordshire  
     Wroxall Abbey
34. Trowbridge, Wiltshire.  
     Durnford  
     Corsham, Wilts, 2  
     Kington St. Michael's, Wilts  
     Ickleham, Sussex  
     Samlesbury, Lancashire  
     Terrington St. John's, Norfolk
35. Chewton Mendip, Somerset, 2  
     Temple, Balsall, Warwickshire, 6  
     Solihull, Warwickshire, *E. W.*
36. St. John's, Cirencester, 3  
     St. Kenelm's Chapel, 3  
     Dorchester, Oxon  
     Oakingham, Berks  
     St. Peter's, Siddington  
     Tutbury, Staffordshire  
     Upton, St. Leonard, Gloucester.
37. Willingham, Cambridgeshire
38. Greengate, Salford  
     Biggleswade, Bedfordshire
39. Gillingham  
     Ashby  
     Pilton, Warwickshire  
     Plymhill, Staffordshire  
     Stafford, St. Chadd  
     Sutton at Hone, 2  
     Donnington  
     Orgathorpe  
     Albrighton  
     Shiplake, Oxon  
     Baldock, Hertfordshire
40. Newton, Cambridgeshire, 6  
     Leverington, Cambridgeshire, 2  
     Patterdale, Westmoreland
41. Terrington St. John's, Norfolk, 5  
     Tilney, All Saints, Norfolk, 3  
     Tydd, St. Giles, Cambridgeshire, 8
42. Harpswell, Lincolnshire, 3  
     Hawton, Nottinghamshire  
     Cameringham, Lincolnshire

## DECORATED WINDOWS.

- Blyborough, Lincolnshire  
 St. Mary's, Beverley  
 Gloucester Cathedral
43. Alwalton, Huntingdon, 2  
 Uffington, Lincolnshire, 2  
 Grantham, Lincolnshire, 2  
 Barnack, Northants. 3  
 Bainton, Northants. 2  
 Hilston, Yorkshire
44. Caistor, 2  
 Corsham, Wilts, 2  
 Sutton, 2  
 Bolton Abbey
45. Stratford on Avon, 4  
 Raunds, Northamptonshire
46. Rothwell  
 Hemingford Abbots, Hunts.  
 Shiffnal, Shropshire  
 Fen Stanton  
 Thornbury, Gloucestershire  
 Weston  
 Bolton  
 Evesham, All Saints  
 Studeley, Warwickshire  
 Ribchester
47. Wellingborough  
 Dunchurch  
 St. Paul's, Canterbury  
 Finedon, Northants.  
 Stanwick, Northants.  
 Dudley Castle Hall, Worcester
48. Darlington, Durham, 3  
 Bishop's Auckland, Durham  
 Melrose  
 Perth  
 Barton, 2  
 Kidlington, Oxon. 2  
 Skipton, Yorkshire
49. Temple Balsall, 3  
 Upton-Snodsbury  
 Irtlingborough, 2  
 St. Saviour's, York  
 Maison Dieu, Dover  
 St. Dunstan's, Canterbury  
 Brigham, Cumberland  
 Rewe, Devonshire
50. King's College, Old Aberdeen

## DECORATED WINDOWS.

51. Fulbeck, Lincolnshire  
 Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, 3  
 Carleton Scroope, Lincolnshire  
 Ancaster, Lincolnshire, 2  
 Willesford, Lincolnshire
52. Ringstead, Northampton, 2  
 Denford, Northampton, 2  
 St. Peter's, Aldwinkle, Northants.  
 Rushden, Northampton  
 Pilton, Northampton, 2  
 A-church, Northamptonshire, 2  
 Barnwell, All Saints, Northants.
53. Yaxley, Huntingdonshire  
 Shiffnal, Salop  
 Malmesbury Abbey Church  
 Harbledown St. Nicholas, Kent  
 Canterbury, St. Stephen's, 2  
 Bodingham, Sussex  
 Offord, Kent  
 Penshurst Hall, 4
54. Northborough Manor House  
 Barnack, Northants.  
 Quarrington, Lincolnshire  
 Howell, Lincolnshire  
 Deeping, Norfolk  
 Northborough, 2  
 Easton, Northamptonshire  
 Great Casterton, Rutland
55. Ombersley Old Church  
 Bitton, Gloucestershire  
 Salwarp, Worcestershire  
 Willingham, 2  
 Over, 2  
 Winchelsea, Sussex
56. Standish, Gloucestershire, 2  
 Whitford Chapel  
 Astall, Oxon  
 Sherrif Hutton, Yorkshire  
 Swinbrook, Oxon  
 Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire

a. PERPENDICULAR STEEPLES  
AND TOWERS.

1. Elton, Huntingdonshire  
 2. Swinbrook, Oxon  
 3. Whiston, Northants.

## PERPENDICULAR STEEPLES, &amp;c.

4. Evesham, Worcestershire  
Pottern, Wilts.
5. Cirencester, Gloucestershire
6. Oundle, Northamptonshire
7. Hurstmonceaux, Sussex
8. Great Barton
9. Lowick, Northamptonshire  
Islip, Northamptonshire

## b. PERPENDICULAR DOORS, &amp;c.

1. Barnwell, Cambridgeshire, *with details*
2. Adderbury, *wood arch, from stone corbels*  
Boxford, Berks, *sections of wood door*  
Totness, *linen panel on door*  
Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, *pew-end*  
Corse, Gloucestershire, *porch*
3. Uffington, Lincolnshire, *door*  
Annesley, Notts. *door*
4. Horton Kirby, *door and section*  
Grantchester, Cambridge. *sections*

## c. PERPENDICULAR FONTS.

1. Melksham, Wilts  
Pottern, Wilts  
Brindle, Lancashire  
Stoke, Warwickshire  
Saffron Waldon, Essex  
Dinder, Somerset
2. Wiggenhall, St. Mary, Norfolk  
West Walton, Norfolk  
Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk  
Wisbeach, St. Peter's, Cambridge-shire
3. Bury St. Edmunds, St. James's  
Evesham, Worcestershire  
Evesham, All Saints  
Plympton, St. Mary, Devon
4. Cotterstock, Northamptonshire  
Whalley, Lancashire
5. Newton, Cambridgeshire  
Wiggenhall St. German, Norfolk  
Skelton, Yorkshire
6. Bloxham, Oxfordshire

## PERPENDICULAR FONTS.

- Oxford, St. Martin, or Carfax  
Trumpington, Cambridgeshire  
Kidlington, Oxfordshire
7. Tydd, St. Mary, Lincolnshire  
Tydd, St. Giles's, Cambridgeshire  
Compton Bishop, Somerset  
Aycliffe, Durham
8. Enstone, Oxon  
Stow Church, near Lichfield  
Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire  
Stidd Chapel, Lancashire
9. Trowbridge, Wilts  
Bradford, Wilts  
Chippenham, Wilts  
Margate, St. John's, Kent
10. Whiston, Northamptonshire  
Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire  
Cozenhoe  
Kendal, Westmoreland
11. Shiplake, Oxon  
Reading, St. Lawrence  
Normanton on Soar, Notts.  
Bilton, Leicestershire  
Marlborough, St. Peter's  
Osgathorpe, Leicestershire
12. Caister, Northamptonshire  
Folkestone, Kent  
Dover, St. Mary, Kent  
Harbledown, Hospital of St. Nicholas, Kent  
Tarring Nevill, Sussex
13. Droitwich, St. Peter's, Worcester.  
Sawston, Cambridgeshire  
Droitwich, St. Andrew's, Worcester.  
Little Addington, Northants.
14. Brinklow, Warwickshire  
St. Albans, St. Michael, Herts  
Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe  
Leigh, Delamere, Wiltshire
15. Corley, Warwickshire, (1661.)  
Ugley, Essex  
York, St. Helen's  
Great Chalfield, Wilts
16. Plymstock, Devon  
Rottingdean, Sussex  
Fillonghley, Warwickshire



## PERPENDICULAR FONTS.

- Astwood, Bucks  
 Kettering, Northamptonshire  
 Langley, Essex  
 17. Broughton, Oxon, *stoup*  
   Ashley, *stoup*  
   Pilton, Warwickshire  
   Tong, Salop  
   Tittenhall, Staffordshire  
   Chesterton, Cambridgeshire  
 18. Darlington, Durham  
   Leicester, St. Margaret's  
   Great Billing, Northamptonshire  
   Richmond Parish Church  
 19. Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire  
   Caythorpe, Lincolnshire  
   Wilsford, Lincolnshire  
   Chebsey, Staffordshire  
 20. Penshurst, Kent  
   Canterbury, St. Dunstan's  
   Southfleet, Kent  
   Upton Snodsbury, Worcestershire  
   Isleham, Cambridgeshire  
 21. Ringmer, Sussex  
   Buckden, Hunts.  
   Saltwood, Kent  
   Maidstone, Kent

d. PERPENDICULAR TOMBS,  
&c. &c.

1. Burford, Oxon, *panel on a tomb*  
   Astall, Oxon, *panel on a tomb-stone*  
   Luton, Bedfordshire, *feathered arch*  
 2. Grantham, Lincolnshire, *shrine in*  
   *chancel*  
 3. Paisley Abbey Church, *tomb*  
 4. Wednesbury, Staffordshire, *eagle*  
 5. Artbury, Cheshire, *eagle*  
 6. Leverington, Cambridgeshire, *eagle*  
 7. Plympton, St. Mary, Devon, *gable-*  
   *cross*  
   Gram-pound, Cornwall, *cross*  
   Horsepath, Oxon, *gable cross*  
   Wantage, Berks, *gable cross*  
   Wisbeach, Cambridge, St. Peter's,  
   *2 gable crosses*  
 8. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire,  
   *cross*

## GROINED ROOFS.

9. Bradford, Wilts  
 10. Baldock, Herts, *porch*  
 11. Barnwell, Cambridge, *of porch*  
   Trowbridge, Wilts, *of porch*  
 12. Whalley, Lancashire, *wood ceiling*  
   Burford, Oxon, *stone groining*  
 13. Doultong, *of porch*  
 14. Morton, Somerset  
   Cirencester, *of chancel and oriel*  
 15. Haseley, Warwickshire  
   Smeeth Church, Kent  
   Chapter House, Canterbury  
   Standish, Gloucestershire  
   Burford, Oxon, *of porch*  
   Lechlade, Gloucestershire, *of porch*

## STONE PULPITS.

16. Berwick, St. James', Wilts  
 17. Cirencester, St. John's

## WOODWORK.

18. Long Compton, Warwickshire  
   Chaddesley Corbet, Worcestershire  
   Magdalene College, Oxford  
   Burford, Oxon, 2, *barge-boards and*  
   *screen*  
   Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, *door*  
   Impington, Cambridgeshire, *porch*  
   Thrapstone, Northants. *door*  
 19. Sherriff Hutton, Yorkshire, *corbel*  
   Droitwich, Worcestershire, *panels*  
 20. Edinburgh, High Church, *crochet*  
 21. Cambridge, Jesus College Chapel,  
   *piscina*  
 22. *Stalls*  
 23. *A stall*

## PISCINÆ.

24. Tong, Salop.  
 25. Roslin Chapel  
   Boxford, Berks  
   Cheltenham  
 26. Sundries not extracted  
   Pitsford, *mouldings and window*  
   Lowick, *oak poppies*  
   Rushden, *arcade*

## PERPENDICULAR WORK.

Brigstock, 4, *mouldings, &c.*  
 Oundle, *base mouldings*  
 Lilford, *details*

e. PERPENDICULAR  
MOULDINGS.

1. Uppingham, Rutland
2. Fotheringhay, Northants.  
 Oundle, Northants.  
 Tichmarsh, Northants.  
 Rushden, Northants.  
 St. John's Hospital, Northampton  
 Wilby, Northants.
3. Thrapston, Northants.  
 King's College Chapel, Cambridge
4. Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire  
 Dundry, Northants  
 Thrapston, Northants.
5. Normanton
6. Meriden, Warwickshire  
 Hutton, Somerset, 3  
 Locking, Somerset  
 Banwell, Somerset  
 Axbridge, Somerset  
 Winscombe, Somerset, 2  
 Cheddar, Somerset  
 Willingham, Cambridgeshire  
 Rodney Stoke, Somerset
7. Trowbridge, Wilts, 2
8. Over, Cambridgeshire  
 Solihull, Warwickshire  
 Quendon, Essex  
 Stagsden, Bedfordshire  
 Fillonghley  
 Rockingham
9. Beverley Minster
10. Fotheringhay  
 St. John's Hospital, 2  
 Wilby
11. Grantham, 2  
 Uffington, Lincolnshire  
 Elton, Huntingdonshire  
 Great Ponton, Lincolnshire  
 Amesby  
 Totness, Devon  
 Boxley, Kent  
 Curdworth, Warwickshire

## PERPENDICULAR MOULDINGS.

12. Magdalene College, Oxford, 3  
 Fairford, Gloucestershire  
 Dundry, Somerset  
 Impington, Cambridgeshire  
 Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire
13. Uppingham, Rutland  
 Tiverton, Devon
14. Grantham
15. Fairford  
 Llanton Abbey  
 Laughton en le Morthen
16. Higham  
 Cotterstock  
 Whiston  
 Hull, Trinity Church  
 Cirencester, St. John's, 2  
 Upton, St. Leonard's  
 Kettering  
 Redruth, Cornwall  
 Truro  
 Plymouth, St. Andrew's  
 Totness
17. Evesham, St. Lawrence, 6  
 Thornbury, 2  
 Welford  
 Evesham, All Saints  
 Bury St. Edmund's, St. James, 2
18. Furness Abbey  
 Bolton Abbey  
 Laughton en le Morthen  
 Fairford  
 Boston, Lincolnshire, 2  
 Brampton, Huntingdon  
 Dundry, Somerset
19. Clithero, Lancashire  
 Lechlade, Gloucestershire  
 Bolton Abbey  
 Fairford
20. Lincoln, 6  
 Crosby Hall, 6  
 Beverley Minster  
 Whiston  
 Brewood, Staffordshire  
 Mayfield
21. Melsonby, Yorkshire  
 Stoke Cannon  
 Camborne, Cornwall

**PERPENDICULAR MOULDINGS.**

Pilton, Warwickshire  
 Chesterton, Cambridgeshire  
 Eaton Socon  
 Grantchester  
 Barford, Wilts

**f. PERPENDICULAR PIERS  
AND ARCHES.**

1. St. Buriën, Cornwall, 3  
 Plymstock  
 Totness  
 Marlborough, St. Mary's  
 Ashby de la Zouch  
 Eaton Socon  
 Baldock  
 Thaxted, Essex
2. Halifax  
 Fairford  
 Magdalene College, Oxford  
 Lechlade
3. Bolton Abbey
4. Luton, Bedfordshire  
 Totness, Devon, 4  
 Bickleigh, Devon, 2  
 Stoke, Warwickshire, 3  
 Langham, Rutland, 7  
 Braunston, Rutland, 2  
 Canterbury, St. Dunstan's, 3
5. Elkstone, Gloucestershire  
 Cirencester, St. John's  
 Hutton, Somerset  
 Over, Cambridgeshire, 5  
 Chewton, Mendip, 4  
 Cheddar
6. Fotheringhay  
 Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire  
 Cirencester, St. John's
7. Lowick, Northamptonshire

**g. PERPENDICULAR  
WINDOWS.**

1. Walpole, St. Andrew's, Norfolk, 5  
 Ferrington, St. John's, Norfolk  
 Walpole, St. Peter's, Norfolk  
 Ferrington, St. Clement's, Norfolk, 4
2. Fordrick, 2  
 Rodmel

**PERPENDICULAR WINDOWS.**

- Barnwell, Cambridgeshire, 2  
 Stysden, Bedford  
 Dunchurch  
 Great Salkeld  
 Caister, Northants.
3. Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire
  4. Elton, Huntingdonshire  
 Uppington, Lincolnshire  
 Grantham, 4  
 Catterick, Yorkshire
  5. Plymstock  
 Blimhill, Staffordshire  
 Curdworth, Warwickshire  
 Tong, Salop  
 Bristol, St. Augustine's  
 Froxfield, Wilts  
 Wantage
  6. Hutton  
 Thaxted, Essex  
 Coventry, St. Michael's  
 Boughton Aluph, Kent  
 Mayfield, Sussex  
 Mersham, Kent
  7. Leighton Buzzard, 6  
 Ashelworth, Gloucestershire, 2  
 Ashchurch, Gloucestershire
  8. Cartmel, Lancashire  
 Lapworth, Warwickshire  
 Godmanchester  
 Staines, Middlesex  
 Whittington, Worcestershire  
 Lechlade, 2
  9. Fairford  
 Lechlade  
 Impington  
 Swinbrook  
 Leighton Buzzard  
 Ashworth
  10. Stratford on Avon  
 Fairford, 4
  11. Clitheroe  
 Maismore  
 Leighton Buzzard  
 Rushden
  12. Eaton Socon  
 Horsham Hall, Essex  
 Curdworth, Warwickshire

## PERPENDICULAR WINDOWS.

- Bishop's Stortford, Herts  
Winchelsea  
Iselham  
3. Melrose, *E. W.*  
Coventry, Trinity Church  
Thornbury  
Staindrop  
Weedonbeck, Northants  
Long Melford  
14. Arundel, Sussex  
Wootton Wawen  
15. Normanton  
16. Penwortham, Lancashire

## h. LOW SIDE WINDOWS.

1. Offchurch, Warwickshire  
Cubington, Warwickshire  
Lillington, Warwickshire  
Wittenash, Warwickshire  
Barton, Warwickshire  
Long Compton, Warwickshire  
Dunchurch, Warwickshire  
2. Chaddesley Corbet  
Wetheral, Cumberland  
Eccleshall, Staffordshire

## i. FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

1. Lottery, Saal at the Hague  
2. Rotterdam, Cathedral, *side of small transept*  
3. Rotterdam, *various details*  
4. Cathedral, Rotterdam, *details*  
5. Cathedral, Rotterdam, *details*  
6. Cathedral, Rotterdam, *details*  
7. Cathedral, Rotterdam, *details*  
8. Rotterdam, *details*  
The Hague, *details*  
9. Rotterdam, *windows in Cathedral*  
10. Rotterdam, *windows in Cathedral*  
11. Rotterdam, *windows in Cathedral*  
12. Calais, Notre Dame, *details*  
Hotel de Ville, Calais, *window*  
13. Boulogne, *details*  
Abbeville, St. Walfran, *details*  
Abbeville, St. Sepulchre, *details*  
Abbeville, St. Requier, *details*  
14. Amiens Cathedral, *details*

## FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

- Amiens, St. Jacques, *details*  
Amiens, House at, *details*  
15. Beauvais Cathedral, *details*  
Beauvais, St. Etienne, *details*  
Beauvais, House at, *details*  
16. Beauvais Cathedral, *details*  
17. Beauvais, House, Rue Pivot, *details*  
18. Beauvais, St. Lucien, *details*  
Rouen, St. Ouen, *details*  
19. Rouen, St. Ouen, *details*  
Rouen, St. Martin, *details*  
20. Rouen Cathedral, *details*  
Rouen, St. Eloi, *details*  
Rouen, St. Gervais, *details*  
21. St. George's de Bocherville, *details*  
Jumieges Abbaye, *details*  
22. Du Clair Church, *details*  
Rouen, The Jacobins' old Church,  
Rue St. Lever, *details*  
Louviers, *details*  
23. Louviers, *details*  
Evreux, *details*  
24. Evreux Cathedral, *details*  
Evreux, St. Saurin  
Evreux, Bishop's Palace  
25. Lisieux, *Door*  
26. Caen, Abbaye au Dames, *details*  
Caen, St. Etienne, *details*  
Caen, Abbaye aux hommes, *details*  
Caen, College Royale, *details*  
Caen, St. Jean  
27. Caen, St. Michael de Vaucelles  
Basse, Allemagne, *details*  
28. Lisieux, *details*  
Haute Allemagne, *details*  
29. Ifs near Caen, *details*  
30. Ifs near Caen, *details*  
Abbey of Ardennes, *details*  
31. Abbey of Ardennes, *elevation of west end*  
32. Abbey of Ardennes  
La Maladerie, *bell-gable*  
33. Norrey, near Caen, *details*  
34. Bayeux, *details*  
35. Subles, *sketch of small Church with a bell-gable*  
St. Gilles, near St. Lo, *details*

## FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

- St. Lo, St. Croix, *details*  
 36. Subles, *elevation and details*  
 St. Lo, St. Croix, *details*  
 37. St. Lo Abbey, *details*  
 St. Gilles, *details*  
 Coutances Cathedral, *details*  
 38. Coutances, Cathedral, *details*  
 39. Coutances Church of the Seminary,  
*details*  
 Perriers, *details*  
 Carenton, *details*  
 40. Perriers, *details*  
 Carenton, *details*  
 Isigny, *details*  
 41. Carenton, *windows*  
 Isigny, *ornamented ridge tiles*  
 42. Formigny, *tower and details*  
 43. Formigny, *window and details*  
 Tours, *parapet and details*  
 44. Tours en Bessin, *window and details*  
 45. Tours, *details*  
 46. Vaucelles near Bayeux, *elevation*  
 47. Vaucelles, near Bayeux, *elevation*  
 48. Vaucelles, near Bayeux, *details*  
 Bayeux, St. Loup, *details*  
 Tilly, *tower*  
 49. St. Loup, *elevation*  
 Bayeux, Chapel of the Seminary,  
*west end*

## FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

50. Fontenay, *details*  
 Cheux, *details*  
 51. Tours, *windows*  
 Pont d' Andener, St. Catharine,  
*wooden door*  
 52. St. Catharine, *D Windows, &c. 2*  
 St. Germain, 3  
 Fontenay, St. Martin, *D windows*  
 Simondvieux, St. Marvieux, *D*  
*windows*  
 Tilly sur Seule, *D windows*  
 Harfleur, St. Catherine, *D windows*  
 Gravelle, *D window*  
 Coutranville, *D window*  
 Bayeux Cathedral, *D window*  
 53. Gravelle, *N side and details*  
 54. Gravelle, *details*  
 55. Logneville, *tower*  
 Formigny, *details*  
 56. Lisieux Cathedral, *details*  
 57. Pont audemer, St. Catherine  
 Cathedral, *details*  
 Pont audemer, St. Germain Cathe-  
 dral, *details*  
 Harfleur, *details*  
 58. Harfleur, *general sketch*  
 59. Coutances, *buttresses*  
 60. St. Lo, St. Croix, *arch and caps*  
 61. St. Denis, *a compartment*

LIST OF DRAWINGS PRESENTED BY W. GREY, ESQ.,  
 MAGDALENE HALL, JUNE 6, 1842.

## NORMAN.

- |                                              |                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Window, Sutton Courtney, Berks            | 9. Doorway, Orchard Portman,<br>Somerset         |
| 2. Window, Sandford, Oxon                    | 10. Doorway, Paignton, Devon                     |
| 3. Window, Handborough, Oxon                 | 11. Doorway, Bishop's Teignton, Devon            |
| 4. Font, Bishop's Teignton, Devon            | 12. Doorway head of, Bishop's<br>Teignton, Devon |
| 5. Font, St. Cross near Winchester,<br>Hants | 13. Chancel, Cassington, Oxon                    |
| 6. Font, Dorchester, Oxon                    | 14. Chancel, St. Cross, Hants                    |
| 7. Doorway, Stoke Charity, Hants             |                                                  |
| 8. Doorway, Sandford, Oxon                   |                                                  |

## EARLY ENGLISH.

- |                                                             |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Doorway, Kidlington, Oxon                                | Romsey, Hants                             |
| 2. Doorway, St. Cross, Hants                                | 11. Corbel, St. Cross, Hants              |
| 3. Ambrye, Ducklington, Oxon                                | 12. Corbels, Lincoln Cathedral            |
| 4. Piscinæ, Ducklington, Oxon                               | 13. Pinnacles, Salisbury Cathedral        |
| 5. Sedilia, West Ogwell, Devon                              | 14. Tomb, Tavistock, Devon                |
| 6. Mouldings, Kidlington, Oxon ;<br>and Netley Abbey, Hants | 15. Steeple, Buckfast-Leigh, Devon        |
| 7. Mouldings of Door, Westminster<br>Abbey                  | 16. Tower, Southampton, Hants             |
| 8. Capitals, Salisbury Cathedral                            | 17. East End, Uffington, Berks            |
| 9. Capital, Westminster Abbey                               | 18. Steeple, Witney, Oxon                 |
| 10. Capitals, Westminster Abbey ; and                       | 19. Salisbury, general view, Wilts        |
|                                                             | 20. Domestic work, Netley Abbey,<br>Hants |

## DECORATED.

- |                                               |                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Window, Dorchester, Oxon                   | 14. Window, Great Milton, Oxon                                                               |
| 2. Windows, Mellifont Abbey, Ire-<br>land     | 15. Windows, Stratford and Darfield,<br>Yorkshire                                            |
| 3. Window, Sandford, Devon                    | 16. Window, St. Mary Magdalene,<br>Oxford                                                    |
| 4. Window, Culham, Oxon                       | 17. Window, Great Milton, Oxon                                                               |
| 5. Window, Holton, Oxon                       | 18. Windows, Youghall, Ireland ; and<br>Witney, Oxon                                         |
| 6. Window, Bishop's Palace, Peynton,<br>Devon | 19. Piscinæ, Stoke in Teignhead, Devon                                                       |
| 7. Window, St. Mary's Engine House,<br>Oxford | 20. Cross, Yarnton, Oxon                                                                     |
| 8. Windows, Romsey and Netley                 | 21. Font Torbryan, Devon                                                                     |
| 9. Window, Sandford, Devon                    | 22. Panels, Westminster Abbey                                                                |
| 10. Mouldings of Sandford, Devon              | 23. Fireplace, Torwood House, Devon                                                          |
| 11. Windows, Malmesbury Abbey, &c.<br>Wilts   | The entrance doorway and hall of<br>a house at Fyfield, Berks, of the<br>fourteenth century. |
| 12. Window, Moulsoford, Berks                 |                                                                                              |
| 13. Window, Ilsington, Devon                  |                                                                                              |

## PERPENDICULAR.

- |                                              |                                             |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Windows, Plympton St. Mary<br>&c. Devon   | 11. Font, Ipplepen, Devon                   |
| 2. Windows, Paignton, Devon                  | 12. Font, Tor-Mohun, Devon                  |
| 3. Windows, Kenton, Devon                    | 13. Tomb, Sutton Courtney, Berks            |
| 4. Stained Glass, Cumnor, Berks              | 14. Wooden Bench-end, Poughill,<br>Cornwall |
| 5. Moulding, Marlton, Devon                  | 15. Bosses, Poughill, Cornwall              |
| 6. Crocket, Paignton, Devon                  | 16. Wooden Roof, Marham Church,<br>Cornwall |
| 7. Canopy, Culmstock, Devon                  | 17. Wood-work, Burford, Oxon                |
| 8. Niche, Sheepston, Devon                   | 18. Compton Castle, Devon                   |
| 9. Piscina, Kidlington, Oxon                 | 19. West Front, Colyton, Devon              |
| 10. Font, St. John's, near Exmouth,<br>Devon | 20. Awliscombe, Devon                       |

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 21. Bishop's Lydiard, Somerset      | 23. Chittlehampton Tower, Devon |
| 22. Campden Church, Gloucestershire | 24. Collerton Church, Devon     |

**LIST OF ENGRAVINGS PRESENTED BY W. GREY, ESQ.  
MAGDALENE HALL, JANUARY 6, 1842.**

**1. NORMAN.**

1. Bonn Cathedral, Interior of
2. Exeter Cathedral, S. Tower, Exterior
3. Winchester Cathedral, N. Transept, Interior
4. Winchester Cathedral, N. Transept, Exterior
5. Entrance to Bishop's Palace, Bristol
6. Iffley Church, Oxon, Exterior
7. Iffley Church, Oxon, Interior

**2. EARLY ENGLISH.**

1. Salisbury Cathedral, Entrance to Chapter
2. Salisbury Cathedral, S. E. view
3. Salisbury Cathedral, W. Front
4. Salisbury Cathedral, N. Side
5. Salisbury Cathedral, Lady Chapel
6. Salisbury Cathedral, view from S. to N. Transept

**3. DECORATED.**

1. Tintern Abbey, Exterior
2. Tintern Abbey, Interior
3. Exeter Cathedral, N. E. Exterior
4. Exeter Cathedral, Nave looking W.
5. Exeter Cathedral, West Front
6. Exeter Cathedral, Bishop's Throne
7. Exeter Cathedral, Stafford's Tomb

**4. PERPENDICULAR.**

1. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, Exterior
2. Cirencester, S. E. view, Exterior
3. Cirencester, E. view, Exterior
4. Exeter, Chimney-piece in Bishop's Palace
5. Wrexham Church Tower, Denbighshire
6. St. Winifred's Well, Flintshire
7. Exeter Cathedral, Chapter Room, Interior
8. Winchester Cathedral, Ground Plan
9. Winchester Cathedral, S. E. view, Exterior
10. Winchester Cathedral, W. Front, Exterior
11. Winchester Cathedral, Choir, Interior
12. Winchester Cathedral, Nave, Font, and Wykeham's Tomb
13. Winchester Cathedral, S. Aisle, Bishop Fox's Tomb
14. Winchester Cathedral, Nave looking E. Interior
15. Winchester Cathedral, Presbytery, Interior

## IMPRESSIONS OF BRASSES.

RECEIVED IN 1842.

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PRESENTED BY H. N. ELLACOMBE, ESQ.,  
ORIEL COLLEGE.

1461. ROBERT LOUD, ST. PETER'S, BRISTOL.

Small full length figure of a Priest.

*Hic jacet Magist: Robtus Loud Capellanus qui obiit XXXIII die Februarii  
Anno dñi MCCC. Mo CCCCXXI. Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.*

1430? SIR THOMAS CHEDDAR, CHEDDAR, SOMERSET.

Small full length figure of a Knight in armour. No inscription.

1397. THOMAS LORD BERKELEY AND LADY, AT WOTTON-  
UNDER-EDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Two full length figures of a Knight in armour, and his lady. No inscription. The Knight has on a collar of Mermaids, one of the cognizances of the Berkeley family.

1439. EDMUND FFORDE, SWAINSWICK, SOMERSET.

*Orate p' aia Edmundi fforde de Swaineswick Armigr qui obiit XVII die  
Februarii A° dñi MCCCCXXXIX. Et A° regni Regis Henrici VI<sup>i</sup> post  
conquestu XVIII<sup>o</sup> Cui' aie ppiet' de'.*

Above his head are three scrolls.

"Credo qd redemptor meus bibit"

"Et in nobilissimo die de tra surrecturus sum"

"Et in Carne mea videbo deu salvatore meu."



## 1507. JOAN WALROND, CHILDREY CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

At the top of this Brass is a well-engraved representation of the Holy Trinity. The figures of the Father and the Son are very well executed, (that of the Father especially,) but the dove is inferior. At the right hand of this plate is a coat of arms, viz. : a bend engrailed between two lions rampant, for . . . . impaling, a fess between four dexter hands erected. Below this coat is another, imperfect ; on the other side of the plate, another illegible. Underneath the plate is the following inscription.

"Maker of mankynd, O god in Trynity.....  
 Of thyn high mercy graunte me this boon.....  
 That for my soules seyth a pater noster & ave.....  
 Daughter to Thoms Walrond, baptisid be p<sup>r</sup> name of Jo<sup>n</sup>e  
 Wyfe when y in the world lyv'd to Robt Straugbon.  
 The second day of Aprile hens passid & leyd her i gbe  
 Ther alder sowlis mercy lord graunte hem to have. Ame.

Which in modern rhyme runs thus :—

Maker of mankind, O God in Trinity  
 Of Thine high mercy give me this boon  
 Mercy Lord give to all their souls to have (verse 7.)  
 That for my soul saith a pater noster and ave—  
 Daughter to Thomas Walrond, baptized by the name of Joan  
 Wife, when I in the world lived to Robert Straugbon  
 The second day of April hence passed and laid here in grave.

At the bottom of this is represented a tomb, with a female figure at the top in a shroud : from the corners of the tomb issue two scrolls, on one of which was the sentence,

*Re or Rye Rye Rye.*

And on the front of the tomb are the words,

*Obitus anno dñi millimo ..... Septimo ..... 1507.*

1418. WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH FFYNDERNE,  
FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

This fine and curious Brass lies in the entrance of the Chancel of Childrey Church. It represents a man and his wife under an elegant double canopy. The man is dressed in a

tabard, and has plate armour on his legs. He has no helmet and stands upon a lion. The woman appears in the head dress of the time, with a cloak and under garment, and stands upon the lion. Above the man is his coat of arms, viz. : on a chevron between three crosses, patteè, fitchèè, an amulet for difference ; from the mouth of both the man and the woman proceed the words ' Sancti omnes,' with a common ending, ' Orate pro nobis ;' thus :—

omnes sancti  
omnes sancti orate pro nobis.

The circumstance that renders this Brass curious, is, that with the exception of the head, the hands, and lower part of the man, and the head and hands of the woman, the figures are of *lead*. This was probably to represent the field of the coat of arms (argent); for both on the tabard of the man, and on the woman's garment, the arms (as related above) are engraved, and on the cloak of the woman there appears a bend nebulè. The lead has been much worn away ; so much so, that the brass parts stand out very considerably from the rest, and thus make a difficulty in taking an impression of the Brass. There is an inscription below the figures in raised letters, mutilated at one end, and a long, and quite perfect inscription runs round the Brass.

The inscription below the figures is as follows.

Hic jacet Willms Wynderne Armig; et dñs Elizabeth uxor et quda ux: dni  
Johis Ryngeston militis, qui quem Willms obiit XIII die mens Martii  
Anno dni M<sup>o</sup>CCCCXVIII et dca Domina Elizabeth obiit.....die mens.....  
A<sup>o</sup> dni CCCC.....quorum &c. &c.

The inscription round the Brass runs thus :

✠ Armig' eximi' quda legis que pñ'  
Et adus munus subiacet hic positus.  
Willms dict' Wynderne fuit & veneratus  
Crimine non dictus consilioque ratus.  
Bonis gratiis ipm natura beabit,

Sors sublimabit undique fortuitis—  
 Quam sponsarat heram claram, doctam quoq; veram  
 Kingston Elizabeth hic loc' un' habet  
 Quos thor' admisit un' lapis iste relisit,  
 Grandis marmore! Huius miserere deus  
 Ossa tegit plana petra, qd sit quidiana  
 Hic in perpetuum mencio spirituum—  
 Crastina dum preerit lux Gregorii benedicti  
 Millmi dicti bñia brevis decrat.  
 Ann' Millen' quat' & C preteriere  
 Et quater unden' tunc subiere fere—  
 Estac qui properis pedibus—conscendis ad aras  
 funde pces caras = sint socii supis.  
 Si quos leserunt, vel quod male promeruerunt  
 Adsis Xpe iamen. Pace fruantur. Amen.

PRESENTED BY H. A. BOWLES, ESQ., B.A.,  
 ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

1415. JOHN CORBY, BROADWATER CHURCH, SUSSEX.

This Brass in the form of a Latin Cross Fleury. On the  
 arms are the words:—

Sanguis Xpi  
 Passio Xpi Confortia me  
 Salva  
 me

At the bottom is this inscription:

Hic jacet Johannes Corby quondam Rector huius Ecclesie qui obiit February.  
 Anno dñi M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>XY<sup>o</sup> cui adest propitius deus. Amen.

PRESENTED BY HENRY ADDINGTON, ESQ.,  
 LINCOLN COLLEGE.

1290. SIR ROGER DE TRUMPINGTON, FROM TRUMPINGTON  
 CHURCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Sepulchral Brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington is one  
 of the five known specimens now remaining which represent

the deceased with his legs crossed. From having them in this position it has been imagined that all the warriors thus represented joined in the Crusades. Of this, however, unless in the present instance, there is but insufficient evidence.—Illustrations of Monumental Brasses, published by the Cambridge Camden Society, No. 11. See also Bloxam's Glimpse at Monumental Antiquities, p. 152; and Mr. Hartshorne's discourse on Funeral Monuments in Northamptonshire.

c. 1340. A PRIEST FROM N. MIMMS, HERTFORDSHIRE\*.

See illustrations of Brasses by the Cambridge Camden Society, Part II. p. 59.

1375. SIR T. CHEYNE, KNIGHT, FROM DRAYTON  
BEAUCHAMP CHURCH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The inscription is partly removed: what remains is this:—

*"Cheyne qui obiit XXII die Augusti anno dñi millmō CCCXXV cuius aīe  
propicietur dñs....."*

He was standard-bearer, "dilectus armiger suus," to Edward III., Constable of Windsor Castle, and Ranger of Guildford Park. Rot. Orig. pp. 287. 294. In this Brass we may observe the first important change in the equipment of a warrior, the admixture of plate with chain armour.

In the Brass of his son, (a copy of which is also possessed by the Society, but from which the inscription has been removed,) we see another change: this suit may be looked upon as a fashionable dress of the period, and its wearer considered as a beau.—See Mr. Hartshorne's work on Funeral Monuments, p. 37.

1381. JOHN CURTEYS AND ALBRED A HIS WIFE,  
WYMINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Two figures, a merchant and his wife, under an elegant

\* The effigy is vested in the Eucharistic robes, the canopy being decorated richly with representations of Saints. The chalice is remarkable, not being held, as usual, in the clasped hands, but placed below them.

canopy. Above are two shields, on one of which it is supposed are the merchant's private marks.

*Hic jacet Johannes Carters unus de Wyngington quondam maior staple Calcep & Albedus uxor ei, qui istam ecclesiam de nobis construxerunt, obiit ei diem Johannes XEX die mensis Aprilis. Anno dñi millimo CCCXXIX animabus quorum propicietur altissim. Amen.*

1399. ALIANOR DE BOHUN. CHAPEL OF ST. EDMUND,  
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A figure in a widow's dress, under a rich canopy: the figure has evidently been gilt. There is an inscription in Norman French.

✠ *Cy gist Alianore de Bohun eisme fille et un des heirs a lonurable seigneur monseigneur Humphrey de Bohun Comte de Hereford Deuex & de Northampton & Connestable Engleterre. femme a puissant & noble prince Thomas de Rodestoke filz a tres-excellent & tre-puissant seigneur Edward Roy Engleterre puis le conquest treiz. Bar de Gloucestre Comte Deuex & de Wukynham & Connestable Engleterre. Que mourut le treiz jour Doctobre lan du Grace milCCCXXXIX De Quap alme Dieux face mercy. Amen.* ✠

After the murder of her husband, she spent the rest of her days in a nunnery at Barking in Essex. She died Oct. 3, 1399. She was the greatest heiress in England.

1430. SIR THOMAS BROMFLETE, CUP-BEARER TO HENRY V.,  
WYMINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

This is a fine example of a knight in a complete suit of plate, there being no appearance of chain mail in any part. There are plates on the knees, and below; fan-like pieces on the elbows, palettes over the arm-pits, and a simple basinet on the head; his head rests on the crest, a fox's head, which is probably a play on the name, viz. Broom and Fleet. It may be affirmed that it is the finest specimen of a Brass representing a knight in plate armour at present known to exist.—From Mr. Hartshorne's work on Funeral Monuments in Northamptonshire, p. 39.

1471. Sir Antony Grey, who was killed in the battle of Barnet Field, and buried in St. Alban's Abbey.

## 1497. SIR J. HARPEDON. WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This is in the catalogue, but Bloxam, p. 190, says this is a rare specimen, as a suit of this description is seldom to be met with after the reign of Henry VII.

## 1607. ABBOTT'S LANGLEY CHURCH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

A yeoman and his two wives.

Here lieth the bodie of Thomas Cordell of this parrishe Yeoman who had two wiues, viz. Jane and Alice. He deceased the 12<sup>th</sup> daie of february Anno dñi 1607 beinge of y<sup>e</sup> age of 85 yeares, who lieth here in peace in the state of corruption untill Iesus Christ shall come to restore y<sup>e</sup> same in the glorious libertie of all his Saints, to immortalitie and life everlastinge.

## 1610. 1613. WATFORD CHURCH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

Three figures of serving men. This Brass is a good specimen of the dress of the period.

Above the figures are their names on a separate plate.

|                                |                              |                |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Henry Dickson                  | George Miller                | Antony Cooper. |
| deceased the xiv <sup>th</sup> | deceased the v <sup>th</sup> |                |
| of June 1610.                  | of April 1613.               |                |

Below the figures is the following inscription :—

Here lieth buried the bodiles of Henry Dickson, George Miller and Antony Cooper, who were servants to S<sup>r</sup> Charles Morrisson Knight deceased, and after contynued in Service w<sup>th</sup> Dorothy La Morrisson, his wife, and S<sup>r</sup> Charles Morrisson, Knight and Warrnett their son, by the space of 40 yeares. In memory of them the sayd Dorothy La Morrisson hath boucheased this stone and inscription.

## 1614. HADLEY CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

A figure of a gentleman and his wife.

Here lieth the bodie of William Gale Gent. sometime MA<sup>r</sup> of Arts in Oxford, who had to wife Anne Gale the daughter of Roger Bragge Gent. and had issue by her 2 sons William and Nicholas. He sayd Nicholas deceased before his father. He above sayd William Gale dyed the xxv<sup>th</sup> daie of March Anno Dñi 1614. Being about the age of fortie yeares.

Below are their two sons and a shield.

## ANTONY FORSTER, CUMNOR CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

In the north wall of the chancel at Cumnor Church, is a monument of grey marble, whereon, in brass plates, are

engraved a man in armour, and his wife in the habit of her times, both kneeling before a fald-stoole, together with the figures of three sons kneeling behind their mother.

Under the figure of the man is this inscription :—

*Antonius Forster, generis generosa propago  
Cumneræ Dominus, Berckertensis erat,  
Armiger, Armigero prognatus patre Richardo,  
Qui quondam Ephleor Salopiensis erat.  
Quatuor ex isto fluxerunt stemmate nati,  
Ex isto Antonius stemmate quartus erat  
Mente sagax, animo precellens, corpore promptus ;  
Eloqui dulcis, ore disertus erat.  
En factis probitas : fuit in sermone venustas,  
En vultu gratitas, religione fides,  
En patriam pietas, in egenos grata voluntas,  
Accedunt reliquis annumeranda bonis.  
Si quod cuncta rapit, rapuit non omnia Letum,  
Si quod mors rapuit, blanda fama dedit.*

And under the woman the following :—

*Anna Rainoldo Williams fuit orta parente  
Ebasit . meritis armiger ille suis.  
Sed minor huic . frater, præstante laude Baronus.  
Thamensis vixit gloria magna soli.  
Armiger ergo pater, Dominus sed abunculus anno  
Clara erat his meritis clarior Anna suis.  
Casta viro, studiosa Dei, dilecta propinquis  
Stirpe beata satis, prole beata satis.  
Mater Johannis, mediæque ætate Roberti,  
Et demum Henrici nobilis illa parenta.  
Cynthia Penelope tumulo clauduntur in isto,  
Anna sed hoc tumulo sola sepulta jacet.*

The following verses are also written at length, two by two, in praise of Antony Forster :—

*Argute resonas Cithare pretendere chordas  
Nobis et Roma concepuisse Igra.  
Gauderat terre teneras designere planities ;  
Et mira pulchras construere arte domos  
Composita varias lingua formare loquelas  
Doctus et edocta scribere multa manu.*

The arms over the monument are thus :

Quart. { 1. 3 Hunters' horns stringed.  
2. 3 Pinions with their points upwards.

"The crest is a stag couchant, vulnerated through the neck by a broad arrow; on his side is a martlett for a difference." See Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*, vol. i. p. 143. See also Bloxam's *Glimpse at Monumental Antiquities*, p. 227.

PRESENTED BY THE HON. W. H. DAWNAY, M.A.

1590. EDMUND SLYFIELD, ESQ.,

GREAT BOOKHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

Of Slyfield place in Surrey Rolle here Edmund Slyfield lyes,  
A stobt Esquier who allweys sett Godes leare before his eyes.  
A justice of the peace he was, fr. The spyt kynge Edwards dayes,  
And worthely for vertues use dyd wgn deserved prayse,  
He toke Elizabeth the wyfe a dame of famous rase,  
She of the Pabletts dyd dissend and Capells in lyk case.  
Of Spynneys stock she was a braunche, & to the Gainsfords nye,  
Dane Nature to the gentle Moxles and fynches did her tye.  
To Arendells Whities & Lamberts eake by vertes descent she was,  
And he with her, and she with hym thaire dayes in love did pass.  
In wedlock she brogght forth to him 6 sons & daughters vil,  
Whi carefully they did instruct to serbe the God of Heaben.  
He in the 24th yeaere of Elizabeth our Quene  
Whose vertes throbgh the world doo springe as fresh as lawrel grene  
Of Surrey & of Sussex was highe Shryfe ordeyned in deade,  
And to her grace of lopalyte dyd daylie peald the seerde.  
He justice daylie ministred, ppyte in her had swaye  
He helpfull to the poore was found, she fed them daye by daye.  
Beloved he was of all the poore, & she disdaynde of none  
He bolde of speache, & in her lypps no pll was eber found,  
He alwayes thankfull unto God, she preste to spread his prayes,  
He loved truth, she discorde loathed, thus spent these tow thaire dayes.  
But God the husband takes from wyfe, he dyes in hope to lyve  
She lyves to dye, but hopes that Christ her lasting lyfe will gyve.  
As he is gon the waye of deathe, so she dothe vathe expecte  
Yet we have hope both she and he shall lyve with Gods electe.  
He seyntye-one with odd months to, she seyntye peares hath spent,  
His tyme is past, her tyme dravon on, no man can deathe prevent.

He left this lyfe 13 february 1590 Anno 35<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth regine, whose vertes  
are here justly described as a pattern for theire lyneage fitt to be followed.

obit post funera virtus.

Theire eldest sonne Henry this causde to be made  
in faithfull performans of the will of the dedd.



PRESENTED BY THE REV. HENRY SCUDAMORE BURR,  
M.A. OF CH. CH. : VICAR OF TIDENHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

1591. JAMES GRAY, PARK-KEEPER AT HUNSDON.  
HUNSDON CHURCH, HERTS.

A figure of a man shooting a stag with a cross-bow, while death is striking an arrow into him at the same time.

Beloved of all whilst he had lyfe,  
Unmoend of none when he did die,  
James Gray, interred of his wife,  
Hert to this Deaths-signe brasse doth lye,  
Deares thirtie yere, in good remembrance,  
Parke and house keeper in this towne.

Obiit 12<sup>o</sup> die Decembris A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1591.

Ætatis sue 69.

1495. MARGARET, WIFE OF JOHN SHELLEY.  
HUNSDON CHURCH, HERTS.

A full length figure in a winding-sheet.

Hic jacet Margarita Shelley nup ux Johannis Shelley, nup civis & mercat.  
London que obiit xiiii<sup>o</sup> die mensis Martii A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>XXXX<sup>o</sup> cui  
aie ppetiet Deus.

From the mouth of the figure proceeds a scroll, part only of which remains.

.....s spiritus laudet Dominum.....

And above the figure is a representation of the Holy Trinity.  
At the foot of the figure was formerly a coat of arms.

1589. ELIZABETH, WIFE OF JOHN STANLEY.  
FROM ROYDON CHURCH, ESSEX.

A female figure with five children.

Hereunder lieth the bodie of Elizabeth Stanley late wife to John Stanley of Roydon, Gent. and eldest daughter of Henry Binn of Heydon in the County of Norff. Esquier one of the seaven auditors of th<sup>e</sup> excheq<sup>r</sup> which Elizabeth depectd this lieth the viii<sup>th</sup> daye of Marche 1589, who by hir said husband had fyve children Henry Beatris and Frances lving Richard and Jane deceased.

Above are the arms of the family, with an inscription,

E beleue y<sup>e</sup> my Redem<sup>r</sup> lynch.

1551. EDWARD LEVENTHORP, ESQ., AND ELIZABETH  
HIS WIFE, SAWBRIDGEWORTH CHURCH, HERTS.

A full length figure in armour, with lady in Elizabethan costume. The inscription is at the foot.

*Here lyeth buried Edward Leventhorp Esquire who died in Decemb. 1551 being  
y<sup>e</sup> eldest sonne of Thomas Leventhorp Esquire, & Elizabeth his wife, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of  
Barlee of Aldbury Esquire. Their eldest sonne was also Edward who  
married Mary Barker the second daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Harry Barker Knight y<sup>e</sup> eldest  
sonne of Harry Lo: Mortie.*

1433. JOHN LEVENTHORP, ESQ., AND CATHERINE HIS WIFE,  
IN SAWBRIDGEWORTH CHURCH, HERTS.

Two figures upwards of six feet in length; a man in a complete suit of armour, his feet resting on a greyhound, with a lady in a long robe, her feet resting on a small dog.

There is no inscription belonging to this Brass, but the Gent.'s Magazine, vol. xiii. No. 2, (Feb. 1840,) pp. 140—142, gives the following as the inscription supposed to belong to it:

*Hic jacet Johannes Leventhorp Armiger qui obiit xxi<sup>to</sup> Maii A<sup>o</sup>  
MCCCCXXXIII, et Katerina uxor ejus que obiit 6 Octobris M.CCCCCXXII  
quorum animab' propicietur Deus. Amen.*

On either side of the top of the Brass is a shield, bearing the Royal Arms<sup>b</sup>.

1484. JOHN LEVENTHORP, AND JOAN HIS WIFE, IN  
SAWBRIDGEWORTH CHURCH, HERTS.

Two full length figures in winding sheets, holding their hearts in their hands.

This Brass bears no inscription, but the Gent.'s Magazine,

<sup>b</sup> It was customary to place the royal arms on the tombs of persons who had borne office under the Crown. John Leventhorp was a highly trusted servant of the house of Lancaster. He was so employed in the first year of Henry IV. and one of the executors named in the will of Henry V. He came from Leventhorp in the West Riding of Yorkshire about the 15th of Richard II.; M.P. for Hertfordshire in 1 & 3 Henry V. and 1 Henry VI. His wife was Katharine, daughter and heiress of—Twychet.

vol. xiii. No. 2, (Feb. 1840,) pp. 140—142, gives the following as the inscription supposed to belong to it:—

*Hic jacent Johannes Leventhorp armiger qui obiit ultimo die Martii A° MCCCC.LXXXX et Johanna uxor ejus que obiit XXX Augusti MCCCC.LXXXXIIII quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.*

On either side the head of the Brass is a shield bearing the Royal Arms.

1566. MARY, WIFE OF EDWARD LEVENTHORP, ESQ.,  
IN SAWBRIDGEWORTH CHURCH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

A full length figure in a rich Elizabethan costume, with inscription:

*Here lyeth buried Mary wife of Edward Leventhorp Esquire who died at Rome in August 1566 & is there accordinge to his degree decently interred. This Mary was y<sup>e</sup> second daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Henry Parker Knight eldest sonne, & heire apparent to Henry Lord Warley. This Edward & Mary had issue to their eldest sonne John Leventhorp.*

This Brass is in the most perfect preservation.

1517. WILLIAM GRAY,  
IN SAWBRIDGEWORTH CHURCH, HERTS.

An inscription without any figure.

*Hic jacet Willm Gray primogenit Henrici Gray militis et Anne consorts sue qui obiit VII<sup>o</sup> die Augusti Anno Dni M<sup>o</sup>.V<sup>o</sup>.XVII<sup>o</sup> cuius aīe ppicietur Deus. Amen.*

A female figure without inscription in Latton Church, Essex. A scroll bearing these words issuing from the mouth:

*Through Christ I have lyf.*

1485. GODFREY PORTER, AND BEATRICE HIS WIFE,  
IN LITTLE WALSINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Two full length figures with inscription beneath.

*Orate p aīas Galfrī Porter & Beatricē ux̄ q qdem Galfrī obiit XXVI die Octobris A° Dī M<sup>o</sup>.CCCC<sup>o</sup>.XXXV<sup>o</sup> qū aīm ppiciē B.*

1490. ROBERT DRUNCASTER AND WIFE, IN HARLOW  
CHURCH, ESSEX.

A man in plate armour, his feet on a lion, and a woman in a long loose robe.

The following inscription is added on the board to which the Brass is fixed:—

Robert Druncaster Principal Secretary to Henry VII 1490.

1604. FRANCIS, WIFE OF RICHARD FRANKELIN,  
IN LATTON CHURCH, ESSEX.

A full length figure, a most excellent specimen of Elizabethan costume, with a son and a daughter, one on either side. Inscription as under.

Here lyeth buried Frances Frankelin, wife of Richard Frankell of Milleden in Midd: Esq: & daughter to Francis Robert Esquire who deceased the Vth of September, 1604 beinge of the age of XXXIII yeres, and lefte behinde her a sonne and a daughter descended in the fourth generation from the Lady Bidd: :

On either corner of the slab is a coat of arms.

1617. ROBERT LAWSON, AND MARGERY HIS WIFE,  
IN HARLOW CHURCH, ESSEX.

Two full length figures: beneath, a coat of arms, and inscription as follows:—

Here lyeth buried the body of Margery Lawson late wife of Robert Lawson Gent. and daughter of Nicholas Cely Gent. to<sup>c</sup> Margery deceased y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of January Anno Dni 1617.

Two full length figures, male and female, without either armorial bearings or inscription, Little Walsingham Church, Norfolk.

IN REDBURN CHURCH, HERTS.

A coat of arms above and beneath; on the left a figure in plate armour, kneeling; and three sons behind him, in the same posture. On the right a woman, and three daughters behind, all kneeling. No inscription.

1531. WILLIAM KEMP, AND MARGARET HIS WIFE,  
IN LITTLE WALSINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Two full length figures with inscription.

Pray for the soul of WILL<sup>m</sup> Kemp & Margaret his wyfe, whiche WILL<sup>m</sup> deposed in the  
year of our Lord M<sup>c</sup>XXXI.

ELIZABETH TERALD,  
IN LITTLE WALSINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

A simple inscription.

Orate p<sup>r</sup> a<sup>n</sup>im El<sup>i</sup>zabe Terald cu<sup>m</sup> a<sup>n</sup>is p<sup>r</sup>is<sup>i</sup>et Be<sup>n</sup>. Amen.

LATTON CHURCH, ESSEX.

A Priest in his robes, bearing the chalice and the wafer in his hands. At the four corners of the slab are circular plates, bearing emblems of the four Evangelists. No inscription.

1515. RICHARD PECOK, AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE,  
IN REDBURN CHURCH, HERTS.

On the left, above, a full length figure of a man: the figure of the woman is wanting: beneath, an inscription.

Pray for the souls of Richard Pecok and Elizabeth his wyfe, whiche Richard dyed the X<sup>th</sup> day of December in the year of our Lord M<sup>c</sup>CCCC<sup>xv</sup> on whose souls.....have mercy. Amen.

Beneath, is a figure of a peacock. Below, on the left, are four sons.

1582. JANNE, WIFE OF EDWARD BUGGE,  
IN HARLOW CHURCH, ESSEX.

Two full length figures, and, beneath, the following inscription.

Here lyeth buried the body of Janne Bugge late wyfe to Edward Bugge the elder Gent. having issue by hym IIII sonnes and II daughters, whiche Janne deceased the XXIII day of August in the year of our Lord God 1582.

Below are figures of their three sons and two daughters, and above are two coats of arms.

1602. W. NEWMAN, IN HARLOW CHURCH, ESSEX.

A full length figure on the left : Death, with a dart in his hand, on the right. In the centre an inscription.

*Obiit 1602 Veritas mihi Dulcor vita : W. Newman.*

16. . . . EMANUEL WOLLAYE, AND MARGARET HIS WIFE,  
IN LATTON CHURCH, ESSEX.

Two full length figures : the female in a handsome Elizabethan costume.—Beneath are three coats of arms.

At the bottom is this inscription :—

*Here lieth buried the body of Emannell Wollaye Gent : and Margaret his wife,  
the which Emannell departed this lyfe y<sup>e</sup>.....daye of.....An<sup>o</sup> 16.....beinge of  
the age of.....yeres and Margaret deceased y<sup>e</sup>.....daye of.....An<sup>o</sup> 16.....beinge of  
age.....yeres.*

The figure of the man is much defaced by a stone having been placed above it, which has drawn out the pitch used to fasten it into the slab.

1470. GODFREY JOSLYNE, AND KATHARINE AND JOAN  
HIS WIVES, IN SAWBRIDGEWORTH CHURCH, HERTS.

Three full length figures, and underneath the remains of an inscription, as follows :—

*Hic jacet Galfridus Joslyne et Katerina ac Johanna uxor ej<sup>i</sup> qu.....  
obiit XX<sup>o</sup> die mensis Januarij Anno dni M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>XXX<sup>o</sup> quor<sup>a</sup> a.....*

A coat of arms and an inscription without any figures.

*Of your charite pray for the soul of Willm Chauncy on whose soule Jesu have mercy*

Two full length figures on an Altar-tomb in the Chancel of Latton Church, Essex. At each corner of the slab is a coat of arms.

PRESENTED BY W. J. JENKINS, ESQ.,  
BALLIOL COLLEGE.

1375. BISHOP WYVIL, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

This is a large and fine Brass, and is the more valuable as being a rare instance of a sepulchral Brass having any allusion to a particular circumstance in the history or actions of the person represented.

The following account is given by Carter, in his work on the Antient Painting and Sculpture of England, p. 120.

"The castle of Sherborne is here represented, (about which the Bishop had a dispute with William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury,) with its keep and portcullis. At the door of the first ward stands the Bishop pontifically habited, with his mitre and crosier, and his hands elevated, and below him, at the foot of the steps of the gate of the outer ward stands his champion, in a close coat, with breeches, hose, and shoes, all of one piece, in his right hand a battle axe<sup>c</sup>, in his left a shield with a boss in the centre. Below are three escutcheons, and at the top of the slab two more; the brass of three only remains, and exhibits the arms of Wivil, a cross voided between four estoiles; at the corners are two of the four symbols of the Evangelists."

The whole design shews an idea of perspective, though evidently a very bad one, (yet well for the time) there being various vanishing points from the same place or plane. The lower part, where the soldier stands, leads into a court, where is seen the grass, &c.

The Bishop is either looking or standing at a door or window in the first building within; above which is seen a building meant for a greater distance from the other, as in the centre to the door is a portcullis, the designer meaning to shew the general view of the castle.

The inscription, in its present mutilated state, is to be read thus, beginning from the north :

..... Congregabit et congregata ut pastor vigilans conservabit. Enter enim alia beneficia sua minima castrum dñe eccleie de Schireburn per ducentos annos et amplius manu militari violent ..... Intrepidus recuperabit ac ipse eccleie chaceam suam de la Bere restitui procurabit qui quarto die Septembr Anno Dni millesimo CCCXXV et anno consecr sue XLVII<sup>mo</sup> sicut altissimo placuit in dño castro debitum reddidit .....quo apabit et credidit cuncta potens.

<sup>c</sup> "This is not a battle axe, but a club or battoon, used by the common people in single combats. It was called *Fustis Cornutus*. See Bysse's note on W. Upton, p. 35. MS. note in Mr. Douce's copy." *Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England*, p. 120, 121.

In the History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, 1719, 8vo. p. 96, this inscription begins with *Hic jacet*, and the second hiatus is filled up *occupatum eidem eccleie ut pugil, & c.*

PRESENTED BY EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN, ESQ.,  
TRINITY COLLEGE.

1337. LAURENCE DE ST. MAUR, HIGHAM FERRARS CHURCH,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This is a large and fine Brass, representing a Priest clad in the albe, stole, maniple and chesuble; his hands are elevated in prayer, and on his breast are the words *filii dei miserere mei*. Above his head is a canopy, on which are inscribed the words, *Suscipiat me Christus qui vocabit me, In sinu Abrahe Angeli deducant me*. Over this and down the sides were also figures of the Apostles and others, some of which are now removed. At his feet is this inscription:—

*Hic jacet Laurentius de S<sup>to</sup> Mauro quondam rector istius eccleie cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

This Brass is engraved in Mr. Hartshorne's work on the Funeral Monuments of Northamptonshire, page 42.

1400. THOMAS CHICHELE AND AGNES HIS WIFE,  
HIGHAM FERRARS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A Latin Cross, decorated with an elegant running pattern: at the extremities of the arms are emblems of three of the Evangelists, that of St. Mark having been removed. In the centre is a representation of the Holy Trinity.

*Hic jacet Thomas Chichele qui obiit XIV die mens februarii Anno dñi Millesimo CCCC. et Agnes uxor ejus, quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.*

These were the parents of Archbishop Chichele.

#### 14 . FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A Warden in his habit, his hands raised in the action of prayer.

*Orate pro abe dñi Richardi Malles, quondam custodes hujus collegii, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Amen.*



## 14 . A PRIEST. WYMINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Orate pro aīa dñi Johis Siohys quondam Rectoris istius ecclīe qui obiit die  
 8<sup>o</sup> dñi 15<sup>o</sup> cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

1417. MATTHEW SUETENHAM, ESQUIRE TO HENRY IV.,  
BLAKESLEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A knight in plate armour, his feet resting on a lion.

Hic jacet Mathewus Suetenham quondam portitor armis ac armiger Illustrissimū  
 Regis Henrici quarti, qui obiit XXX die mens Decembris Anno dñi MCCCC-  
 XVII, cui aīa pcedet dñi. Ame.

1446. JOHN OLIVER AND AGNES HIS WIFE, NASEBY,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.1462. SIR THOMAS GRENE AND MATILDA HIS WIFE,  
GREEN'S NORTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A large Brass, representing a knight and his lady. Above  
 the figures remains one shield, below them a daughter, with  
 her name Elizabeth, and another shield.

Hic jacet Thomas Grene miles dñs de Norton et Matildū ux ei qui vero Thomas  
 fuit fil et heres Thomæ Grene militis dñi de eadem & Philippæ uxoris eius filie Roberti  
 dñi terrarum de Charteley et Elizabeth uxoris eius filie Thomæ dñi le Spencer qui  
 quidam Thomas Grene pater ipsius Thomæ Grene fuit filius et heres Thomæ Grene  
 militis dñi de Norton pcedit & Mariæ uxoris eius filie Ricci dñi Talbot & Ankerte  
 uxoris eius filie et heredi Johis dñi Strange de Blakmere qui quidam ipse Thomas  
 filius pcedit Thome & Philippæ obiit IX die mens Septembris Anno dñi MCCCC-  
 CCCCXXV. Et ipsa Matildū una illarum Johis Thorkmarton Armigeri quon-  
 dam Subthesaurarii Ang obiit die mens Anno dñi MCCCC  
 quo animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.

1474. ROBERT PARNELL, AND JOAN HIS WIFE, SPRATTON,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A civilian and his wife. Beneath them this inscription:—

Hic jacet Robertus Parnell et Joanna ux eius qui quidam Robertus obiit IX  
 die Januarii Anno dñi MCCCCCXXV, quorum animabus propicietur dñs.  
 Amen.

Beneath this are represented five sons and four daughters.

1487. A KNIGHT IN ARMOUR AND HIS LADY, NETHER  
HEYFORD CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Above and below the figures are four shields: the inscription is partly removed, what remains is as follows:—

Orate pro animabus Walteri Mauntell Equitis et Elizabeth uxoris eius unī  
william Johis Abbott Armigeri, qui quidem Walterus Tecobit obiit XIV die mensis  
Junii Anno dni Millmo CCCCLXXXVIII quorum animabus propi.....

FROM THE SAME CHURCH, THIS INSCRIPTION.

John Mauntell gist (cp,  
Elizabeth sa femme auxi. Amen.

De lo' almes Dieu eit Mep.

1498. A PRIEST. HIGHAM FERRARS CHURCH,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Hic jacet Henricus Denton quondam Capellani de Chelston, qui obiit decimo  
VII<sup>o</sup> die mensis februarii Anno dni Millmo CCCCLXXXVIII Cuius  
anime prociat de Ame.

1503. ROGER WAKE AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, BLISWORTH  
CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A knight and his lady: below them are figures of seven sons  
and three daughters: at the corners of the slab are four shields.  
The following inscription runs round three sides:—

Here lieth Roger Wake Esquire lorde of Blisworth in the county of N.....  
whiche Roger decessyd the XVI day of Marche, the yere of oure lorde God  
MCCCCCIII on whose soule Ehu habe mercy.

1504. WILLIAM THORPE, AND MARION HIS WIFE, HIGHAM  
FERRARS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A figure in a civilian's dress, and his wife; two scrolls issue  
from their mouths; from that of the man, Pater de celis deus misere  
nobis: from that of the woman, Acta Trinitas un' deus miserere nobis.  
Above is a shield, and the emblems of St. John and St.  
Matthew. Below, this inscription:—

Pray for the soule of William Thorpe Mercer and Marion his wyfe, whiche  
William decessed the V<sup>th</sup> day of October the yere of oure lord MVDCCC on  
whose soules Ehu habe mercy.

Beneath this are figures of six sons and six daughters.

1507. SIR WILLIAM ABELL, VICAR, COLESHILL CHURCH,  
WARWICKSHIRE.

*Hic jacet dñs Willm Abell quōdam vicari istī ecclīe qui quidē dñs Willm  
obit XVII die mērs Mape Anō dñi MD.*

1524. PHILIP CHATWYN, ALVECHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE.

A knight in armour. At the four corners of the slab are four shields: beneath, this inscription:—

*Off poure charyte pray for the soule of Phillip Chatwyn gent usher to Kyng  
Henry the VIII. whiche deceased the XXVI day of September Anno dñi  
MD·XXIII, on whose soule Ihu have mercy.*

1534. MAURICE OSBORNE AND HIS TWO WIVES, KELMARSH  
CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

All that remains of this Brass is the figure of the man and half the figure of one of the women. The inscription is partly removed: what remains is this:—

*.....pe soules of Morris Osborne gentleman,.....thes, which Morris  
deceased the XVIIII day.....XIII on whose soules Ihu have mercy. Amen.*

Beneath are figures of eight sons and nine daughters.

1545. THOMAS HOLTE, AND MARGERY HIS WIFE, ASTON  
CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.

A gentleman and his wife. Above the figures is a shield, and below them a son and two daughters. At the feet of the figures is this inscription:—

*Thomas Holte here lieth in grave Ihu for thyng passion, on him have com-  
passion, and his soule do save.*

The following runs round the whole:—

*Of your charyte praye for the sooules of Thomas Holte late Justice of North  
Wales, and lord of this toun of Aston, and Margerye his wyfe, which Thomas  
deceased the XXIII daye of Marche Anno dñi MCCCCXXV, whose sooules  
God pardon.*

1566. SIR JOHN FENTON, VICAR, COLESHILL CHURCH,  
WARWICKSHIRE.

A Priest, holding in one hand a book, to which he is pointing with the other. On the book are the words, *verbum dei*. The inscription is as follows:—

Here lieth the bodie of Syr John Fenton Prest, Bachelar of law, sumtyme vicar of this Church and official of Cobentre, which deceased the XXIIII daye of Maye 1566. whose soule Iesus pardon. Amen.

1606. BARBARA ELIOT, SUTTON COLDFIELD CHURCH,  
WARWICKSHIRE.

A lady in the costume of the period; on either side of her are two children.

Hic Jacet Barbara Eliot filia Raphaelis Simonds Geneusei Uxor Magistri Rogeri Eliot Rectoris Quinque Ecclesie. Quae Obiit Mense Sept. An<sup>o</sup> Dni Millesimi Sex Centi Sexto An<sup>o</sup> Aetatis Suae Vicesimo Quarto. Et Habuit Eritu Raphaelem Eliot et Elizabetham Eliot.

1621. JOSIAS BULL, SUTTON COLDFIELD, WARWICKSHIRE.

Here under resteth ye bodie of Josias Bull Tate of this Towne Gent. He Took to Wife Katherine Balsew Widowe, Daughtier of William Botler of Uxer in Essex Esq<sup>r</sup> By whom He Had Issue 4 Sons and 1 Daughtier, Josias, Henry, George, John And Anne, He Deceased The 29<sup>th</sup> of March Ano 1621, About ye Age of 60 years.

Above the figure is a shield, and beneath are represented four sons and a daughter.

1640. GEORGE COLES AND HIS WIVES SARAH AND ELEANOR,  
ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.

Figures of a gentleman and his two wives. Each of his hands is clasped in those of his wives: under one of the latter are three children, under the other nine; below them two hands clasped; beneath that this inscription:—

Farewell True friend, Reader Understand  
By This Mysterious Knot of Hand In Hand,  
This Emblem Both (what friends Must saye to Do)  
Relate Our friendshipp, And its firmnes Too,  
Such Was Our Love, Not Time, But Death Both Seber  
Our Mortall Parts, But Our Immortal Heber.  
All Things Doe Vanish Here Belowe, Above  
Such As Our Life Is There, Such Is Our Love

The following runs round the whole:—

Here Resteth Ye Body of M<sup>r</sup> George Coles of Northampton Wh<sup>ch</sup> Was 2 Wives  
Sarah And Eleanor, By Whom He Had 12 Children. He Gave to Pious Uses  
X<sup>l</sup>. Yearly for Ever To This Towne, And Deceased Y<sup>e</sup> first Of January  
1640.

# STATEMENT OF

|                                                | £.    | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Balance from 1841 . . . . .                    | 220   | 7  | 10 |
| Subscriptions and compositions, 1842 . . . . . | 283   | 13 | 6  |
| By sale of Memoir of Haseley Church . . . . .  | 32    | 16 | 3  |
| Stanton Harcourt . . . . .                     | 32    | 16 | 3  |
|                                                | <hr/> |    |    |
|                                                | 569   | 13 | 10 |
| Deduct Expenditure . . . . .                   | 416   | 0  | 3  |
|                                                | <hr/> |    |    |
| Balance in hand . . . . .                      | 153   | 13 | 7  |

*Audited.*

J. INGRAM.

F. C. PLUMPTRE.

# ACCOUNTS FOR 1842.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Rent of Room; coals, candles, &c. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                | 25 | 2  | 0  |
| Mr. Wyatt, for use of his room for the annual meeting . . . . .                                                                                                                                                          | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Mr. Brathwaite, for mounting rubbings of Brasses, and for portfolios . . . . .                                                                                                                                           | 4  | 2  | 6  |
| Casts and Models . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                               | 15 | 4  | 10 |
| Mr. Fisher, for Lithographing Mr. Harrison's Drawings of St. Giles' Church . . . . .                                                                                                                                     | 24 | 4  | 6  |
| Mr. Plowman, for Lithographic printing of ditto . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                | 15 | 15 | 0  |
| Mr. Shrimpton, for printing the letter-press of ditto, and for paper . . . . .                                                                                                                                           | 18 | 14 | 0  |
| Mr. O. Jewitt, for Drawings and Engravings on wood, for Part I. of Guide to Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, comprising sixteen Churches . . . . .                                              | 64 | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. Fisher, for engraving Map for ditto . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                        | 2  | 5  | 0  |
| Mr. Shrimpton, for printing and paper for ditto . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                | 56 | 12 | 0  |
| Mr. Shrimpton, for printing Reports and Notices . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                | 36 | 16 | 2  |
| Mr. Derick for Surveys and advice respecting the restoration of the Churches of Kingham, Bladington, St. Nicholas', Abingdon, Daglingworth, Ambrosden, and Steeple Aston, under the direction of the Committee . . . . . | 18 | 18 | 0  |
| Mr. Derick, for a second set of Tracings from his Drawings of Churches for Madras . . . . .                                                                                                                              | 7  | 10 | 0  |
| Mrs. Rickman, for the Collection of Drawings left by the late Mr. Thomas Rickman, purchased by order of the Committee . . . . .                                                                                          | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Parker, for Books for the Library of the Society. . . . .                                                                                                                                                            | 76 | 6  | 6  |
| Mr. Baxter, for printing the list of Members of the Society in the Oxford Calendar 1841, and 1842. . . . .                                                                                                               | 9  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Curtis, bookbinder, for stitching the Publications of the Society . . . . .                                                                                                                                          | 3  | 18 | 0  |
| Sundry small expenses . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                          | 2  | 14 | 9  |
| Advertising the Publications of the Society . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                    | 4  | 5  | 0  |
| Gratuity to W. Bobart, for assisting the Secretaries . . . . .                                                                                                                                                           | 3  | 0  | 0  |

**OXFORD:**  
**PRINTED BY J. SHRIMPTON.**

THE RULES  
OF  
THE OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
**Gothic Architecture.**  
WITH  
A LIST OF THE MEMBERS,  
AND A  
CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS,  
AND  
RUBBINGS OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES,  
ADDED TO THE COLLECTION IN 1843.

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OXFORD:  
M D C C C X L I V.



**OXFORD:**  
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THE  
OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

---

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE is a subject which has of late years excited a considerable degree of public interest, and the labours of many eminent individuals have been directed to the recovery of its Principles. From the scarcity of records, existing monuments are the safest guides in this research: but as they are widely separated, the labour of examination and comparison is so great, that, without some more systematic plan of operation than has hitherto been adopted, we can scarcely expect that the task will be satisfactorily accomplished.

It has been suggested that this inconvenience may be best met by the formation of Local Associations, having for their principal aim the collecting of Drawings, and descriptions of the Edifices in their immediate neighbourhood, which would thus form so many sources, whence the enquirers into the Gothic Antiquities of any particular district might derive information. In furtherance of this object, "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture" has been established.

The number of Churches now fast rising in every part of the country, renders it of the highest importance to provide for the cultivation of correct Architectural Taste; the circumstances of this place seem to point it out as peculiarly well suited for the purpose; because many of its residents are, or soon will be, Clergymen, the constituted guardians of our Ecclesiastical Edifices, while the City itself, and its neighbourhood, abound in specimens of every period of the Art.

## R U L E S.

The following Rules have been agreed upon for the management of the Society.

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That the objects of this Society be to collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the Funds of the Society will admit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, to be elected annually.

VI. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the Officers, and sixteen other Members; five to constitute a quorum; one half to retire annually by rotation.

VII. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude: Honorary Members shall be proposed through the Committee, and elected in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

VIII. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

IX. That a Subscription of £1 1s. per annum be required from each Ordinary Member. But that Members who have paid a Subscription of Five Guineas, shall be considered as Members for Life.

N.B. Subscriptions to be paid to the Treasurer at the Old Bank.

X. On each evening of Meeting, the President, or some Member of the Committee, shall take the Chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order :

1st. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2nd. That the Paper for the Evening be read.

3rd. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, shall then be requested to bring them forward ; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XI. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

XII. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to the Meetings.

XIII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each ; the remaining copies may be sold at a price fixed upon by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XIV. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Secretaries for the use of the Members ; that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room.

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| Drawings of Capping Mouldings of Ancient Pews }                                                                         | Joseph Clarke, Esq.,<br>Architect.                 |
| View of the Interior of the Chapel at Luton Hoo, by A. Shaw, lately destroyed by fire }                                 | Rev. the President of<br>Trinity College.          |
| Design for Rebuilding the Church of Braunston, Northamptonshire, by R. C. Hussey, Esq. }                                | Rev. A. B. Clough.                                 |
| Drawings of the Spire and Chancel Arch of Bitton Church, Gloucestershire }                                              | Rev. H. I. Ellacombe.                              |
| Working Drawings of a Wooden Altar in the Early English Style, from a Design by J. M. Derick, Esq. }                    | Rev. E. C. Swainson, M.A.,<br>Worcester College.   |

Donors.

An Ornamental Cross Fleurée, executed in Encaustic  
 Tiles, by Messrs. Chamberlain, and Co., of Wor-  
 cester, from an ancient example in that Cathedral } F. Murray, Esq., Ch. Ch.

LIST OF CASTS AND MODELS PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY  
 DURING THE YEAR 1843:—

|                                                                                                |                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Casts of a Shield, from S. Alban's Abbey                                                       | } M. Swabey, Esq. D.C.L.,<br>Ch. Ch.     |
| Casts of Two Fine Monumental Effigies of the<br>Fitzherbert Family, Norbury Church, Shropshire |                                          |
| Model of a Poor's Box from Cawston Church, near<br>Aylsham, date about 1480                    | } Rev. E. J. Yates,<br>Vicar of Aylsham. |
| Six Models of Fonts                                                                            |                                          |
| <i>Norman</i> .—c. 1110. S. Bride's Church, Sunderland.                                        | Mr. Hutt, of Cambridge.                  |
| c. 1120. Darenth Church, Kent.                                                                 |                                          |
| <i>Early English</i> .—c. 1200. Keysoe Church, Bedfordshire.                                   |                                          |
| c. 1270. Wellow Church, Somersetshire.                                                         |                                          |
| <i>Decorated</i> .—c. 1300. West Deeping Church, Lincolnshire.                                 |                                          |
| <i>Perpendicular</i> .—c. 1470. S. Mary's Church, Nottingham.                                  |                                          |

## IMPRESSIONS OF BRASSES.

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*Presented by the Rev. James Bliss, M.A., Oriel College ;  
Marden, Devizes, Wiltshire.*

### 1516. JOHN BAYNTON, BROMHAM CHURCH, WILTSHIRE.

A figure of a Knight in plate armour. At the four corners of the slab are shields.

The following is the legend :—

✠ Orate pro aīa Joh̄is Baynton Armigeri filii et heredi Roberti Baynton militis consanguinei et heredi Ricardi Beauchamp domini de Sco Amando qui obiit ultimo die mensis Octobris. Anno dñi Millmo V. XPE. cui aīe p̄picietur deus. A M E N.

### 1501. ROBERT BAYNARD, LACOCK CHURCH, WILTSHIRE.

Figures of a Knight in plate armour, and his wife. He wears a tabard richly charged with armorial bearings, as also is the robe of his wife.

At the feet this inscription :—

Hic jacet Robertus Baynard Armiger vir egregius et legis peritus, in armis bellicis multū strenuus. dapifer precipuus int̄ primos pacis cosuator diligētissimus uxore hens Elizabeth debotissima cum totidem filiis et filiabus suberrat qui obiit xxi die Augusti A°. M.cccc primo Quorū animabus p̄piciet deus. Amen.

Beneath are thirteen boys and five girls, and four shields at the corners of the slab.



*Presented by W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., M.A., University College.*

1572. S. DECUMAN'S CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

JOHN WYNDHAM AND FLORENCE HIS WIFE.

A Knight and his wife in Elizabethan costume.

Here lyeth the bodies of John Wyndham Esq: sonne and heire of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard in the Countie of Somerset, knight, deceased, who died (his father then living) the 25<sup>th</sup> day of August, in the yeare of our Lord 1572, and of his age about 56. And of Florence his wife, one of the daughters of John Wyndham, of Merrefield in the countie of Somerset, Esq: and coheire of Nicholas Wyndham of Merrefield aforesaid, sonne of the said John, and brother of her the said Florence, who died the 26<sup>th</sup> day of Februarie, in the year of our Lorde 1596, and of her age 58. They had issue only Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard aforesaid, who of his dutifull affection to the memorie of his dette parents hath here placed this monument.

|         |                                                                                                       |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maritus | { When changeless fate to death did change my life,<br>I pray'd it to be gentle to my wife.           |
| Uxor    | { But she, who hart and hand to thee did wedd<br>Desired nothing more than this thie bedd.            |
| Fatum   | { Drought youre soules that lincht were each in either,<br>To rest abode, youre bodies here together. |

See Collinson's History of Somerset, iii. 491.

*Presented by Æneas B. Hutchinson, Esq.*

c. 1400. — LACY, RECTOR, NORTHFLEET, KENT.

A Priest in a chasuble: his hands raised in prayer. Above, a mutilated portion of a canopy. The following is all that remains of the legend:—

*lacy quondā Rector istius ecclie & prebendarius pbenē de.....qui obiit.*

*Presented by the Rev. Charles Dayman, M.A., Vicar of Great Tew.*

GREAT TEW CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

A large and fine Brass, representing a Knight and his wife under a double canopy, on either side of the finials of which have been two shields. Those on the dexter side now only remain, charged with a spread eagle. Arms of Wilcot. In the centre pediment of the canopies is a hand holding a scroll, on which is inserted a motto, *In On is all*. The man's figure is a fine specimen of a Knight in plate armour. The

woman wears the reticulated head-dress and mantle. At their feet are dogs collared. The following is the legend, partly defaced. At intervals occurs the hand and motto as above:—

Obsequis sibi grata nimis, nichilo qz molestis, matronis speculum  
miseris Dos pacis amatrix,.....ctobris quintadecima sub luce sub anno.....  
ancia rara.....Qua Dadamur humo repeibat spiritus astra

1514. FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

WILLIAM BOSBY AND AGNES HIS WIFE.

Two figures in the usual dress of the period. Beneath them this:—

Pray for the soules of William Bosby & Agnes his wyf the whiche William  
deceased the IX day of January in the yer of our lord MCCCCC and XXV.  
on whose soules Ihu have mercy. Amen.

*Presented by the Rev. H. A. Harvey, M.A., Vicar of Bradford,  
Wiltshire.*

1439. JOHN JUYN, ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.

Half this Brass appears to be concealed by pewing, or to have been otherwise mutilated. What is here given consists of a figure of a man in a Judge's robe. At the right hand corner of the slab is a shield.

Under his feet is this inscription, some portion of which is concealed:—

|                                            |                           |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Iuste deus paciens iudex miserere Johannis | Juyn qui jus faciens—     |
| urbe recordator fuit hac Baro Seioꝝ        | Summus et in Banco Ju—    |
| Iustitiam voluit coꝛam cū pietate          | Militiam coluit subnixam— |
| Iuste Ihu fortis miles jam ppiatus         | Esto fores mortis sibi—   |

The legend is also partially hidden, but is given entire in Britton's account of this Church, p. 40.

Hic jacet Jōhes Juyn miles capitalis justiciarius Domini Regis ad placita coram ipso rege tenenda, qui obiit xxiv die Martii Anno dñi millmo CCCCXXXIX cū aīe ppietur de. Amen.

1480. PHILIP MEDE, AND HIS TWO WIVES, FROM THE  
SAME CHURCH.

A flat plate of brass, on which are figures of a man and his two wives. The man is represented kneeling, and his two wives stand on either side. He wears a tabard, on which

are his arms. One of his wives also bears arms, embroidered on her robe. From the two women issue the following scrolls:—

*S̄cta trinitas un' de miserere nobis—*

and this,

*Patet de celis deus miserere nobis.*

In the centre is a representation of the Deity, encircled by a glory.

This is Sir Philip Mede and his two wives. He appears to have been several times Mayor of Bristol, and to have represented that city in two Parliaments, held at Coventry and Westminster. His will is dated Jan. 11, 1471, and directs his body to be buried at the altar of S. Stephen in Redcliffe Church. See Britton's account of that Church, p. 46.

1515. THOMAS HORTON AND MARY HIS WIFE, BRADFORD CHURCH, WILTSHIRE.

A man and his wife in the usual costume of the period: their hands raised in the attitude of prayer. From the mouth of the man this scroll, *S̄ncta Trinitas un' de*, which is continued from the mouth of the woman, *miserere nobis*. Beneath the figures this inscription:—

*Off y' charite pray for the soules of Thomas Horton and Mary his wife, which Thomas was swyme funder of this chauntry, and deceased the ..... day of ..... An°. dñi. MCCCCCXXV. sayd Mary deceased y' ..... day of ..... An°. MCCCCC. on whos soules Ihu have mercy.*

At the dexter corner of the slab, below the inscription, is a shield, on which appears to be a merchant's mark; and at the left corner a scroll inscribed *Lady Welpre*.

*Presented by the Rev. William Grey, B.A., Magdalene Hall.*

KING ETHELRED, WIMBORNE MINSTER, DORSETSHIRE.

A figure of a King, three quarters length, in his robes, crowned, and holding a sceptre.

The following inscription underneath:—

IN HOC LOCO QUIESCIT CORPUS

ETHELREDI REGIS WEST SAXONUM MARTYRIS,

QUI ANNO DOM. 873, 23<sup>o</sup> DIE APRILIS PER MANUS

DACORUM PAGANORUM OCCUBUIT.

Under this is an escutcheon, charged with a cross patonce.

This Brass was probably erected towards the close of the sixteenth century, as Leland and Camden both mention the recent repairs of the tomb.

*Presented by C. W. Bingham, Esq.*

1562. SIR GILES STRANGWAYES, BALBURY SAMFORD CHURCH, DORSETSHIRE.

A small figure of a Knight, in plate armour, over which he wears a tabard, richly charged with armorial bearings.

Here lyeth Sir Gyles Strangwayes Kneght who dyed the eleventh day of Apryll in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> Lorde God A Thousand fybe hundreth Threescore and two.

## IMPRESSIONS OF BRASSES RECEIVED IN 1843.

*Presented by F. Murray, Esq., B.A., Ch. Ch.*

1842. LADY MORRIS, MARLOW CHURCH, BUCKS.

This Brass has lately been executed by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. It consists of a cross fleury, at the foot of which is a figure of the Lamb, with the cross and banner. In the centre of the slab, on the right of the cross, is a shield with a coat of arms, round which is the motto of the Bath, *Tria Juncta in Uno*; on the left the same quarterly. At the foot of the cross,

To the memorie of a beloved sister Catherine Gladell Vernon hath placed this slab, whose deeds of alms and charitie + amongst Christ's poor, while here she was ✠. Now after death do follow her, + and ask his Mercie on her soul.

The emblems of the Evangelists are at the corners of the legend, which is as follows:—

✠ Dame Margaretta Sarah Morris widow of Vice Admiral Sir James Nicoll Morris & Knight Commander of the Bath daughter of Thomas Sommers Cocks, and Anne his wife, a daughter of Alexander Thistlethwayte. Died XIII<sup>th</sup> Jan in the yere of our lord God MDCCLXXIII.

1842. A FULL LENGTH FIGURE OF A PRIEST IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BIRMINGHAM.

Also executed by Messrs. Hardman.

*Presented by Miss Howell.*

1514. PHILIP METCALF, VICAR, YARDLEY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A small full length figure of a Priest, vested in a chasuble. Beneath is the following inscription, the conclusion of which has been partially erased:—

*Hic jacet philippus Metcalfe legum baccalarius dudum vicarius hujus ecclesie qui obiit XXIX die Junii. A° dni. M°. V°. XCV. cui aīe ppicietur Deus.*

1519. JOHN WRYGHT, RECTOR, CLOTHALL CHURCH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

A full length figure of a Priest, holding in his hands a rich chalice, wherein is the consecrated wafer. From his mouth a scroll, as follows: *Scia trinitas un̄ deus miserere nobis.* Above is a representation of the Deity, with Christ. Below is the following inscription:—

*Hic jacet Joh̄s Wryght rector in decretis baccallarius collegii sive Aulae sancte Trinitatis Cantabr' quondam magr̄ sive custos acetiam hui' ecclie de Clothall quondam Rectoris qui obiit XXIX die Julii A° dni M°llmo quingentesimo XCV cuius aīe ppicietur Deus. Amen.*

*Presented by the Rev. W. L. Hussey, M.A., Ch. Ch.*

1444. MARGARET DYNELEY, STANFORD DYNELEY CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

A small female figure, in the usual costume of the period. The following remarkable inscription is at the feet:—

*Subiacet hoc lapide Margret Dyneley tumulata  
Quondam Willm Dyneley conjux vocitata  
Armigeri Regis, modo umbus esca parata:  
M. dni, C quater, quater X, quater E, cadit illa  
Romani festo Jesus ergo sui memor este.*

Mention is made of this Brass in the Report for Lent Term, 1843, p. 7.

*Presented by B. Bevan, Esq., Ch. Ch.*

1498. WILLIAM BRANWAIT, MASTER OF THE HOSPITAL,  
EWELME CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

A half length figure of a Priest, under which is as follows:—

*Hic jacet dñs Willms branwait quondā magr istius Dom̃ Elmosarie qui obiit  
vº die Januarii. Aº Dñi MCCCCLXXXVIII. cui aie ppiciet de.*

*Presented by Mr. Hardman of Birmingham.*

Rubbings of three Brasses in close imitation of the old style. One in memory of William Brown Darwin, Esq., which is taken from the pattern of the upper portion of that in the Antechapel of Merton College, to John Bloxam and John Whytton, the lower part being omitted. Under the right hand canopy, in place of one of the figures, is a shield with a coat of arms, and an inscription.

Another Brass is to the memory of Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart., 1841. It consists of a cross fleury: in the centre is a shield. At the foot, a figure of the Lamb, with the banner and cross. On either side of the stem of the cross are two scrolls, on which are the words *Hope* and *Grace*.

The third Brass is for Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick, 1841. It represents a lady kneeling under a canopy, from the centre of which springs a cross; at the corners of this are the emblems of the four Evangelists, and in the centre the Lamb with the cross and banner. Above the figure is the following scroll:—

✠ Holy Trinity, our God, have mercy on me.

Beneath which is a shield, with a coat of arms, and below the following:—

*Hear unto this place in hope of a joyful resurrection lieth the body of  
the Right Honorable and virtuous Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick of Farming Woods  
in this county, Daughter of John Earl of Upper Ossory. She departed this life  
the XXX Day of Sept in the year of our lord God MDCCCL, in the 60  
of her age. + In memory of whom Richard Wilson Fitz-Patrick Esqre with  
pious reverence hath placed this graven slab.*

*With mercie to the poor her heart did flow  
The fruits of mercie may her soul now know. Amen.*

*Presented by the Rev. R. M. White, B.D., Magdalene College.*

1400. ELEN BOUET, WRENTHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

A female figure, habited in a tight dress, with loose sleeves.  
Beneath the figure is the following:—

*Ele Bouet grata mulier sacri hic tumulata*

*Roberti nata fuit Efford her uocata*

*M. C. quater in hys februari septim' Was*

*Ubat in eternis pagrabit, tunc sup' sidus.*

1547. CHRISTOPHER PLAYTERS, SOTTERLEY CHURCH,  
SUFFOLK.

A small figure of a Knight, in plate armour. His hands are raised in the attitude of prayer. On the right side of the figure is a shield.

The following inscription is at his feet:—

*Here lyeth buried the body of Christopher Playters esq<sup>r</sup>. who had two wives vizd. Dorothy one of ye daughters & heires of Willm Asclark of Carrow Esq. by whom he had issue Thomas, & by Ann Daught<sup>r</sup> to Will Read Esq. he had 5 sonnes and 4 Daughtre he died upon the XX day of Aug. an<sup>o</sup>. 1547.*

WESTHALL CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

A plain inscription:—

THOMAS PLANTAGENET DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM & GLOCESTER, SONE OF KINGE EDWARD THE THIED MARIED ELIONER ELDEST DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF HUMFRI BOHUN ERLE OF HEREFORD ESSEX AND NORTHAMPTON HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND WHOSE GRAUNDMOTHER WAS A DAUGHTER OF KING EDWARD THE FIRST—THE SAID THOMAS AND ELIONER HAD ISSUE A DAUGHTER NAMED ANNE SOLE HEIRE. SHE WAS FIRST MARIED TO YE ERLE OF STAFFORD, OF WHOM DISCENDED THE LATE DUKES OF BUCKINGHAM, & THE LORD STAFFORD THAT NOW IS. SECONDLY SHE WAS MARYED UNTO S<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM BOURCHIER EARLE OF EWE, BY WHOM SHE HAD ISSUE HENRY, WILL<sup>m</sup>, JOHN AND THOMAS. THOMAS BECAME A PRIEST, AND WAS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; OF HENRY DISCENDED THE LATE EARLES OF ESSEX, & OTHERS; OF WILLIAM IS DISCENDED THE EARLE OF BATHE THAT NOW IS—THE AFORENAMED JOHN MARIED THE DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF THE LORD BARNERS, AND THEY HAD ISSUE S<sup>r</sup> HUMPHRY BOURCHIER, WHO MARIED ELIZABETH DAUGHTER AND SOLE HEIRE OF S<sup>r</sup> FREDERICKE TYLNEY, AND THEY HAD ISSUE JOHN BOURCHIER, AND THE SAID HUMPHRY DIED IN THE LIFE OF HIS FATHER AND THEREFORE LIVED NOT TO BE LORD BARNERS, AND THE SAID JOHN BOURCHIER LORD

BARNERS AFTER THE DEATH OF HIS GRANDFATHER MARRIED KATHERINE DAUGHTER OF S<sup>r</sup> JOHN HOWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK. AND THE SAID LORD BARNERS AND KATHERINE HAD ISSUE A DAUGHTER NAMED JANE, THEIR SOLE HEIRE. SHE WAS MARRIED TO EDMUND KNYNT SERGEANT PORTER OF THE HOUSE OF KING HENRY THE EIGHT. AND THEY HAD ISSUE DIVERS SONNES AND DAUGHTERS, WHEREOF ONE NAMED ELIZABETH WAS MARRIED UNTO FRANCIS BOHUN ESQUIRE, AND THEY HAD ISSUE NICHOLAS BOHUN, THAT MARRIED AUDRIE COOKE, SISTER TO S<sup>r</sup> EDWARD COOKE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO KINGE JAMES—AND THE LORD NICHOLAS DIED IN THE LIFE OF HIS FATHER LEAVINGE BEHINDE HIM BEGOTTEN OF THE BODIE OF THE SAID AUDRIE SEAVEN CHILDREN ALL INFANTS—

NOVEMB. 16. 1602—

1634. CHRISTOPHER ROUS, AND HIS SON JOHN ROUS,  
WANGFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

A coat of arms, and under it the following :—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF CHRISTOPHER ROUS ESQ<sup>r</sup>. THE SONNE AND HEIRE OF S<sup>r</sup> JOHN ROUS OF HENHAM HALL IN SUFF. K<sup>t</sup>. FOR HIS RELIGION, LEARNING, AND JUDGMENT HE FARRE EXCEEDED HIS YEARES. HE MARRIED ELIZABETH FITCH THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF S<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM FITCH OF ESSEX K<sup>t</sup>. AND DIED THE XXIII<sup>th</sup> OF MARCH 1605. HE BEING OF AGE 30 YEARES & 4 MONTHS. HERE ALSO LIETH BURIED HIS SONNE JOHN ROUS, BORNE THE X<sup>th</sup> OF MARCH 1633 & DIED THE XXV<sup>th</sup> OF MAY. 1634.

*Presented by J. E. Millard, Esq., Magdalene College.*

1462. DIONYSIUS WILBYS, LODDON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Two hands supporting a heart, a sign that the person commemorated had made a vow, and was enabled to perform it. On the heart is the word *Credo*, from which issues a scroll, with the continuation of the text, *quod redemptor meus vivit*.

Beneath the heart the following :—

*Orate pro aīa Dionysii Wilbys qui obiit XXXIII die mens̄ novēbris Anno dñi  
M<sup>o</sup> cccc Sexagesimo Scđo cui' aīe p̄rociat de amē.*

1505. RICHARD GRENE, RECTOR, HEDENHAM CHURCH,  
NORFOLK.

A representation of a chalice, in which is the host, on which is the monogram *X. P. C.* This is a somewhat rare specimen.

Beneath the figure is the following :—

*Orate p' aīa Ricī Grene quond' Rectori' istī ecclīe q' obiit A<sup>o</sup> dñi  
M<sup>o</sup> ccccc<sup>o</sup> h<sup>o</sup>.*



*Presented by Edward Augustus Freeman, Esq., Trinity College.*

1400. THOMAS ANDREWE AND MARGARIE HIS WIFE,  
CHARWELTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A large and fine Brass, representing a merchant and his wife. He is habited in a close merchant's gown, with a stand-up cape, bordered and faced with ermine. A purse or scrip, and rosary, are suspended from his girdle. At his feet are a dog and a lamb.

The lady is in a low-trained gown, with ermine cape, tight mitten sleeves, and the drapery, which is bordered with ermine, drawn up under her left arm. Her head-dress consists of a round ermine crown behind, turned up in front, and falling lappets. Above their heads is a richly-embattled canopy, with pediments and finials, supported by two ornamental columns. At the base of which is the following, arranged in two lines:—

|                                     |                                        |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| En Thome onsa Andrewe her cotinet   | De terra facta prius in terra redacta, |
| loasa                               | A' l'am set linqens Deo sibi trino &   |
| Margariea consors sternitur subisto | uno                                    |
| coloso,                             |                                        |

Quibus s'c'or' me jungat rex angelor'  
Migrates i spe tecum in et' nu' gaudere

Under this are five sons with scrips, and three daughters, and Andrewe differenced by a crescent in the centre. Above the upper canopy is Andrewe differenced as before, with mantling and helmet, between two angels.

The following is the legend, partly defaced:—

Hic jacet Thomas Andrewe mercator.....Anno dñi millimo cccc  
.....quor' a' l'abus Deus, cui ppriu' est semper misereri parcere ppicietur.  
Amen.

See Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 302.

1414. JOHN CRESSLY AND CRISTINA HIS WIFE, DODFORD  
CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A man in plate armour, and his wife:—

Hic jacet Johes Cressly Armig' et Cristina ur' eius qui quidam Johes obiit  
primo die Octobr A°. dñi. M° cccc xliii et Dna Cristina obiit.....die.....A° dñi  
.....cccc.....quo' alab; ppiciet de'—

## c. 1450. BRINGTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A half length figure of a Priest, on what seems to have been the head of a cross.

## 1522. RICHARD ADAMS, EAST MALLING, KENT.

A full length figure of a Priest, bearing in his hands a chalice with the consecrated wafer, on which is a cross. Beneath the figure is the following:—

*Orate pro R<sup>ia</sup> magistri Ricardi Adams quidam p<sup>r</sup>hendarii magne misse in Monasterio de West Mawling ac bicarii p<sup>r</sup>petui pochte de Est Mawling, qui obiit sexto die men<sup>is</sup> Julii. A<sup>o</sup> d<sup>ni</sup> M<sup>o</sup>.D<sup>o</sup>.XXII cui ale p<sup>r</sup>ciet deus.*

The monastery of West Mawling was an abbey of Benedictine nuns.

## c. 1400. ASHBY ST. LEDGER'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A Knight in armour, kneeling. He wears a richly embroidered tabard, sword, and dagger.

## 1541. THOMAS ANDREWES AND AGNES HIS WIFE. CHARWELTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The figure of the man is in plate armour. The woman wears a richly reticulated head-dress, her vest confined by a jewel under the neck, and having flowing sleeves, under which are others richly embroidered.

The following is the inscription:—

*Sub isto marmore jacet Thomas Andrewes Armig<sup>r</sup> et  
Agnes uxor eius qui quidam Thomas obiit secundo die  
mensis Julii Anno d<sup>ni</sup> Millesimo Quingentesimo  
Quadragesimo primo quor<sup>'</sup> alab<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ciet de*

Below this, on the left hand, is a shield, as also above the head of the man.

*Presented by Herbert Wilson, Esq., Exeter College.*

1389. SIR JOHN HARSICKE AND KATHERINE HIS WIFE,  
SOUTH ACRE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Two large figures, with their right hands conjoined. The woman is on the right, the man on the left hand of the slab.

The man is in complete plate armour, with the exception of the gorget of mail; on his breast are the arms of Harsicke, and near his head his crest of turkey feathers in a hoop, which crest Sir John his father was allowed to bear by grant 30 Edward III., from Sir John Camoys, and which crest Sir John bore in a hoop, Or. Under the crest is a shield, with the arms of Harsicke. At the feet of the man is a lion couchant.

The woman is in the usual costume of the period. On her vest were her own arms, on the right side. On her left side are the arms of her husband, and at her feet a dog couchant. On a rim of brass that encircles the stone was the following inscription, of which that here contained between brackets is the only remaining portion:—

*Hic jacet Dns Johes Harsick, miles, ejusdem nominis [tercius, qui obiit secundo die Septembris An'o D'ni Mccclxxxix casus anime] propicietur [Deus. Amen. Et domina Katerina Uxor]*

This inscription is preserved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. p. 146.

1409. PHILIP BOSARD AND MARGARIE HIS WIFE, DITCH-  
INGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Figures of a gentleman and his wife. Round the figure of the man are four boys, round the woman six girls. The man wears the loose gown of the period, with a collar and cuffs of fur. From his girdle hangs a rosary. The head-dress of the woman consists of a caul. Her dress is a tight gown, with a collar and cuffs of fur:—

*Orate p' aīa philipi Bosard Genrosi q' obiit XVII die Decembri ao dñi M cccix. Et p' aīa Margerie uxris hui' q' obiit.....die.....a° dñi M.....quor' alabz piciet' de ame.*

1503. SIR ADAM OUTLAWE, WEST LYNN, NORFOLK.

A figure of a Priest, vested in a chasuble, his hands raised in prayer.

Beneath is this inscription:—

*Orate p' aīa dñi Ade Outlawe Capellani qui obiit secunde die mensis Augusti Anno dñi Millecimo CCCC tertio cui' aīe pociet' de Am̄.*

He was chantry priest of the chantry dedicated to S. Mary, S. Peter, and S. Paul, which was founded by Thomas of Acre and Muriel his wife. His will is mentioned in Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. x.

1505. ROGER BOSARD AND WILLIAM HIS SON, DITCH-  
INGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

A figure of a gentleman and his son, in the loose gowns of the period, trimmed with ermine. From their girdles are suspended purses, as is usual in the effigies of this period:—

*Orate p aīa Rogeri Bosard genosī & Willm Bosard filii q' quidam Roge' obīit XVIIIE die me' septēb R<sup>o</sup> Dnī M<sup>o</sup>. cccc b cal' aīe pīciet de.*

1521. HENRY HOBART, LODDON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

A small figure of a Knight, in plate armour, wearing a tabard. The head has been partially removed.

The inscription is as under:—

*Of poure charite pray for the soule of Henry Hobart Esquier, w<sup>ch</sup> dyed p<sup>is</sup> transitory life p<sup>o</sup> last Daye of Aprill Anno Dni M cccc xxi.*

1534. THOMAS LEMAN, RECTOR, SOUTH ACRE CHURCH,  
NORFOLK.

A Priest kneeling, habited in a gown. Above is a representation of the Virgin and Child:—

*Orate p aīa Dnī Thome leman quodm Rectoris Ecclesie qui obīit X<sup>o</sup> die mensis Junii anno Dnī M<sup>o</sup>. cccc xxxiiii cui aīe pīciet deus.*

1545. JOHN SPELMAN AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, NAR-  
BOROUGH CHURCH, NORFOLK.

A figure of a Knight in plate armour:—

*Here lyeth John Spelman Esquier heret Apparent to Syr John Spelman Knnght, son of the Justices at ples before the Kyng to be holden, and Dame Elizabeth his wyffe, which John maryed Mlargaret oon of the Daughters of Sir Thomas Blewghasset Knnght and Dame Mlargaret his wyffe, and had issue by the said Mlargaret too sones and too Daughters lyvynge at the Daye of his deyh, and deceased the xxvii Daye of December the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lordē God M<sup>o</sup>. xlv. and in the xxviii<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reigne of Kyngē Henry ye VIIIE, on whose soule Ehu have mercy*

1556. SIR JOHN SPELMAN AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE,  
FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A man and his wife kneeling before two desks. Above the man this scroll, *Iesu fili dei miserere mei*. And above the woman, *Salvator mundi memento mei*. On the robe of the woman are her own arms, quarterly. On a plate of brass above is a representation of the Resurrection:—

Here lyeth buried the bodyes of Syr John Spelman Knyght, and secondary Justice of the Kynge's bench, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, which had vii Sones & vii Daughters, of there Bodyes, between them begotten, the which Syr John deceased the xxi day of February in the yere of our Lorde God 1510. and the said Dame Elizabeth deceased the 6 day of November in the yere of our Lorde. 1511. on whose soules Iesu have mercy. Amen.

1546. SIR THOMAS SAMPSON AND KATHERINE HIS WIFE,  
LODDON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Two figures in winding-sheets. Under them this inscription:—

Of your Charite pray for the soule of Dame Kateryn Sampson late the wyfe of Syr Thomas Sampson Knyght and late the wyfe of Maister John Blomfle Esquier, on whose soules Iesu have mercy the xviij day of Aprill in the yere of Lorde 1540. cccc xlii.

1615. JAMES HOBART AND FRANCIS HIS WIFE, FROM THE  
SAME CHURCH.

Two full-length figures, in the usual costume of the gentry of the period. Beneath them the following:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JAMES HOBART ESQ. AND FRANCIS HIS WIFE, DAUGHT. UNTO S<sup>r</sup> WILLIA DEBRY OF HAUSED IN Y<sup>e</sup> COUNT OF SUFF. KNIGHT WHO LIVED TOGETHER 60 YERES, AND HAD ISSUE 8 SONES & 6 DAUGHT, SHE DEPTED THIS LIFE YE 12<sup>th</sup> OF JUNE 1609, AND HE DEPTED THE 6 DAY OF FEBRUARY. 1618.

HIS AGE 91.

FOR VERTUE & HOSPITALITY  
DEO HOMINIBUSQ CARI

*Presented by Henry Addington, Esq., B.A., Lincoln College.*

c. 1277. SIR JOHN D'AUBERNOUN, STOKE D'AUBERNOUN  
CHURCH, SURREY.

A large and fine Brass, representing a warrior in a suit of interlaced chain mail. The body is covered by a hauberk

with sleeves; a hood or coif de mailles is drawn over the head, and chausses protect the legs and feet. At the knees are genouillères of plate, ornamented with roses, and the spurs are of the plain pryck form. Over all is worn a loose surcoat, with a fringed border. It is confined at the waist by a plaited cord, below which it opens in front, and falls on either side in ample folds. An enriched guige passing over the right shoulder supports on the opposite side a heater shield, emblazoned with armorial bearings. The ornament on a guige consists alternately of a rose and the cross called the "fylfot." A broad belt, slightly ornamented, suspends the sword, the pommel of which is curiously worked, with a cross in the centre. The scabbard is plain. A lance passes under the right arm, the shaft resting on the ground. Immediately below the head is affixed a pennon charged with the arms of its owner. The feet rest on a lion couchant, who holds the bottom of the lance between his paws, and grasps the staff with his teeth. The manner in which this is represented is extremely natural.

Sir John D'Aubernoun bore, Azure, a chevron Or; the azure colour is represented by a clear blue enamel, still perfect. At the head of the stone were originally two small shields, of which only one remains. The legend encircles the slab in Lorgobardic characters. The indents were filled with letters of brass, which are now seldom found remaining:—

SIRE : JOHAN : DAVBERNOVN : CHIVALER : LIST : ICY  
 DEV : DE : SA : ALME : EVT : MEROY

This Brass is remarkable as being the only example of the time of Edward I. that is not cross-legged. "As a production of burin," says Mr. Waller, (from whose valuable work on Monumental Brasses the preceding remarks have been drawn), "it is not equalled by any posterior example. It is much to be regretted," he adds, "that so interesting a monument should be in a great measure concealed by the rails of the communion table, especially as a trifling alteration would lay open to view the first example that can now be referred to of this imperishable and valuable class of monuments."

c. 1370. A PRIEST AND A FRANKLEIN, SHOTTESBROOKE CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

This is an elegant and interesting monument, representing a "priest and a Frankelein, or country gentleman, under sweeping canopies, ornamented with crockets and finials; in the centre of each of which is a rose within a quatrefoil. The priest (who is represented on the dexter side) is vested in the alb, stole, chasuble, amice, and maniple. The countenance is worn as by age, the hair flows to the shoulders, the crown being, as usual, shaven. The other figure is that of a venerable old man: his hair is cut short; he wears moustachios and a forked beard. He is dressed in a tunic with narrow sleeves; it buttons in front, and extends half way down the leg. Over the tunic is worn a mantle and hood; the former is open at the side, and fastened on the right shoulder with three buttons. The front portion is thrown over the left shoulder, and gathered up on the arm. The feet have shoes with pointed toes. Round the waist is a narrow girdle, from which depends an anelace or short sword."—WALLER.

1403.? RICHARD MALFORD, NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A large and fine figure of a Priest, habited in a rich cope, on which are the letters *R* and *M* alternately. He wears mittens on his hands. The scroll from his mouth, and plate at his feet, have been removed.

Gough, Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. p. 1403, says these may be initials of Richard Malford, Warden, who died Oct. 20, 1403.

c. 1450. CAVERSFIELD CHURCH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Two hands supporting a heart. On it the word *Credo*, and from it three scrolls issuing thus :—

*Credo*  
*heu michi dñe quia peccabi nimis in vita mea*  
*quid faciam miser, ubi fugiam nisi ad te Deus me'*  
*miserere mei dum veneris in nobissimo die*

Below has been a plate, and under the space is a shield with a coat of arms, two bars in fess point, a mullet in chief, trefoils impaling erm a cross molyn. The work of this Brass resembles that of a similar design in Loddon Church, Norfolk, which has been mentioned in this catalogue, and from the above circumstance the date of the one under consideration has been conjectured.

## 1479. JOHN PALMER, NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A Priest in cropt curling hair, and a flowing mantle:—

*Orate pro aīa Johāis Palmer Sacerdot' artiu' bacallarii quonda' Socii hujus Collegii qui obiit vii die mensis Martii A. dñi M cccc lxxix, cuius aīe ppetetur de*

From his mouth, *secūdu mīa[m tuam memen]to mei*

The words in brackets are gone, but the inscription has been preserved by Gough.

1500. THOMAS AND BENET GRAY, COPLE CHURCH,  
BEDFORDSHIRE.

A Knight in plate armour, and his wife:—

*What can myght pour or aunpet bloode aby—  
Or else Riches that men cownte felicity  
What can they helpe ferfull vethe to assayll  
Certes nothyng, and that is probyd by me  
That had those giftis rehers'd in all plente  
Nw the less yet am I leyd lowe in vaye  
That whylom was squyer called Thos Gray.*

---

*Benet my wyf eke is fro this worlde past  
Nt we trust to be had in memory  
As longe as the parys of Cople shall last  
For our benefitis done to it largely  
As witnesse XX pound and other giftis many  
Wherfor all Christen men that goe by this way  
Pray for the soules of Benet & Thos Gray.*

Attempts have been evidently made to erase the last line, which is now scarcely discernible.

Beneath the man are four boys, beneath his wife three girls. Two escutcheons remain, and two have been removed.



1518. EDMUND WAYTE AND AGNES HIS WIFE, RENHOLD CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Small figures of a gentleman and his wife, in the ordinary civilian's dress of the period. Between them a coat of arms, and below thus:—

Here lieth Edmund Wayte gent, & Agnes his wyfe, which Edmund dyed the XX day of August. An<sup>o</sup>. Dni. 1518. the xxiii. of yo<sup>r</sup> charite sei a p<sup>r</sup> & an aze.

1521. JOHN REDE, WARDEN, NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A Priest in an embroidered cope:—

Orate p<sup>r</sup> aīa mag<sup>r</sup>i Joh<sup>n</sup>is Rede in sacra theologia Bacc quondam custodit<sup>r</sup> huius collegii qui obiit primo die Apr<sup>il</sup> Dni 1521. cuius aīa propicietur deus. Amen.

1522. THOMAS, ALICE, AND THOMAS COBBE, SHARNBROOK CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Figures of a man and his wife, in the usual dress of the period, and on the left of the man their son:—

Off yo<sup>r</sup> charite pray for the soules of Willm Cobbe synthe, and Alse his wyf, and for the soule of Thomas Cobbe theyr son, which Willm deceased y<sup>e</sup> xliii day of Octobr<sup>e</sup>. An<sup>o</sup> Dni 1522. the xii. and y<sup>e</sup> said Alse deceased the xliii day of May.

1529. THOMAS DODSCONE, VICAR, STANTON HARCOURT CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

A full length figure of a Priest:—

Pray for the soule of Henry Dodscone prest, late wyke of this church whiche deceased the XXXIX day of January the yere of our lord God 1529, on whose soule I h<sup>u</sup> have mercy. Amen.

1566. ELEN CAMBY, STANTON HARCOURT CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

A figure of a lady and two children:—

Of y<sup>e</sup> charite pray for the soule of Elen Camby late the wyfe of John Camby whiche deceased the xliii day of June in the yere of our lord God 1566. on whose soule I h<sup>u</sup> have mercy. Amen.

1568. WILLIAM BULKELEY AND JANE HIS WIFE, COPLE CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

A flat plate of brass, at the two upper corners of which are two shields with coats of arms. Under these, in a semicircle,

"JESUS NAZARINUS REX JUDIORUM FILI DEI MISERERE NOSTRI." Under this is a shield, with a coat of arms, and immediately below, "JESUS O' JOY AND O' DELIGHT IN THEE O CHRIST MAKE US PFIGHT. ACTUM 1568." On either side of this are figures of a gentleman and his wife kneeling before two altars. Behind the figure of the woman are five girls kneeling, and behind the man three boys, also kneeling. Above the heads of the boys, "DEUS MISEREATUR NRI," which continues above the heads of the girls, "ET BENEDICAT NOBIS."

The following is at the foot of the whole:—

Here under lyeth buried y<sup>e</sup> bodies of William Bulkeley Esquer and Jane his wife daughter of Baron Luke of y<sup>e</sup> Queens highnes exchequer, who had between them iii sons Charles & William (whose bodies lyeth here buried,) and John and 6 daughters an, Joyce, Judith, Susan, & Hilseber, whom Jesus Christ habe merc & grant them eternal joy.

1587. JOHN SELWYN, WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY.

A man and his wife. He is in a forester's dress; she in the usual dress of the period. Between them are five sons and six daughters. On a plate above them is represented a man sitting on the back of a deer at full gallop, and at the same time stabbing him with a sword, of which the following account has been given by Mr. Scrope, in his work on Deer-Stalking, p. 143, chap. iv.:—"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Selwyn, under keeper at the park of Otelandes in Surrey, was extremely remarkable for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship; specimens of which he exhibited before the Queen at a grand stag hunt at that park: where, attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chace, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag (both running at the same time at their utmost speed) and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it in his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled on his monument."

Beneath the figures is the following:—

Here lieth y<sup>e</sup> bodye of John Selwyn gent keeper of her graces parkes of Oulande under y<sup>e</sup> right honorable Charles Honnourable Lord Admirall of England his good Lord & fr<sup>nd</sup>. who had issue by Susan his wyfe 6 sunes and 14 Daughters, all lyving at his death and departed out of this world the xiiij<sup>th</sup> daye of Marche Anno Domini 1587.

1628. CHRISTOPHER STRICKLAND, YILDEN CHURCH,  
BEDFORDSHIRE.

A figure of a gentleman in the usual costume of the period:—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF CHRISTOPHER STRICKLAND GENT, WHO LIVED IN THIS PARISH A LONG TIME, AND WAS A VEEY GOOD BENEFACTOR. HE DYED THE 12 OF JAN. 1628 BEING OF THE AGE OF 80 YEARS.



# STATEMENT OF

|                                                 | £.  | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Balance from last account . . . . .             | 153 | 13 | 7  |
| Subscriptions and Compositions, 1843 . . . . .  | 269 | 6  | 6  |
| By sale of Publication on St. Giles's . . . . . | 33  | 15 | 0  |
| <hr/> Haseley . . . . .                         | 11  | 5  | 0  |
| Total Receipt . . . . .                         | 468 | 0  | 1  |
| Payments . . . . .                              | 283 | 2  | 3  |
| Balance in hand . . . . .                       | 184 | 17 | 10 |

*Audited.*

F. C. PLUMPTRE.

JOHN BULL.

# ACCOUNTS FOR 1843.

|                                                                                                                             | £.  | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Rent of Room . . . . .                                                                                                      | 21  | 0  | 0  |
| Gas, coals, and candles . . . . .                                                                                           | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Casts and Models from Lincoln Cathedral, &c. . . . .                                                                        | 43  | 15 | 0  |
| Carriage of Casts from the Earl of Shrewsbury . . . . .                                                                     | 5   | 9  | 6  |
| Mr. Brathwaite, for Portfolios . . . . .                                                                                    | 2   | 1  | 6  |
| Mr. Collins, for an examination of the Paintings on the<br>Walls in Cassington Church . . . . .                             | 0   | 12 | 0  |
| Advertisements of Publications, &c. . . . .                                                                                 | 6   | 18 | 6  |
| Mr. Fisher, for engravings of Pews, &c. . . . .                                                                             | 17  | 5  | 6  |
| Shottesbrook Church . . . . .                                                                                               | 8   | 18 | 6  |
| Mrs. Gray, for printing the plates . . . . .                                                                                | 5   | 3  | 0  |
| Paper for the Plates . . . . .                                                                                              | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Postage and carriage . . . . .                                                                                              | 2   | 14 | 11 |
| Mr. Shrimpton, for printing Catalogue of the late Mr.<br>Rickman's Drawings, with Reports, &c. . . . .                      | 68  | 13 | 8  |
| Mr. Parker, for Books for the Library of the Society . . . . .                                                              | 44  | 2  | 2  |
| Mr. Derick, on account of the design for the Church to<br>be erected at Colabah . . . . .                                   | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Derick, for a survey and advice on Cheddington<br>and Cuddesden Churches, under direction of the<br>Committee . . . . . | 6   | 6  | 0  |
| Mr. Pritchard, on account of Drawings of Minster Lovell . . . . .                                                           | 12  | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. Wyatt, for use of his Room for Annual Meeting . . . . .                                                                 | 2   | 2  | 0  |
| Gratuity to W. Bobart, for assisting the Secretaries . . . . .                                                              | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Baxter, for printing the list of Members of the<br>Society in the Oxford Calendar, 1843 . . . . .                       | 4   | 10 | 0  |
|                                                                                                                             | 283 | 2  | 3  |



THE RULES  
OF  
THE OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
**Gothic Architecture.**  
WITH  
A LIST OF THE MEMBERS,  
AND A  
CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS,  
AND  
RUBBINGS OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES,  
ADDED TO THE COLLECTION IN 1844.

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OXFORD:  
M D C C C X L V.



**OXFORD :**  
**PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.**

THE  
OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

---

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE is a subject which has of late years excited a considerable degree of public interest, and the labours of many eminent individuals have been directed to the recovery of its Principles. From the scarcity of records, existing monuments are the safest guides in this research : but as they are widely separated, the labour of examination and comparison is so great, that, without some more systematic plan of operation than has hitherto been adopted, we can scarcely expect that the task will be satisfactorily accomplished.

It has been suggested that this inconvenience may be best met by the formation of Local Associations, having for their principal aim the collecting of Drawings, and descriptions of the Edifices in their immediate neighbourhood, which would thus form so many sources, whence the enquirers into the Gothic Antiquities of any particular district might derive information. In furtherance of this object, "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture" has been established.

The number of Churches now fast rising in every part of the country, renders it of the highest importance to provide for the cultivation of correct Architectural Taste ; the circumstances of this place seem to point it out as peculiarly well suited for the purpose ; because many of its residents are, or soon will be, Clergymen, the constituted guardians of our Ecclesiastical Edifices, while the City itself, and its neighbourhood, abound in specimens of every period of the Art.

## R U L E S.

THE following amended Rules have been agreed upon by the Society at special Meetings holden on the 7th, 9th, and 30th of November, 1844.

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That with a view of promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, the Society collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the Funds of the Society will permit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. That the Chancellor and High-Steward of the University, and any of their Lordships the Bishops who may signify their desire to become Members of the Society, be added to the list of Patrons without ballot.

VI. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. That of these the President shall be chosen annually from the Vice-Presidents, that the Vice-Presidents shall be appointed for life, and that all Heads of Houses, Canons of Christ Church, and the Archdeacons of the Diocese, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and that the two Secretaries and the Treasurer be elected annually by the Committee.

VII. That the business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the President, the two Secretaries, and ten other members, to be chosen annually, and of whom six at least (exclusive of the Secretaries) shall be above the degree of B.A., one half to retire annually by

rotation; five to constitute a quorum. And that any vacancy in the Committee during the year be filled up by the Committee subject to the provisions of this Rule.

VIII. That a list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee in each year be furnished by the existing Committee at the first General Meeting of the Society in Michaelmas Term, and shall be publicly read at that and the following meeting. During the interval between the first and second publication, Members of the Society may add to this list (by notice in writing to the Secretary) the names of any other persons qualified to serve; which additional names shall be read with the others at the second Meeting. The day of Meeting for the election of officers (to be fixed by the Committee) shall be within a week from the time of the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term. In voting for the President, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a paper containing the name of one of the Vice-Presidents. In voting for the Committee, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be valid which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Rule VII.

IX. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude; that all Vice-Presidents, except those mentioned in Rule VI., and Honorary Members, shall be proposed through the Committee, and elected in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

X. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

XI. That a subscription of £1. 1s. per annum, to be considered due at the beginning of the year, be required for each Ordinary Member. But that Members who have paid Subscriptions to the amount of £5. 5s. shall be considered as Members for life.

XII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for one year he may be removed from the Society, after three months' notice from the Secretary, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

XIII. That two Members, not being Members of the Committee, shall be chosen annually by the Society at the same time with the Committee, to audit the Society's accounts.

XIV. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two; and that special Meetings not so fixed may be called by the Committee, due notice being given.

XV. On each evening of the Meeting, the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence some Member of the Committee, shall take the Chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order:

1. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2. That the Paper for the evening be read.

3. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, be then requested to bring them forward; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XVI. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to

all Meetings of the Society, except those summoned for the transaction of private business.

XVII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed ; provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy at cost price, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each gratis; the remaining copies to be sold at a price to be fixed on by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XVIII. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Secretaries for the use of the Members ; that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room ; that no book, drawing, or paper, shall be removed from the Society's room, until a fortnight shall have elapsed from its introduction, and that the Committee be authorized to impose a fine on any Member detaining a work beyond the time specified by the Secretaries.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any Member, conceiving it to be expedient to amend or omit any of the Rules of the Society, or to enact new Rules, to suggest such alterations in writing to the Committee.

XX. That in case any such alteration shall appear to the Committee to be worthy of consideration, they shall signify their approbation of the same to the Member suggesting it, who shall propose it to the Society at their next meeting.

XXI. That any alterations proposed to the Society according to the provisions of the above Rules, shall be accepted or rejected *entire* by the Society, without further amendment.

## **OFFICERS &c. OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1845.**

### **PATRONS.**

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury  
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana  
\*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland

### **OFFICERS.**

#### **PRESIDENT.**

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College

#### **VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

The Rev. the President of Magdalen College  
The Rev. the President of Trinity College  
The Rev. the Master of University College  
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College  
The Rev. the President of St. John's College  
The Rev. the Warden of New College  
The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College  
The Rev. William Buckland, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Rev. John Bull, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford  
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Berks

#### **SECRETARIES.**

Edward A. Freeman, Esq. Trinity College  
W. Trevor Parkins, Esq. Merton College

#### **TREASURER.**

James Laird Patterson, Esq. S.C.L. Trinity College

### **COMMITTEE.**

The President  
The Secretaries  
The Rev. the Master of University College  
The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College  
The Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A. Christ Church  
The Rev. W. L. Hussey, M.A. Christ Church

The Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A. Balliol College  
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SIDENT

Those marked • are Members for Hfe, according to Rule XI.

The Secretaries will be obliged to Members to point out to them any errors of degrees, residences, &c.

THE present Report contains only an account of the Books, Drawings, Engravings, and Rubbings of Brasses added to the Society's Collection in 1844, as far as could be ascertained from the Terminal Reports for the year. It is the intention of the Secretaries during the course of the year to examine and rearrange the whole of the Society's property of this description, with a view to publishing a complete and accurate Catalogue of the whole. As some difficulty has arisen from some of the Rubbings of Brasses not having names affixed, the Secretaries would be much obliged to those gentlemen who have favoured the Society with such presents during the past year, of which no description, or an insufficient one, may happen to appear in the present Report, to forward to them some account of the same; and they request all future donors to attach to the impression the name and date of the Brass, the Church whence it is taken, and the name of the donor, as otherwise it is exceedingly difficult for the Secretaries to furnish an accurate description in the Catalogue.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY IN 1844.

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- L'Architecture Gothique sur les bords du Rhon, de la Lahn, et du Mein, par L. Lange, folio. Francfort, 1833.
- Bristol Archæological Magazine, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
- Buckler, J. C. and C. Remarks on Wayside Chapels. *Presented by the Authors.*
- Chapuy, Le Moyen-Age Monumental. Livr. 40, 41, 42, folio.
- Designs for Churches and Chapels in the Norman and Gothic styles, by various Architects. Part I. for a large and rich Decorated Church. *Presented by S. Lewin, Esq., Boston.*
- Drummond's Noble British Families, with Biographical notices of the most distinguished individuals in each, illustrated by their armorial bearings, portraits, seals, monuments, views of their mansions, &c. Parts 3, 4, 5. Folio.
- Gailhabaud's (J.) Ancient and Modern Architecture. Parts 16 to 24. 4to. Paris.
- Gothische Roselten aus der Kirche zu Doberan. 4to. Rostock, 1838.
- Hoffstadt's (F.) Gothisches A. B. C. Buch. das ist, Lehrbuch der Grundregeln des Gothischen Styls, und insbesondere der Gothischen Architectur. Parts 3, 4. Folio.
- Journal of the British Archæological Association. No. 1. *Presented by the Committee of the Association.*
- Lewin, S. An account of the Churches in the division of Holland, in the county of Lincoln. *Presented by Mr. Morton, of Boston, Publisher.*
- Pavements, A Paper on Pavements of Figured Tiles, particularly those in Great Malvern Church. *Presented by Albert Way, Esq. Dir. Soc. Antiq.*
- Potter, J. The Remains of the Ancient Monastic Architecture of England. Parts 1 and 2. Buildwas and Tintern.
- Pugin's (A. W.) Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume. 4to.
- Report of the Bristol and West of England Architectural Society, 1844. *Presented by that Society.*

- Richardson, E. The Monumental Effigies of the Temple Church, with an account of their restoration in the year 1842. *Presented by the Author.*
- Rokewood, J. G. An account of the Painted Chamber in the Royal Palace at Westminster. *Presented to the Society by Albert Way, Esq., Dir. Soc. Antiq.*
- Spence, C. An Essay descriptive of the Abbey Church, Romsey. *Presented by J. L. Patterson and E. A. Freeman, Esqrs.*
- Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. Part 2. *Presented by that Society.*
- Waller's Monumental Brasses. Part 14. Folio.
- Walker, T. L. An Historical account of the Church of St. Margaret, Stoke Golding. *Presented by the Author.*
- Willis, R. (Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge) Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages. *Presented by the Author.*
- Wolff, (J. G.) Nürnberg's Gedenkenbuch eine vollständige Sammlung aller Baudenkmale, Monumente und anderer Merkwürdigkeiten dieser Stadt. Lief. 1, 2. 4to.
- Yorkshire Churches, Nos. 10, 11. 8vo.
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\*.\* Mr. Parker has kindly allowed the Books to remain for the present in the Room over his shop in Broad Street, where they are accessible to Members at any time from nine in the morning till nine in the evening. Members may have them also sent to their own rooms, one Book at a time, for a few days, on the same plan as Club Books, under the provisions of Rule XVIII. A book is kept in the Room in which each Member removing a book is required to insert his own name, that of the work, and the date of its removal, and to return it on or before the time specified in the book by the Secretaries.

The Reports of the Oxford Heraldic and Archæological Society for 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, may now be had by the Members of the Architectural Society, on application to the Secretaries, as also the former Reports of the Architectural Society.

# LIST OF DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY IN 1844.

|                                                                                                                                                     |                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Drawings from the Churches of Allington, Newton Tony, and Cholderton, Wilts }                                                                       | Donors.<br>Rev. W. Grey,<br>Magdalen Hall.             |
| Drawing of a singular Early English Piscina across an angle in Blyford Church, Suffolk }                                                            | Rev. Dr. White,<br>Magdalen College.                   |
| Drawing of a Lettern in Blythborough Church, Suffolk }                                                                                              | Do.                                                    |
| Drawing of a Poor-Box in Cawston Church, Norfolk \| | Do.                                                    |
| Engraving of Early Norman Sculpture in Chichester Cathedral }                                                                                       | Mr. Millard,<br>Magdalen College.                      |
| Drawings from the Church of Chittlehampton, Devon \| | Rev. W. Grey.                                          |
| Drawings of the Barn at Coxwell, Berkshire }                                                                                                        | Mr. Ordish, Architect,<br>Bourton, near<br>Shrivenham. |
| Engravings on wood of the Church and School at Garsington, Oxon (the wood-blocks) }                                                                 | President of<br>Trinity College.                       |
| Sketch of Codford St. Mary Church, Wiltshire, previous to the alterations }                                                                         | Do.                                                    |
| Two engravings of the effigy of Junkin Wyrall, at Newland, in the forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, 1457.                                            | Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.                                |
| "This is probably the only effigy in the kingdom in hunting costume, which appears to have varied but little to the end of the seventeenth century" |                                                        |
| An engraving of the Martyrs' Memorial Cross, Oxford, drawn by F. Mackenzie, engraved by John le Keux }                                              | The Publisher.                                         |
| Drawings of a Church built at Owslebury, near Twyford, Winchester }                                                                                 | Rev. R. Wickham,<br>Ch. Ch.                            |
| Engraving of the Annunciation from a Painting on Glass in Poynings Church, Sussex }                                                                 | Mr. Millard,<br>Magdalen College.                      |
| A copy of a Painting on the south wall of Sedgford Church, Norfolk, of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ }                                 | Rev. W. L. Hussey,<br>Ch. Ch.                          |
| Lithographic views of Churches near Tamworth }                                                                                                      | Rev. J. Hanbury,<br>Thatcham, Berks.                   |
| View of All Saints Church, Thelwall \| | The Architect, Mr. Allen.                              |
| Design for a Wooden Cross of Gothic character at the head of a grave }                                                                              | Mr. Millard.                                           |
| Tracing of a head in stained glass from Dorchester Abbey Church, Oxon }                                                                             | Rev. W. Grey.                                          |



## IMPRESSIONS OF BRASSES

PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY IN 1844.

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*Presented by B. Bevan, Esq., Christ Church.*

1495. THOMAS WYLLIAMS AND MARGARET HIS WIFE,  
ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE.

A civilian and his wife.

Hic jacet Thomas Wylliams Generos. et Margareta uxor ejus qui quidē  
Thomas obiit XVI<sup>o</sup>. die mens. Januarii A<sup>o</sup>. dñi 1495. E  
p dicta Margareta obiit.....die mens.....Anno dñi 1495.....  
quorum.....

The concluding clause has been evidently obliterated; but doubtless ran in the usual form "quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

---

— FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A female figure without date or inscription.

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— ST. MARY'S, LAMBETH.

A knight in armour without date or inscription. Apparently of the Tudor period. Over his head a shield of arms quartered.

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— FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A female figure without date or inscription.

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1408. SIR THOMAS VYRLY, VICAR, ALL HALLOWS, BARKING.

Hic jacet dñs Thomas Vyrlly quondam Vicarius istius eccle qui obiit 2do die  
mens' Decembr' anno dñi Millesimo CCC<sup>o</sup>. VIII<sup>o</sup>.....  
Final clause obliterated.

## 1437. JOHN BARON AND JOAN HIS WIFE, FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A merchant and his wife, both in gowns with full sleeves. Above, a heart inscribed *Mercp*, round which is a scroll, the two ends of which seem to proceed from the figures. Upon which is this inscription in raised letters:—

*Thū•••••dei•••miserere•••mei*  
*Mater•••••dei•••memento•••mei*

The former on that part of the scroll proceeding from the man, the latter on that from the woman.

Beneath the figures this inscription also in raised letters:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Baron quondam Civis London Molman qui obiit VII<sup>o</sup> die mens. Martii A<sup>o</sup> dni Millesimo CCC<sup>o</sup> XXXVII<sup>o</sup> Et Joha ux' ejus Quor' animas ppiciat' d' Amen.*

## 1498. JOHN RUSCHE, FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A civilian, with face inclined northward.

*Hic jacet Johannes Rusche Generosus qui obiit Decimo die Mensis martii Anno Domini Millesimo CCC<sup>o</sup> XXXVII<sup>o</sup>.....*

The last clause obliterated.

## 1546. FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A knight and his lady. Part of the latter mutilated. From her girdle hangs a jewel with the monogram IHS. Between the heads of the figures is the symbol of St. John.

Round the figures formerly ran an inscription, two sides of which alone remain, as follows:—

.....  
*Departyd from the prison of his fragile body y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>th</sup> day of Auguste anno dni*  
*1546 in the XXXVII<sup>th</sup>.....*  
*Of the Lord's Trumpet in whose Compnyng that we may all Joyfully mete hym.....*

## 1591. ROGER JAMES, FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A merchant with a long beard, looking a little to the south:—

*Here under lyeth y<sup>e</sup> bodye of Roger James late of London Dweller whose beinge of the age of threescore and seven departed this lyfe the second daye of March in the yere of our Lorde one thousand five hundred four score and Eleaven leavynge behynd hym Sara his wyfe eight sonnes and one daughter.*

— ANDREW EYNGOR AND ELLEN HIS WIFE, FROM THE  
SAME CHURCH.

This brass is cut on one slab of metal, like that of Abbot De la Mare in St. Alban's Abbey. It represents a merchant and his wife standing on a pavement apparently of black and white marble: over them is a canopy of two arches forming part of an intersecting arcade: at the sides they rise from twisted pillars with foliated capitals and round abaci, and in the centre from a rich bracket. From the mouth of the man is a scroll with the inscription: *✠ fili dei miserere mei.* From that of the woman one with *✠ mater dei memento mei.* Between the two figures are one son and six daughters, above them a representation of the Blessed Virgin supporting the Body of our Lord. At the two upper corners are shields of arms, at the bottom between the figures one charged with a merchant's mark. The whole surface of the brass, where not occupied by the figures, is covered with rich decorations.

Below, the following inscription in raised letters:—

..... of Andrew Eyngor cytyze and salier of london and ellyn  
hys.....

The beginning and end have been obliterated, probably, as in the above cases, because they contained a prayer for the dead.

1573. CLEMENT THROKMORTON AND KATHARINE HIS WIFE,  
HASELY, WARWICKSHIRE.

A gentleman and his wife in the costume of the period. Beneath, six sons and seven daughters. At the head of the figures is a shield, and four others at the corners, that at the top over the female is a lozenge.

The following legend is attached to the impression, but does not appear on it.

+ Here lieth the bodye of Cleme ..... Esquier the thirde sonne of  
S<sup>r</sup> George Throkmorton knyght and Katharin Netell his wyffe the first and  
eldest daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Netell knyght of whom he begate sixte sonnes and  
seven Daughters he Departed the Sondaye beinge the XIII<sup>th</sup> of December in  
the yere of our Lorde God MCCCC seventye and thre and in the sixtene  
yere of the reign of our most Gracious suzeraine ladye quene Elizabeth.

1505. JOHN HAREWELL AND ANNE HIS WIFE, FROM WOOTON  
WAWEN CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.

An esquire in armour and his lady, the faces turned to each other. Beneath are five sons and five daughters. Shields of arms at the four corners, the one over the female figure much larger than the others, and of a somewhat peculiar form, the point of the arch not being immediately below the centre.

The following legend is attached to the impression:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Harewell Armig. & dñā Anna quondam uxor ejus ac nuper uxor  
Edwardi Grey militis qui quidam Johannes obiit 10 die Aprilis Anno dñi 1510.  
1510 et quæ quidam Anna obiit ——— die ——— A. dñi 1510. 1510  
quor: salus ppetetur Deus.*

1499. RICHARD HOWARD AND CICELY HIS WIFE, FROM AYLSHAM  
CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Two emaciated figures in shrouds, with hands crossed.

*Orate p. animas Ricardi Howard nuper civis et hic' civitatis Aylsham & Cecilie uxoris  
ei' qui obiit 1110 die Januarii A. dñi 1499. 1499.*

*Presented by J. E. Millard, Esq., Magdalen College.*

1505. HENRY ALIKOK, RECTOR, COLNEY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

A chalice and Host: the latter bearing the sacred monogram.

*Orate p' animas Henrici Alikok quond' Rector' ecclie qui obiit 1510 die  
Septembr' A. dñi 1510. 1510*

Brasses of this kind are considered scarce, but are found in several Norfolk Churches, as at Scotlow, Hedenham, North Walsham, Surlingham, &c. The traces of such brasses reaved are common. Such representations would probably be peculiarly obnoxious to the Puritans, which might account for their general destruction.

1570. JOHN CORBET AND JANE HIS WIFE, FROM SPROWSTON  
CHURCH, NORFOLK.

A gentleman in armour and his wife, kneeling, with their faces towards each other. Behind him are four sons, and behind her five daughters. Above are three shields of

arms. There are traces of enamelling in blue and red. The upper part of the male figure was reaved a few years back.

Here under this Tombe lieth buried In the mercy of Ihesus Chyrst the body of John Corbet, Esquier and Jane his wife which John deceased y<sup>e</sup>. XXVIII day of December An<sup>o</sup>. dni MCCCCCIIII and y<sup>e</sup>. said Jane dyed y<sup>e</sup>. ——— day of A<sup>o</sup>. MD<sup>o</sup>. whose Bodie and soule God Grant a joyful resurrection.

*Presented by W. H. Stanton, Esq., Exeter College.*

— SIR RICHARD BEWFFORESTE, ABBOT, FROM DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH, OXON.

An Abbot with a pastoral staff. A scroll out of his mouth, with legend:—

*Virgo virginū ora p' nobis tuū illū*

Underneath, this inscription:—

Here lieth sir Richard Bewfforeste  
pray thou geve his soule good Rest

*Presented by W. T. Parkins, Esq., Merton College.*

1843. THE REV. CHRISTOPHER PARKINS AND ANNE ARABELLA HIS WIFE, FOR GRESFORD CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.

A large brass, executed by Messrs. Waller of London, remarkable as exhibiting the facility with which modern costume, especially of the Clergy, may be adapted to Monumental Brasses. It is in imitation of the style of the 14th century, representing the two figures under a double canopy; in that over the male figure is the monogram *HC*, over the female *AC*. The male figure is in clerical habits, surplice, hood, stole, and bands, with a scroll In the day of Judgement, which is continued in another proceeding from the female figure, *Good Lord deliver us*. Beneath is the legend,

+ Here lieth Christopher Parkins sometime Curate of this Church, who died in the year of our Lord God. M.D.CCC.XLIII. Also Anne Arabella Bes-caten, wife of the abovenamed Christopher Parkins who died in the year of our Lord God. M.D.CCC.XLIII.

The incised lines are to be filled with enamel. In the impression there is this inconvenience, that the black stole being incised unavoidably appears white, and the white surplice black.

*Presented by* \_\_\_\_\_

1397. ROBERT DE WALDEBY, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,  
FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHURCH.

An Archbishop in Pontificalibus, his left hand grasps the crosier, while his right is in the attitude of benediction. Over the figure is a single canopy, and three shields of arms, two of which are removed.

An inscription ran round the whole, of which two sides only are perfect, as follows:—

+ Hic fuit exptus in quobis Jure Robtus  
De Waldeby Dicit,.....

..... primas Eboen.

Quarto R. Janni migōit cursib' anni  
Septm . millent . ter E nobles quoq' Veni  
Vos precor orate q' sint sibi dona beate  
Cum scis vite requiescat + Hic sine lit.

He was an Augustine monk, who attended the Black Prince in France; an "elegant preacher," and remarkable proficient in Divinity, Law, Physic, Philosophy, and the other acquirements of the time. He was successively Professor of Divinity in the University of Toulouse, Bishop of Man, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Chichester, and finally Archbishop of York.

1457. SIR JOHN HARPEDON, FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A knight in armour standing on a lion; four shields of arms. A large and handsome though simple brass.

He was son-in-law to Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, burnt in 1413.

These two brasses appear to be taken on *white* paper with some material similar to Mr. Richardson's.

---

*Specimens of Richardson's Metallic Rubber, presented  
by Mr. Richardson.*

These impressions are taken on *black* paper with a substance very much resembling the colour of the brass, so that the incised parts remain black; when mounted, as most of

these specimens are, on a stone-coloured card-board, nearly resembling the flag-stones in which brasses are usually inserted, the whole effect produces a much nearer imitation of the original than any other means at present known to the Society.

1518. LADY MARGARET ERVELE, FROM ———

A simple inscription, as follows:—

Here lieth Margaret late the Wyffe of John Erbele knyght Chiefe Justice of the Comon Pleace Bought. of Edmund Watmore Esquier whiche dyed the xiiii day of August the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord god MD<sup>c</sup>XXIII on whose soule Eyn have m<sup>c</sup>cy.

FROM ORE CHURCH, SUSSEX.

A civilian and his wife without date or inscription.

FROM ———

A knight in armour, standing on a lion, without date or inscription.

1582. ISABEL AUNDLEY, FROM LEE CHURCH, KENT.

A lady in Elizabethan costume looking northwards.

Here lyeth the body of Maistris Isabell Watterlyf, daughter to Mr. Thomas Watterlyf of Watterlyf, Esquier, and died toget to Mr. Nicolas Aundley Gemellman, pray to God all you that dothe this rede you dy as well to God<sup>e</sup> worde as she del the xiiii<sup>th</sup> day of December in y<sup>e</sup> yere of our lord God. 1582.

1593. NICHOLAS ANSLEY, FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A gentleman in armour, kneeling at a faldstool southwards, his face turned nearly east. This rhyming inscription below:—

When y<sup>e</sup> Quene Elizabeth full fife yeres had reyned  
Then Nicholas Ansley whos Corps lyes here interred.  
At fife and twenty yeres of age was entertaynd  
An to her serbis where well him selfe he carred  
An eche mans love till fifty and epght yeres ould  
Being sergant of her seller. Deaith him then contrould  
1593.

\*.\* *The Impressions of Brasses, as well as the Casts and Models belonging to the Society, are kept in the Society's Room, at the Maidenhead Inn, opposite Lincoln College. The key remains for the present at Mr. Parker's, where it may be obtained by any Member.*





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FROM ORE CHURCH, SUSSEX.

A civilian and his wife without date or inscription.

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1582. ISABEL AUNDLEY, FROM LEE CHURCH, KENT.

A lady in Elizabethan costume looking northwards.

Here lyeth the body of M<sup>st</sup>ris Isabell Watterlyf, daughter to M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Watterlyf of Watterlyf, Esquier, and died wyfe to M<sup>r</sup>. Nicolas Aundley Gentellman, pray to God all you that dothe this rede you dy as well to God<sup>e</sup> worde as she ded the xxiii<sup>th</sup> day of December in y<sup>e</sup> yere of our lordie God. 1582.

1593. NICHOLAS ANSLEY, FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A gentleman in armour, kneeling at a faldstool southwards, his face turned nearly east. This rhyming inscription below:—

When y<sup>e</sup> Quene Elizabeth full fife yeres had rained  
Then Nicholas Ansley whos Corps lyes here interred.  
At fife and twenty yeres of age was entertaynd  
An to her scrubs where well him selfe he carred  
An eke mans love till fiftyn and epyght yeres ould  
Being sergant of her seller. Death him then contrould

1593.

\*.\* *The Impressions of Brasses, as well as the Casts and Models belonging to the Society, are kept in the Society's Room, at the Maidenhead Inn, opposite Lincoln College. The key remains for the present at Mr. Parker's, where it may be obtained by any Member.*



these specimens are, on a stone-coloured card-board, nearly resembling the flag-stones in which brasses are usually inserted, the whole effect produces a much nearer imitation of the original than any other means at present known to the Society.

1518. LADY MARGARET ERVELE, FROM ———

A simple inscription, as follows:—

Here liethe Margaret late the Wyffe of John Ervele knyght Chiefe Justice of the  
Common Place Bought. of Edmund Batetrey Esquier whiche dyed the xiiii day  
of August the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord god M<sup>c</sup>XLVIII on whose soule Ehu have m<sup>c</sup>cy.

FROM ORE CHURCH, SUSSEX.

A civilian and his wife without date or inscription.

FROM ———

A knight in armour, standing on a lion, without date or inscription.

1582. ISABEL AUNDLEY, FROM LEE CHURCH, KENT.

A lady in Elizabethan costume looking northwards.

Here lyeth the body of Maistris Isabell Watteclif, daughter to Mr. Thomas  
Watteclif of Watteclif, Esquier, and died wyfe to Mr. Nicolas Aundley Gemell-  
man, pray to God all you that dothe this rede you dy as well to God<sup>e</sup> worde as  
she ded the xliiii<sup>th</sup> day of December in y<sup>e</sup> yere of our lordie God. 1582.

1593. NICHOLAS ANSLEY, FROM THE SAME CHURCH.

A gentleman in armour, kneeling at a faldstool southwards, his face turned nearly east. This rhyming inscription below:—

When y<sup>e</sup> Quene Elizabeth full fife yeres had reind  
Then Nicholas Ansley whos Corps lyes here interred.  
At fife and twenty yeres of age was enterlaynd  
An to her seruis where well him selfe he carred  
An eke mans love till fift and epyht yeres ould  
Being sergant of her seller. Death him then contrould

1593.

\*.\* *The Impressions of Brasses, as well as the Casts and Models belonging to the Society, are kept in the Society's Room, at the Maidenhead Inn, opposite Lincoln College. The key remains for the present at Mr. Parker's, where it may be obtained by any Member.*



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

|                                                   | £           | s.        | d.       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Balance from last account . . . . .               | 184         | 17        | 10       |
| Subscriptions received in 1844 . . . . .          | 206         | 11        | 6        |
| By sale of Part I. of the Guide . . . . .         | 61          | 17        | 6        |
| Do. Part II. of do. . . . .                       | 78          | 15        | 0        |
| Do. sheets of Pews, etc. . . . .                  | 40          | 2         | 6        |
| Do. Memoir of Shottesbrooke Church . . . . .      | 15          | 15        | 0        |
| Do. Memoir of St. Giles' Church, Oxford . . . . . | 11          | 5         | 0        |
|                                                   | <b>£599</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>4</b> |
|                                                   |             |           |          |
| Total Expended . . . . .                          | 708         | 1         | 6        |
| Total Received . . . . .                          | 599         | 4         | 4        |
|                                                   | <b>£108</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>2</b> |

*Audited.*

THOMAS CHAFFERS.

M. J. GREEN.

The Arrears of Subscriptions for the years 1840 to 1844, inclusive,  
amount to about £390.

J. L. PATTERSON, Treasurer.

# FOR THE YEAR 1844.

|                                                                                                                                                                          | £.  | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Rent of Room . . . . .                                                                                                                                                   | 21  | 0  | 0  |
| Gas, coals, and candles . . . . .                                                                                                                                        | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Casts and models . . . . .                                                                                                                                               | 7   | 6  | 6  |
| Brathwaite for portfolios . . . . .                                                                                                                                      | 21  | 15 | 6  |
| Do. for mounting brasses . . . . .                                                                                                                                       | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| Mr. Fisher, for engraving map for Guide, Part I. . . . .                                                                                                                 | 3   | 19 | 0  |
| Do. for three plates of pews, &c. . . . .                                                                                                                                | 9   | 15 | 0  |
| Do. for eleven plates of Shottesbrooke Church . . . . .                                                                                                                  | 20  | 17 | 0  |
| Do. for six plates of Wilcote Church . . . . .                                                                                                                           | 14  | 12 | 6  |
| Do. for nine plates of St. Bartholomew's Chapel . . . . .                                                                                                                | 21  | 17 | 6  |
| Do. for fourteen plates of the Chapel, Littlemore . . . . .                                                                                                              | 35  | 17 | 6  |
| Mr. Mac Queen for printing plates, and paper . . . . .                                                                                                                   | 16  | 8  | 3  |
| Mr. Shrimpton for printing reports and notices . . . . .                                                                                                                 | 58  | 5  | 9  |
| Do. for letter-press and paper for 500 copies of Memoir of Shottesbrooke Church . . . . .                                                                                | 17  | 15 | 0  |
| Do. for 500 copies of one sheet of pulpits . . . . .                                                                                                                     | 7   | 0  | 0  |
| Do. for 500 copies of one sheet of screens . . . . .                                                                                                                     | 6   | 4  | 0  |
| Do. for letter-press and paper for 500 copies of Memoir of Wilcote Church . . . . .                                                                                      | 5   | 13 | 0  |
| Do. for letter-press and paper for Part II. of the Guide . . . . .                                                                                                       | 99  | 15 | 0  |
| Delamotte and Heaviside for 100 woodcuts for the same . . . . .                                                                                                          | 182 | 13 | 6  |
| Mr. O. Jewitt for woodcuts . . . . .                                                                                                                                     | 27  | 3  | 10 |
| Mr. Tingle for copper-plate engraving of the font (with details, &c.) Newenden Church . . . . .                                                                          | 10  | 11 | 6  |
| Mr. Cranstoun for two designs, including plans, sections, elevations and views of two wooden churches intended for the Diocese of Newfoundland, with estimates . . . . . | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| Do. for the survey of Dorchester Church, report of the state of the Church, estimates for repairs, and drawing of east window . . . . .                                  | 3   | 3  | 0  |
| Do. survey of Lewknor Church, report and estimates for the Chancel . . . . .                                                                                             | 3   | 3  | 0  |
| Do. survey of Sandford Church, near Woodstock, plan for new seats and drawings of pulpit, &c. . . . .                                                                    | 3   | 3  | 0  |
| Mr. Butterfield for drawings of Shottesbrooke Church . . . . .                                                                                                           | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Parker for books added to the Library . . . . .                                                                                                                      | 30  | 19 | 3  |
| Mr. Thompson, surveyor, for estimates of Wilcote Church and St. Bartholomew's Chapel . . . . .                                                                           | 17  | 0  | 0  |
| Advertising . . . . .                                                                                                                                                    | 3   | 2  | 0  |
| Small expenses . . . . .                                                                                                                                                 | 6   | 1  | 5  |
| Gratuity to W. Eales . . . . .                                                                                                                                           | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| Delamotte and Heaviside for drawings, plans, sections, &c. of Pulpits . . . . .                                                                                          | 9   | 1  | 6  |
| Publishing rules, list of members, &c. in the Oxford Calendar. . . . .                                                                                                   | 4   | 10 | 0  |

£708 1 6



THE  
OXFORD SOCIETY  
FOR  
PROMOTING THE STUDY  
OF  
**Gothic Architecture.**



THE RULES, LIST OF THE MEMBERS,  
AND  
A CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
ADDITIONS MADE TO THE COLLECTION IN 1846.

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MDCCCXLVII.





## R U L E S.

I. That a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That with a view of Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, the Society collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and Details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the funds of the Society will permit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. That the Chancellor and High-Steward of the University, and any of their Lordships the Bishops who may signify their desire to become Members of the Society, be added to the list of Patrons without ballot.

VI. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Librarian, and a Treasurer. That of these the President shall be chosen annually from the Vice-Presidents; that the Vice-Presidents shall be appointed for life, and that all Heads of Houses, Canons of Christ Church, and the Archdeacons of the Diocese, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents; and that the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer be elected annually by the Committee.

VII. That the business of the Society shall be transacted

by a Committee, consisting of the President, the two Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten other members, to be chosen annually, and of whom six at least (exclusive of the Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer) shall be above the degree of B.A., one half to retire annually by rotation; five to constitute a quorum. And that any vacancy in the Committee during the year be filled up by the Committee subject to the provisions of this Rule.

VIII. That a list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee in each year be furnished by the existing Committee at the first General Meeting of the Society in Michaelmas Term, and shall be publicly read at that and the following meeting. During the interval between the first and second publication, Members of the Society may add to this list (by notice in writing to the Secretary) the names of any other persons qualified to serve; which additional names shall be read with the others at the second Meeting. The day of Meeting for the election of officers (to be fixed by the Committee) shall be within a week from the time of the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term. In voting for the President, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a paper containing the name of one of the Vice-Presidents. In voting for the Committee, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be valid which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Rule VII.

IX. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude; that all Vice-Presidents, except those mentioned

in Rule VI., and Honorary Members, shall be proposed through the Committee, and elected in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

X. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their Books, &c.

XI. That an annual subscription of £1. 1s. payable on the 1st January in each year, or a composition of £5. 5s. in one sum be required from each Ordinary Member; but that non-resident Members (not having compounded) be exempt from such annual Subscription after having paid to the amount of £7. 7s.; provided always that Members who having been elected previously to March 25th, 1846, shall have paid Subscriptions to the amount of £5. 5s. shall be considered Members for life.

XII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for one year he may be removed from the Society, after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

XIII. That two Members, not being Members of the Committee, shall be chosen annually by the Society at the same time with the Committee, to audit the Society's accounts.

XIV. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two; and that special Meetings not so fixed may be called by the Committee, due notice being given.

XV. On each evening of the Meeting, the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence some Member of the Committee, shall take the chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order:

1. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2. That the Paper for the evening be read.

3. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, be then requested to bring them forward; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XVI. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to all Meetings of the Society, except those summoned for the transaction of private business.

XVII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed; provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each gratis; the remaining copies to be sold at a price to be fixed on by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XVIII. That all Books, Drawings, and Papers, shall be for the present in the custody of the Librarian for the use of the Members; that Casts and Models shall be deposited in the Society's Room; that no book, drawing, or paper, shall be removed from the Society's Room, until a fortnight shall have elapsed from its introduction, and that the Committee be authorized to impose a fine on any Member detaining a work beyond the time specified by the Librarian.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any Member, conceiving it to be expedient to amend or omit any of the Rules of the Society, or to enact new Rules, to suggest such alterations in writing to the Committee.

XX. That in case any such alteration shall appear to the Committee to be worthy of consideration, they shall signify their approbation of the same to the Member suggesting it, who shall propose it to the Society at their next meeting.

XXI. That any alterations proposed to the Society according to the provisions of the above Rules, shall be accepted or rejected *entire* by the Society, without further amendment.

XXII. The Committee shall be empowered to nominate Corresponding Secretaries in and for the several Dioceses of England and Wales, each of whom shall continue in Office during his own pleasure or until another person shall have been appointed in his room. Such Corresponding Secretaries shall, when in Oxford, be at liberty to attend the Meetings of Committee, and, if not Members, shall enjoy the privileges of Ordinary Members of the Society.



## OFFICERS &c. OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1847.

### PATRONS.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury  
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells  
•The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury  
•The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford  
•The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph  
•The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana  
•The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

### OFFICERS.

#### PRESIDENT.

The Rev. the Master of University College.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the President of Magdalene College  
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College  
The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College  
The Rev. the President of Trinity College  
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College  
The Rev. the President of St. John's College  
The Rev. the Warden of New College  
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster  
Rev. John Bull, D.D. Canon of Christ Church  
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#### SECRETARIES.

E. A. Freeman, B.A. Trinity College  
E. C. Lowe, B.A. Lincoln College.



## COMMITTEE.

## TREASURER.

S. W. Wayte, M.A. Trinity College.

## LIBRARIAN.

H. J. Coleridge, B.A. Oriel College.

## COMMITTEE.

## The Annual Officers

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 The Ven. the Archdeacon of Oxford  
 Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.C.L. New College  
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 \*Scott, Rev. W. B.D. Exeter College, *Vice-President*  
 Seymour, Henry Danby, B.A. Magdalene College  
 Sharp, Mr. Martin R. 344, Strand, London  
 Sharpe, J. C. Esq. 19, Fleet-street, London  
 Sibthorpe, Rev. R. Waldo, B.D. Magdalene College  
 Simmons, Thomas Frederick, Worcester College  
 Simpson, J. C. B.A. Worcester College  
 Simpson, R. M.A.  
 \*Slatter, Rev. John, M.A. Lincoln College; Rose Hill, Ilfley  
 Smith, H. Percy, Balliol College  
 Smith, Rev. T. F. B.A. Magdalene College  
 Smith, Rev. J. F. M.A. Brasenose College; Ilfracombe, Devon  
 Smith, I. G. Trinity College  
 Smith, Rev. R. P. M.A. Pembroke College  
 Smythe, Rev. G. Trinity College; Aldwick Lodge, near Bognor, Sussex  
 Snell, Charles, Trinity College  
 \*Sneyd, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Warden of All Souls College, *Vice-President*  
 Sotherton, T. H. S. B. E. M.A. Oriel College; M.P. for Devon, Bowden  
 Park, Chippenham  
 Spencer, C. V. Christ Church  
 Spicer, Charles W. Esq. the Mansion, Leatherhead, Surrey  
 Spilsbury, F. M. Trinity College  
 \*Spranger, Rev. R. J. M.A. Exeter College  
 \*Stafford, Rev. J. B.D. Magdalene College; Dinton, Salisbury  
 Stainton, J. Wadham College  
 Stanton, R. B.A.  
 Stanton, W. H. B.A. Exeter College  
 \*Stavordale, Lord, B.A. Ch. Ch.; 31, Old Burlington-street, London  
 \*Stevens, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading  
 Stillingfleet, A. Brasenose College

- Strange, R. A. B.A. Christ Church  
 Sutton, A. University College  
 Sutton, Rev. Robert S. M.A. Exeter College; Wilton, Salisbury  
 Swainson, Rev. E. C. M.A. Worcester College  
 \*Swayne, Rev. R. G. M.A. Wadham College
- \*Tate, Rev. Frank, M.A. University College; Kidderminster  
 \*Thorp, The Venerable Charles, D.D. University College; Archdeacon  
 and Prebendary of Durham, and Warden of Durham University  
 Thomas, R. Goring, Christ Church  
 Tidman, A. Lincoln College  
 Tolfrey, S. Oriel College  
 Toma, H. W. B.A.  
 Townend, J. B.A. Oriel College; Ardwick, Manchester  
 \*Traherne, Rev. John M. M.A. Oriel College; Chancellor of Llandaff  
 Cathedral; Coedriglan, Cardiff, Glamorganshire  
 \*Tudor, Thomas, Esq. Wyesham, Monmouthshire  
 Tudor, T. O. Exeter College  
 Tupper, W. G. B.A. Trinity College; 10, Rutland Gate, London  
 Turbutt, Gladwin, Christ Church  
 Turner, E. T. B.A. Brasenose College  
 Tweed, H. W. B.A. Exeter College
- Underwood, W. J. Esq. Architect, Beaumont-street, Oxford  
 Utterton, Rev. J. S. M.A. Oriel College; Holmwood, near Dorking,  
 Surrey
- Vansittart, G. H. B.A. Balliol College  
 \*Vaux, W. S. W. M.A. Balliol College; British Museum, London  
 Verity, Charles Felix, Lincoln College  
 Vincent, R. Brasenose College; 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London
- Walcot, Rev. Mackenzie E. C. M.A. Exeter College; Enfield, Middlesex  
 Waldegrave, Rev. Samuel, M.A. All Souls College; Barford St. Martin,  
 Wilts
- \*Walter, J. B.A. Exeter College; Printing-house-square, London  
 Walters, A. V. Esq. Architect, Cornmarket-street, Oxford  
 \*Walters, Rev. C. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winchester  
 \*Warburton, R. E. E. Esq. Arley Hall, Northwich, Cheshire  
 \*Ward, Rev. Henry, M.A. Exeter College; Milton Lislebon, Wilts  
 \*Ward, Rev. John, M.A. Rural Dean, Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire  
 Warriner, Rev. George, M.A. St. Edmund Hall; Bloxham Grove, near  
 Banbury
- Watson, George W. M.A. Merton College  
 Watson, Rev. John, M.A. Brasenose College  
 \*Watson, Rev. J. D. Trin. Coll. Cambridge; Guilsborough, Northampton  
 \*Wayte, S. W. M.A. Trinity College, *Treasurer*  
 Weare, Rev. T. W. M.A. Christ Church; Westminster



- Webber, C. Christ Church  
 •Wenham, Rev. J. G. B.A.  
 Whateley, Rev. Henry T. B.A. Christ Church  
 •Whatman, W. G. B.A. Christ Church  
 •White, Rev. H. M. M.A. New College  
 •White, Rev. R. M. D.D. Magdalene College; Slymbridge, Dursley  
 Whitting, H. C. Esq. Architect, Shrewsbury  
 •Wickham, Rev. E. M.A. New College; Hammersmith  
 •Wickham, Rev. Robert, M.A. Christ Church; Twyford, Winchester  
 Wilbraham, R. jun. Esq. Rode Heath, Lawton, Cheshire  
 Wildbore, R. Brasenose College  
 •Williams, Rev. David, D.C.L. Warden of New College, Canon of  
     Winchester, *Vice-President*  
 •Williams, Rev. George, M.A. King's College, Cambridge  
 •Williams, Rev. H. B. M.A. New College  
 •Williams, Rev. John, M.A. Jesus College; Wigginton, Oxon  
 •Williams, Robert, jun. M.A. Oriel College; Bridehead, Dorset  
 Williams, P. New College  
 Wilson, Rev. H. B.A. Exeter College  
 •Wilson, R. B.A. Magdalene Hall  
 Wingfield, H. L. New College  
 Wood, A. Christ Church  
 •Woolcombe, Rev. W. W. M.A. Exeter College  
 Woolley, Rev. John, D.C.L. University College; Head Master of the  
     Northern Church of England School  
 •Wordman, S. Esq. Architect, Winchester  
 Worthington, G. St. John's College  
 •Wright, Harry, Magdalene Hall  
 Wrottesley, Rev. C. B.D. All Souls College; East Knoyle, Wiltshire  
 •Wyatt, Rev. C. F. M.A. Christ Church; Broughton, near Banbury  
 •Wynne, Rev. J. H. B.C.L. All Souls College  
 •Wynne, W. W. E. Esq. Ruyton Hall, Shrewsbury  
 •Wynter, Rev. Philip, D.D. President of St. John's College, *Vice-President*.

Those marked \* are Members for life, according to Rule XI.

The Secretaries will be obliged by any errors of degrees, residences, &c. being pointed out to them.

ADDITIONS MADE TO THE LIBRARY DURING  
THE YEAR 1846.

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- Browne's Principles of Practical Perspective. 4to. London, 1835.  
Camden's Britannia. fol. London, 16.  
Close, (Rev. F.) on Architecture. London, 1844.  
Coney's, (J.) Ecclesiastical Edifices of the Olden Time. 2 vols. fol.  
London, 1843.  
Cotman's, (J. S.) Specimens of Architectural Remains in various  
Counties in England. 2 vols. fol. London, 1838.  
Freeman, (E. A.) on the Architecture of the Church and Hospital of  
the Holy Cross, near Winchester. 8vo. London, 1846.  
Glossary of Architecture, Companion to. 8vo. Oxford, 1846.  
Gresley's, (Rev. W.) Colton Green. 12mo. 1843.  
Illustrations of the Royal Hospital and Priory of St. Bartholomew,  
London, by W. A. Delamotte, Librarian to the Hospital. 4to.  
London, 1846.  
Illustrations of Skelton Church, Yorkshire, by E. Christian, folio,  
London, 1846.  
Markland, (J. H.) On the Reverence due to Holy Places. 8vo.  
London, 1846.  
Moyen-Age Pittoresque. 2 vols. fol. Paris.  
Petit's, (Rev. J. L.) Remarks on Architectural Character. fol.  
Oxford, 1846.  
Rogers, (Rev. H.) The Calendars of Al-Hallowen, Brystowe. 8vo.  
Bristol, 1846.  
Smith, (Rev. J. J.) Numismata Collegii de Gonville et Caius. 1846.

PUBLICATIONS OF SOCIETIES, SERIAL WORKS,  
PAMPHLETS, &c.

- Archæologia Cambrensis*: A Record of the Antiquities of Wales and its Members, Nos. 1, 2. 8vo. London, 1846.
- Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Journal of, No. 9. 1845.
- Brown's History of the Metropolitan Church of York. Parts 27—31.
- Churches of Cambridgeshire, Nos. 1—7.
- in the Archdeaconry of Northampton, Nos. 1—6.
- in Warwickshire, Nos. 4—6.
- of Yorkshire, No. 13.
- Drummond's Noble British Families. Parts 7, 8, folio. 1845-6.
- Ecclesiological (late Cambridge Camden) Society. Illustrations of Monumental Brasses. Part 6.
- Transactions of. Part 3.
- Ecclesiologist, Nos. 7—18.
- Freeman, E. A., Principles of Church Restoration. 1846.
- Gailhabaud's Ancient and Modern Architecture. Parts 37—59.
- Heideloff's Architectural Ornaments of the Middle Ages. Parts 9—15.
- Hierurgia Anglicana, edited by members of the Ecclesiological Society. Parts 10, 11.
- Lasteyrie, F. de, Histoire de la Peinture sur Verre. Paris, Livr. 20—22.
- Moyen-Age Monumental, par Chapuy. Nos. 57—59.
- Paget, Rev. F. E., Tract upon Tombstones.
- Third Report of the Lichfield Architectural Society.
- Report of the British and West of England Architectural Society for 1846.
- Report of the Northampton Architectural Society, 1, 2.
- Sharpe's Architectural Parallels. Parts 4—7.
- Decorated Windows. Parts 5, 6.
- Waller, J. G. and L. A. Series of Monumental Brasses, No. 16.
- A Tabular View of the Dates and Styles of English Architecture.

## DRAWINGS IN SETS.

1. A Collection of etchings, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A. (chiefly the illustrations to the Essay on Architectural Character.)
2. Illustrations of a Paper read by E. A. Freeman, B.A., on the Churches of Purton and neighbouring places in Wiltshire.
  - I. Purton Church.
    1. S. E. view.
    2. West end.
    3. N. E. view.
    4. Details.
  - II. Highworth Church.
    1. N. W. view.
    2. South side.
  - III. St. Sampson's Church, Cricklade. S. side.
  - IV. Wanborough Church. S. side.
  - V. Broad Blunsdon Church. S. W. view.
  - VI. Details of the above Churches.
- 3 Irthlingborough Church, Northamptonshire.
  1. Campanile from N. W.
  2. The same restored (according to Mr. Freeman's conjecture.)
  3. East Window.
  4. West of N. Aisle.
4. A set of drawings, in illustration of a Paper on the works of William of Wykeham, read at the Annual Meeting, by the Rev. W. Grey.

## MISCELLANEOUS DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

(The references are to the Society's Portfolios.)

1. *Buildings.*

## NORMAN.

- I. B b 5. Norman door, Meredith Chapel, Prestbury, Cheshire.
- I. B d 3. ——— Font, Prestbury.
- I. B f 10. Various Ornamental Mouldings, St. David's Cathedral.
- I. B g 9. Rich Corinthianizing Capital, St. David's Cathedral.

EARLY ENGLISH.

a niche at St. Bartholomew's, Winchester.  
David's Shrine, St. David's Cathedral.  
and Sections, Cuddesden Church, Oxon.  
Bracket, St. David's Cathedral.  
Eastrington, Yorkshire.

DECORATED.

Wakefield Bridge.  
ditto.  
Church, West end.  
ditto.  
Hall, Worcester.  
Remains, St. Thomas's, Winchester.  
Transept, Howden Church.  
Windows, Howden Church.

PERPENDICULAR.

House, Howden.  
ditto.  
Avon Church.  
ditto.  
Oxford. (Talbotype.)  
Bishop's Palace, Howden.

*Religious Furniture, and Miscellanies.*

Chalice, St. Keas, Cornwall.  
Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.  
St. David's Cathedral.  
Alford, Somerset.  
The Blessed Virgin, in the Roodloft, Howden.  
Shaftesbury, Dorset, (discovered 1840.)  
Eastrington, Yorkshire.  
Howden Church.

- II. I 15. Tomb of Owen ap Tudor, Choir, St. David's Cathedral.  
 II. I 16. Tomb of Bishop Morgan, *ibid*.  
 II. I 17. Tomb of the Morgan Family, *ibid*.  
 II. Z 6. Candlestick on the Skreen, Gooderstone, Norfolk.  
 III. K 2. Gateway to the Precincts, St. David's Cathedral.
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Lithograph of Font and Cover, St. Edmund's Church, Cambridge.

———— of the Holy Sepulchre Church, Cambridge.

Engraving of the High Altar, Blaubeuren, Germany.

Lithograph (coloured) of the remains of a Sepulchral Chapel,  
 (probably of Abbot Wallingford) lately discovered in the Abbey  
 Church of St. Alban's.

Engraving of the New Church, Wilton.

———— three new Churches designed by Mr. J. Clarke.

The East Window, Rotherfield Peppard.

Monuments formerly in St. Mary's, Leicester.

Drawings of Saints from the panelling of the Roodskreen, Howden.

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N.B. The above Catalogue, together with that contained in the last Annual Report, will, it is hoped, be found correct as far as it goes, that is, as a list of the Books, Drawings, and Engravings of the Society. The Catalogue of Brasses forms a separate work. No complete Catalogue of Casts, Seals, &c., has yet been made. These deficiencies will all, it is hoped, be remedied in the present year; and no effort shall be spared to make the next Catalogue complete in every respect.

|                                                  |           |                                                          |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| By Sale of Reports                               | 17 3      | Rent of Room                                             | 63 5 6  |
| Of W. A. Dicks, one Quarter's Rent of Room from  |           | Insurance                                                | 2 3 0   |
| Michaelmas to Christmas 1845                     | 15 16 4½  | Rates and Taxes                                          | 9 9 9 ¼ |
|                                                  | 362 1 7½  | { Poor's Rate                                            | 4 8 0   |
|                                                  |           | { Paving, lighting, cleansing                            | 15 7    |
|                                                  |           | { Land and Assessed Taxes                                | 3 9 9   |
|                                                  |           | { Property Tax                                           | 16 5½   |
| Deduct amount of 3 Donations to the Removal fund | 8 1 0     | Gas Fittings                                             | 25 0 0  |
| placed by error among the subscriptions of 1845  |           | Expense of Removal beyond the special fund               | 12 8 6  |
|                                                  | 354 0 7½  | Mr. Wall, Painter                                        | 5 15 2  |
|                                                  |           | Mr. Prentice, Ironmonger                                 | 15 0 11 |
|                                                  |           | Mr. Sharp, the late Clerk, Gratuity                      | 5 5 0   |
|                                                  |           | Clerk's Salary                                           | 40 0 0  |
|                                                  |           | Mr. Sharp's bill for Sundries                            | 1 8 0   |
|                                                  |           | Clerk's bill for Sundries                                | 7 0 10  |
|                                                  |           | Fuel                                                     | 9 8 8   |
|                                                  |           | Mr. J. H. Parker, balance of account for Guide, Part II. | 189 9 0 |
|                                                  |           | Mr. Cranston, architect                                  | 7 7 0   |
|                                                  | 279 7 1   | Mr. L. Shrimpton, painter                                | 30 10 3 |
|                                                  |           | Mr. J. Shrimpton, mounting Rubbings of Brasses           | 2 8 6   |
|                                                  | £633 7 8½ | Stationery and Postage                                   | 17 10 9 |
|                                                  |           | Clerks at the Old Bank                                   | 1 1 0   |

These accounts were examined and audited Feb. 13th, 1847.

Charles Page Eden, } Auditors.  
Edward Hill, }





